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MEASUREMENT OF ADOLESCENCE PROBLEM



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Short Profile

Usha Mohabey has completed M.A., Ph.D. She has Professional Experience of 30 years. She has done One UGC Minor Research Project.



ABSTRACT:

The term 'adolescence' comes from the Latin word adolescence meaning 'togow' or "to grow to maturity" primitive peoples as was true also in earlier civilizations do not consider puberty and adolescence to be distinct periods in the life span. The child is regarded as an adult when capable of reproduction.

Adolescence is a period of biosocial transition between childhood and adulthood. In this period body is developing rapidly and as a result, movement, voice change etc take place. The psychological effort of their rapid changes is acute self concaveness.

KEYWORDS

Measurement , earlier civilizations , adolescence problem , Psychologically .

INTRODUCTION :

Adolescence is the period of development from pubescence to adulthood culturally this is the period of transition from dependency to adulthood. Psychologically this is the period of adjustment to physical and social changes which distinguish childhood behavior from adult behavior. It is the period of 12 to 13 year, till the late teens of early twenties. During this period childhood personality is broken up and the modifications reaction up to adult personality start. It is the period of hyper activity rebelliousness moodiness and irritability.

The boys as well as girls are restless and hyperactive in this period strong friendship ties develop with the member of own sex group and later there is strong awakening of interest in the opposite sex. Mead (1970) has stated that a good number of adolescents have psychological problems such as low level of aspiration, lack of self confidence low self image and poor self concept. They are more introvert and unable to express their feeling and thoughts. When required they have dependent nature and lack in social competence. Especially children of poor families have greater sign of insecurity they are shy submissive and have a feeling of inferiority.

Adolson (1966) stated that during adolescence period boys and girls want to express their feeling and thus gain importance in the social group.

Different psychologist have given different problem faced by boys and girls during adolescent period such as. Physical, emotional, social, etc.

Meed (1970) has stated that a good number of adolescents have psychological problems such as low level of aspiration lack of self confidence, low self image and poor self concept. They are more introvert and unable to express their feeling its thoughts when required they have dependent nature and lack in social competence. They have poor power of expression due to poor linguistic ability , adolescent from poor families have greater sign of insecurity they are shy submissive and have a feeling of inferiority. Purpose of the study . adolescents have psychological problems.

- Adolescent from poor families have greater sign of insecurities they are shy. Submissive and have a feeling of inferiority .
- Adolescent desire much independence from parents while parents want to retain the family tradition and customs.
- Adolescent are more inclined to words their group and want to change the prevailing value.

Hypothesis- H1-The girls have more emotional problems than boys .

H2- The girls have more social problem than boys.

H3- The girls have more vocational problem than boys.

Sample-Random sampling was used for the selection of 40 sampling for the present study the investigator used Hindi medium school of Rajnandgaon town total selected sample 40 (20 girls and 20 boys) Lottery method of simple random sampling was used to collect data.

Table – 1

Showing sampling-

Boys-20

Girls-20

Total- 40

Tools- A tool or instrument is necessary for the effective measurement for any data the instrument that are employed to gather new facts or to explore new field are called tools. A dolescent problem scale by Ashish Bajpeyi (Bhopal) was used. The items on the scale are 60 griped it to emotional, social & vocational problem faced by adolescence. Following instructions were given to the subjects.

fun? k& bl eki uh esvki l sl ...
vki dsmRrj xki uh; j [kstk; xabl fy, vki fu% ...
bl eki uh dksi jk djustsfy, dkbZl e; l hek ugh g&fQj Hkh vki bl s"kh/kz l s"kh/kz i jk djustdk iz kl dhft, A

Scoring-

In the following manner

Emotional	Showing problem- 1,3,8,9,19,21,24,25,27,30,31,38,43,49,57. Showing no problem-12,17,36,40,41,44,46,48,50,52.
Social	Showing problem- 5,10,13,34,51,54,56,58,59,60 Showing no problem-2,6,11,14,16,20,26,25,33,42
Vocational	Showing problem-. 4,15,18,23,29,32,35,37,39,45,47 Showing no problem-7,15,22,53,55

Scoring- (1) showing problem -
Agree Not Agree
Marks 1 0

(2) showing problem-
Agree Not Agree
Marks 1 0

Data Collection

Treacle stated that instrument selected in a research should as for as possible be a vehicle that would be the best obtaining data for drawing conclusion pertaining to the study and add to the body

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MEASUREMENT OF ADOLESCENCE PROBLEM

for knowledge, in a discipline for the study technique for collection, structured rating scale is available.

- (1) Data collection for the study was carried out from state high school Rajnandgaon (C.G.)
- (2) The investigator had takes permission from the student prior to study.
- (3) The investigator first introduced her self to the respondent and explained the purpose of gathering information . They were assured that their result would be kept confidential and used only for study purpose.
- (4) The investigator collected data from school & gave same time to each student.

The investigator keeps rapport to each student.

Analysis of data- Analysis and interpretation of data collected to determine the adolescent problem of school student. The data obtained from 40 students. Students are selected from State high school Rajnandgaon (C.G.) Data enable the investigator to summarize, organize, evaluate interpret and communicate numerical information.

The data may be comprehension adequate, valid & reliable it may extend but it does not serve any worthwhile, purpose until it is carefully edited symptomatically classified and tabulated, scientifically analyzed, intelligently interpreted and rationally concluded .

Interpretation of the data-

From Emotional problem

Table-1

S.No.	Name of School	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Govt. high school RJN	20	20	40

Table-1

Group	Total Score	mean
Boys	134	6.7
Girls	192	9.6

The mean value for boys is 6.7 and for 9.6 obtain .

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H1 Girls havemore emotional problem than boys is proved hence.

Table-2

Group	M	SEMD	Emotion	t
Boys	6.7		0.31	2.5
Girls	9.6			

t was calculated between adolescence problem of Boys & Girls The standard error of mean deviation is 0.31 and t value is 2.5 is significant at 0.5 level on degree of Freedom 38.

$$\begin{aligned}
 df &= M1+M2-2 \\
 &= 20+20-2 \\
 &= 38
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence from the above value we can say that the hypotheses hi is proved for social problem.

For social problem

Table-3

S.No.	Name of School	Semple		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Govt. high school RJN	20	20	40

Name	Total score	M	SEMD	t
Boys	114	5.7	0.69	0.144
Girls	116	5.8		

The mean value for boys is 5.7 and for girls 5.8

H2 – The Girls having more social problems than boys is proved t was calculated between adolescence problem of boys & girls the standard error of mean deviation is 0.69 and ‘t’ value is 0.144 was not significant at the level of degree of freedom 38 hence H2 – the girls having money social problem than boys is proved.

For vocational problem

Table-4

S.no	Name of school	Sample		Total
		Girls	Boys	
1	Govt. high school RJN	20	20	40

Name	Total score	M	SEMD	t
Boys	112	5.6	0.34	1.176
Girls	120	6		

The mean value for boys 5.6 and for girls.

H3- The Girls have less vocational problem than boys was not proved. 't' value was calculated between adolescence problem for boys & girls the standard error of mean deviation is 0.34 and 't' value is 1.176 was not significant at the level of 0.05 level degree of freedom 38.

Hence the girls having less vocational problem than boys is not proved.

Conclusion-On the basis of study –

- 1.The girls having more emotional problem than boys is significant.
- 2.The girls having more social problem then boys is not significant.
- 3.The girls having less vocational problem than boys is not significant.

Limitation-

1. The study was confined to only the high school.Students of selected area high school Rajnandgaon (C.G.).
- 2.The present study was limited to compare the adolescence problem of boys and girls.
3. The students are only adolescent.

RECOMMENDATION-

- 1.This study can replicated with a same population for large sample there by generalizing the study for larger population.
- 2.Study can be conducted in other school also.
- 3.Study may be conducted for school going and non school going adolescent also.

SUGGESTION-

- 1.The adolescent that suffer from emotional problem can be counseled for position feeling and adjustment .
- 2.The adolescent that suffer from social problem can be counseled for self-esteem self concept development and socialization.
- 3.The adolescent that suffer from vocational problem can be counseled for choosing . subject according to their own interest can be is counseled for careers.

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