1. CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH:
A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS WITH INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT: *Child and adolescent mental health is a necessary priority for the healthy development of societies. Child and adolescent mental health is central to the future development of low income countries throughout the world (WHO). India presents a unique case in terms of its large population and 50% of them are children and adolescents; characterized by heterogeneity in respect to physical, economical, social, and cultural conditions. As a country of children, adolescents, and young adults it is not only the mental health needs of this 60% of the young population that we need to address, but also future generation's mental health. India was one of the first countries in the developing world to formulate a National Mental Health Programme. About 30 years have passed since this historic adoption and much has changed in the fields of health care delivery as well as population mental health in India (Isaac, 2011). Ten per cent of 5-15 year old has a diagnosable mental health disorder. This suggests that around 50 million children under 18 would benefit from specialist services. There are up to 20 million adolescents with severe mental health disorders. Around 90% children with a mental health disorder are not currently receiving any specialist service (Shastri, 2008). In India, child mental health services have been neglected for more than 6 decades. National Mental Health policy makers have also failed to address the mental health needs of children and adolescents adequately. In this paper, the authors present an overview of statistics pertaining to mental health problems among children and adolescents in different regions of the world, development of mental health services for this important segment of the population, current realities, and gaps in service delivery, examine a few good models of service delivery and suggest future directions with implications to mental health professionals, particularly, to social workers.*
KEYWORDS: *Child, Adolescent, Mental Health, International perspectives.*

2. RESEARCH AND CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH:
ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this paper is to explore ethical research practice in the field of child and adolescent mental health and in doing so contribute to the overall development of the research capacity of mental health practitioners and researchers (Gould, 2010). Social work practice is changing; research is now an integral part of practice. The need for practitioners to be able to engage in research is becoming more important both for clients, organisations and communities. We should assume that research and practice are not mutually exclusive and that as practitioners, committed to social justice and human rights; we are also social researchers who embrace these same commitments. This paper explores the link between socially just practice, research and ethics; and highlights the political nature of not only knowledge creation but also the relationship between researchers and researched. The paper concludes that our commitment to our clients and their communities is strengthened not only by an evidence base but also ethical research practice that embodies and manifests the principles of human rights and social justice*
KEYWORDS: *Research, Child, Adolescent, Mental Health, Ethical consideration.*

3. CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH: ESTABLISHING THE PRE-CONDITIONS FOR CREATING A BRAVE NEW WORLD

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ABSTRACT:*The World Health Organization defines mental health as ' not just the absence of mental disorder . . . (but) a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.' A lack of mental health stunts young people creates tensions and problems in families and society and reduces the capacity of a nation to be safe and productive. The question is, however, what are the required environments for creating a brave new world of mental health for children and adolescents? This paper will consider three necessary conditions for augmenting child and adolescent mental health: developing the right sort of society, cultivating the right sort of organisation and nurturing the right sort of (social) worker.*
KEYWORDS: *Child, Adolescent, Mental Health, Pre-conditions, New world.*

4. IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON ADOLESCENTS AND THE ROLE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

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ABSTRACT: *The word 'Globalization' is now used widely to sum up today's world order. Globalization as witnessed in the world today is not a new phenomenon. It has been evolving for the past several years and gaining momentum day by day. Globalization is a complicated process which has its effects on many sides of socio-economic life. Children and adolescents tend to participate in the global culture more quickly than adults. Its impact can be seen on various aspects of their life. The impact of this process and the role of Mental Health Professionals will be dealt in this paper. Health and Education sector should play a leadership role in advocating for comprehensive preventive actions, and regulatory responses promoting healthy life styles among the children. Home and School play an important role in the lives of children and it is here that supportive preventive and promotive systems can help these children to be healthy and happy amidst the Globalization.*
KEYWORDS: *Globalization, Children, Adolescent, Mental Health, Professionals.*

5. WHY TEACHERS INDULGE IN CORPORAL PUNISHMENT?

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ABSTRACT: *We frequently read or hear about teachers being charged with adopting punitive measures like corporal punishment resulting in serious injuries to students. Media has also become vigilant to publicise them, leading to an outrage and passionate debates. 'No child shall be subjected to physical punishment and mental harassment', says clause 17, Chapter IV of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act but it is a mute question whether the law can control the corporal punishment which has multidimensional causes complex dynamics. Press and electronic media are filling pages and air space with bad news of teachers being dismissed or taken to task for causing injury to a child by thrashing the students with cane or other objects, ill-treating the children with inhuman punishment etc. Sometimes it has resulted in serious incidents like the death or suicide*

of the student concerned. We may be wondering as why the teachers who are supposed to be compassionate and considerate resort to the wild measures of beating the child black and blue. We also hear sometimes that it happens in colleges or technical institutions but this paper has a limited scope to discuss only school students.There are many questions about the reasons ranging from their own psychological factors to social and policy matters. The systematic analysis leads us to classify the causes into psychological, socio-cultural, professional, HRD, political and other factors. Have the teachers become so insensitive to the needs of genuine emotional health of their students? Do they suffer from some sort of psychological problems themselves? Why the schools are keen to discipline the students but often not keen on correcting the erring teachers? How can we explain the impulsive as well as aggressive acts of the teachers in the class rooms?   These questions often beg answers but become elusive to find any meaningful explanation. If we ask this question of causes, honestly and dispassionately it is not difficult to find answers. They are obvious to the neutral and unbiased observers and professional counsellors.

KEYWORDS: *Teachers, School, Corporal punishment.*

6. A STUDY ON ENHANCING THE MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF THE ETA EMPLOYEES' CHILDREN THROUGH SUMMER CAMP

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ABSTRACT: *Mental health of children refers to the overall psychological well-being. It includes the way the child feels about himself/herself, the quality of his/her relationships, and the ability to manage his/her feelings and deal with difficulties. Good mental health isn't just the absence of mental health problems. Being mentally healthy is much more than being free of depression, anxiety, or other psychological issues. Rather than the absence of mental illness, mental health refers to the presence of positive characteristics. While some children may not have negative feelings, they still need to do things that make them feel positive in order to achieve mental health.Employees' dependents influence the behaviour of employees and the environment in which they spend most of their time away from work.* **Organizations seeking to improve the health and wellness of employees would do well to include family members in their efforts.** *As a result, organizations need to think about the strategies used to engage dependents and to address their unique needs. Early childhood is the most rapid period of development in a human life. Although individual children develop at their own pace, all children progress through an identifiable sequence of physical, cognitive, and emotional growth and change.* **An engagement activity (Summer Camp) should be designed to support the five dimensions of health -- physical, mental, social, emotional and spiritual.** *The ultimate goal of Summer Camp programs is to improve young children's capacity to develop and learn. A child has to develop a combination of positive characteristics: he or she is socially and emotionally healthy, confident, and friendly; has good peer relationships; tackles challenging tasks and persists with them; has good language skills and communicates well; and listens to instructions and is attentive. A case study method was used to analyze the influence of summer camp in enhancing the mental health status of the children of ETA employees.*

KEYWORDS: *Mental Health, Engagement Activity, and Overall Personality.*

7. FORMAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS: EXPERIENCES AND NEEDS OF CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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ABSTRACT: *Comprehensive need assessment of parents of children with autism and professionals working with these families was carried out in order to assess services currently provided, identify the needs of families, and to arrive at recommendations for holistic rehabilitation of children with autism. This study explores the awareness and accessibility to types of formal support systems available for children with autism and their caregivers. The study tries to gain insight into the experiences of caregivers of autistic children in six types of formal support systems - medical (diagnostic and early intervention), rehabilitation, educational, financial and legal support system.Comparative data were collected by using descriptive quantitative research method in New Delhi and its National Capital Region (NCR). In this quantitative study, thirty seven primary caregivers (parents) of children with autism and thirty seven secondary caregivers (multidisciplinary team of rehabilitation professionals) were interviewed. Results indicate a severe lack of various support services like legal, financial, educational, health care, & diagnostic service provision, in particular in New Delhi. Deficiencies in the actualization of parent-professional partnerships; prolonged waiting times for diagnosis and lack of proper referral channels and absence of effective implementation of policy framed for the child with autism in practice are the major barriers highlighted by the findings of this study. While parents and professions largely agreed about future needs & its implications there were some significant discrepancies with regard to the basis of interventions.*

KEYWORDS: *Support Systems, Autism, Children, Experiences, Needs and Caregivers.*

8. CHILDREN CARING FOR PARENT WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

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ABSTRACT: *Chronic illnesses in parents like mental illness affect children in the family. These children have a higher risk for developing emotional problems. When the one or both the parents are diagnosed to have mental illness, the risk for child developing emotional and mental health problems increases. An inconsistent, unpredictable family environment, inconsistency parenting, child assuming the role of adult, and taking up domestic responsibilities and caring younger sibling would affect the child's life and its impact spills over to the adult life. The mental health professionals and the development workers working in institutional and community setting should be sensitive, to identify the invisible child carers while providing care to adult person with mental illness. They should extend their patience hearing to understand the young carer's concerns and problems, while caring adults with mental illness. The comprehensive psychosocial intervention starts with identifying the positive elements in the family and the natural strengths of the child, some of the psychosocial interventions will be shared during the presentation.*

KEYWORDS: *Children Caring, Parent, Mental illness, Psychosocial Intervention.*

9. PSYCHO - EDUCATIONAL STRATEGY IN ADOLESCENT COUNSELLING: A CASE STUDY REPORT

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is a crucial period for any individual to establish values, attitudes and character building, if not so anything may influence towards negative direction. Certainly this is an empirical truth that growth and development, in terms of physiological, psychological and sociological aspects, is determined by the childhood experiences, where family, school and society play vital role. The current situation demands high expectation and smartness, irrespective of understanding the attitude, ability and interest of the children, which lead to conflict and mental disorders. The young children are under tremendous pressure in today's cut through competition world and forced them to knock the doors of Psychiatrist and Mental health specialist. In order to help young people professionally we need to understand the nature of their stage in life and the developmental process which are involved. Counselling adolescence is required variety of design which is based on the needs of counselee. The present study reveals some of the mental health problems among the school going children especially adolescence. The qualitative method was applied as case study report is presented. An appropriate and very simple method of Psycho-Educational strategy is involved, though number of counselling approaches in the hands. As this is a research study, the data collection, and counselling procedure were kept in mind to prevent layman interpretation.*

KEYWORDS: *Genograms, Transactional analysis, Understanding boundaries, Rrating scales and inventories, Counselling interview.*

10. BULLYING AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: *Bullying is an emotional abuse where an individual is subjected to intentional aggressive behaviours repeatedly and persistently by another individual or a group of individuals that may involve accumulation of negative incidents. A bully is the one who constantly humiliates or ridicule another individual and the recipient of the bullying is the target or victim of bullying. In this relationship, the bully is seen as a more powerful or strong individual and in contrast, the victim is viewed as weaker or different individual. Research shows that bullying has the power to affect the emotional and mental health of the victim. Students in the schools have experienced this kind of negative or unwelcome behaviours from their classmates, friends and this has become a common trend in these days. A student in a class might be repeatedly subjected to this emotional abuse initiated by his or her classmates and the bullied student silently go through this traumatic behaviour and gets depressed and dejected over a period of time. Duncan, 2004 observes "One reason children may stop engaging in their studies or even going to school is fear of violence, including the everyday possibility of being bullied by classmates". Many of the victims do not even report those aggressive events to their parents which compounds the problem. This paper is an attempt to study the causes of bullying, strategies applied by their classmates to bully others, the consequences of bullying and it also deals with the preventive measures to eliminate bullying in the school premises.*

KEYWORDS: *Bullying, School, Students and Classmates.*

11. SOCIAL GROUP WORK INTERVENTIONS THROUGH LIFE SKILLS IN PROMOTING ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is the period of transition from childhood to adulthood, a stage of major growth and development in which significant physiological, cognitive, psychological and behavioural changes take place. They stand at the threshold of adulthood, and it is imperative that safe and enabling environment is provided to them, and adequate skills and abilities are nurtured, to deal effectively with their developmental concerns and demands. This paper is an effort to link the life skills development programme with the social group work method of social work discipline in promoting the mental health of adolescence. Social group work believes that persons not only develop in groups but through groups. This approach is based on interactive educational methodology that not only focusing on transmitting knowledge but also aims to shape attitudes and develop skills of adolescents, through guided group process. The social group work interventions through life skills can be provided through visual, auditory and kinesthetic methods and is based on the activities like sharing, feedbacks, class discussions, role plays, brain storming, games and simulations, situational analysis, case studies, debate and storytelling. And this developed social group work model through life skills can be incorporated with the school curriculum for the enhancement of adolescents' mental health.*

KEYWORDS: *Adolescence, Social Group work, Interventions, Life Skill Development Programme, Mental health.*

12. REHABILITATION OF SCHOOL DROPOUT CHILDREN

– A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT: *The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) ensuring formal education to all children between the age group of 6-14yrs by the Government of India came into force during 2010. It is a fundamental right of every child to get free and compulsory education. Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan was launched in India during 2001 to extend useful and quality of elementary education to all children. The programme could able to bring the children to the school, but could not retain them and high incidences of drop outs found to be the most critical fact being faced in Indian education scenario. The reason for drop out may be various like poverty, low education level of parents, the weak family structure, pattern of schooling of sibling and lack of pre-school experiences, lack of interest in education etc. The present study has tried to explore the reason for leaving school/ dropouts and the role of Rural Literacy and Health Programme (RLHP) an NGO in making the dropouts empowered.*

KEYWORDS: *Drop out, Free and Compulsory Education, Formal, Fundamental Right, Incidences.*

13. PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENT SCHOOL GOING GIRLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is a special period of human development, not just physically but also emotionally and cognitively. Adolescents are endowed with special ways of thinking during this period. Hence, educational inputs should ideally be designed to help their development. The early adolescent girls generally face physiological and psychosocial problems due to age related bodily changes. Education perhaps, is the single most important factor to help influence their overall development. When school sans basic human needs they may lose interest in studies, fail to develop career goals, drop out from schools and may fail to develop ambition for quality life. Adolescent deprivations adversely reflect in adulthood adjustment. Schools need to improve infrastructural facilities to develop healthy and potential human resource for the country in future.The aim of the study is to observe the infrastructural facilities and to identify the hurdles perceived for education of adolescent girls. The study is conducted on 96 adolescent girl students in a high school in Coastal Andhra Pradesh. The study reveals that 96.9 Percentage could not use toilets, 20 Percentage felt dirking water problem,40 Percentage felt infrastructural problems, 10 felt shortage of staff, 24 Percentage are unaware of the evils of child marriages,13.5 Percentage had no knowledge of health and hygiene 96.9 Percentage have ambition for higher education. Social work practice in school setting would help improve the situation through Public private partnership.*
KEYWORDS: *Adolescence, Infrastructure, Hurdle, Deprivation, Adjustment.*

14. A STUDY ON THE LEVEL OF TEST ANXIETY AMONG THE STUDENTS APPEARING FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

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ABSTRACT: *Test anxiety is the uneasiness, apprehension, or nervousness felt by students who had a fear of failing an exam. Test anxiety generally develops as the result of a fear of failure, believed to be communicated through early interactions of perceived parental judgments of a child's performance (Liemann, Marggraf, Felfe, & Housemann, 1992). This paper deals with a study on the level of test anxiety among the public exam appearing students of Coimbatore. It discusses various types of anxiety and in particular about the test anxiety, its causes and coping up skills. The study adopts the descriptive research design. The researcher had used "Test Anxiety Scale (TAS)"developed by Dr. V. P. Sharma, Ex-Professor and Head, Department of Psychology, Pt. Ravishankar, Shukla University. A sample of 50 students from various schools of Coimbatore had been chosen by using simple random technique and their socio demographic detail has been collected. Thus collected data has been analyzed by using Weighted Average Method, Chi - Square Test, and Percentile Equivalence Test. The results were interpreted by using tables, bar diagrams, Pie-charts and Pictorial representations.*
KEYWORDS: *Anxiety, Test Anxiety, Test Anxiety Scale.*

15. ARTS BASED THERAPY WITH CHILD SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

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ABSTRACT: *Arts Based Therapy* **is clinical and evidence-based use of art- to accomplish individualized goals within therapeutic relationship. Varied art forms like** *music, visual art, drama, text making, dance and movement is conducted in combinations on the individual's interest as a metaphoric journey to heal, enhance and to empower. The children in the project, the silent survivors are either direct or indirect victims of domestic abuse. They are all school going heterogeneous group aged between 9 and 12; they come from similar socio-economic background.* **Child abuse** *is widely recognized as a serious problem, Violence and assault to children results in attachment, mood, and behavioural disorders as well as acute or posttraumatic stress disorders, among other problems. Sharing feelings and experiences in a safe and nurturing environment helped the children to work through some of the emotional aspects of trauma.***"The art offers a child something to 'do' besides talking" - Marlene Beeson.** *Arts based therapy helps abused individuals to develop positive attitudes and provide opportunities for personal growth. These developments have positively reflected in children's daily life is also seen.The Arts based therapy with this group of children has developed their self-esteem, love and respect for self and others, improved trust in relationships; every individual child has identified a support system, less aggressive behaviour, developed proper sleep, sharing, complimenting and communicating emotions and taking help.*

KEYWORDS: *Arts based therapy, Group therapy, Child abuse, Behaviour problems and trauma.*

16. ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC OUTCOME AMONG THE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ...A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY...

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ABSTRACT: *'Academic Procrastination', the tendency to postpone learning activities is the most common phenomenon amongst student populace. This irrational tendency detriments their academic outcome causing significant deterioration in their academic standard. An attempt has been made to cross sectionally study the academic procrastination behaviour among the secondary school students of both sexes. Academic Procrastinators face dire consequences including low self esteem, fear of failure etc., which in turn affect their academic goals leading to poor academic outcome. The Procrastination Assessment Scale for Students (PASS), an instrument has been imbibed in this study to spot out the areas in which the students procrastinate, the reasons for which they procrastinate their academic activities and to identify whether academic procrastinating behaviour has any significance towards their academic outcome. The results of this scale will be associated with the student's academic outcome measured by the teacher's rankings in their exams which are carried out objectively. The outcome of the study will help the academicians and teachers in understanding the learned behaviour of the students of why they delay, give excuses to justify their delay and to avoid blame and help them to overcome their tasks of postponing.*

KEYWORDS: *Academic Procrastination, Academic Outcome, Procrastinating Behaviour.*

17. ASPIRATIONS AND APPREHENSIONS OF ADOLESCENTS TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence, a transitional period of development between youth and maturity can be defined in a number of ways. As per the Factories Act 1948, an adolescent is one who has completed his/her15th year of age but not completed his/her 18th year of age. As per the **NAGSOFT Report 2012**, every year, approximately 19 million students are enrolled in high schools and 10 million students in pre-graduate degree courses across India. This proves that India has a task at hand catering to the adolescent population which is to be the leaders of tomorrow.The Indian Educational System is such that much emphasis is given to students on their examination grades and having to decide what to pursue next rather than creating proper employability skills. At the 105th convocation ceremony of the University of Pune, Goverdhan Mehta, the Chairman of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) stated that that only 10 percent graduates are employable. The question arises where did the system go wrong? With such human resources why does an individual fail to get a job? When a child is questioned on what he/she wants to become, a clear answer would be a doctor, an engineer or a pilot. What happened to these ambitions during the period of adolescences? Are the apprehensions of the adolescence being unrecognized by the Indian Education System? Only a deep probing into factors contributing to the aspirations and apprehensions of adolescents would answer.*

KEYWORDS: *Adolescence, Students, Indian Education System, Aspirations and Apprehensions.*

18. INNOVATIVE   PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT: *Every person with special need can succeed in school, at work, in relationships, and within the community, when an innovative teaching method is used to impart the learning component. Teaching students with diverse needs in a classroom may be regarded as a challenge for teachers accustomed to teaching. For students who have learning difficulties, the way the content is taught is more important. Best practices in education include creating learning environments that are student centred. Identifying learning needs is a crucial ingredient in creating learning experiences. There are many strategies for creating an inclusive classroom and making learning more enjoyable. Emphasis will be placed on creating a universal design that can be used in all learning environments and for students with a wide variety of learning needs. This research describes the learning strategies of children with diverse needs. A Learning Style questionnaire was administered to find the learning style of the children with learning disability. The research study reports the different learning styles used by the children for learning.*

KEYWORDS: *Inclusion, Teaching diversity, Pedagogy, Innovative, Learning disabilities.*

19. MENTAL HEALTH, FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND COPING BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLIC PARENTS AMONG THE TRIBES OF NILAMBUR, KERALA

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ABSTRACT: *A tribe viewed historically or developmentally, consists of a social group existing before the development of, or outside of, states. Alcoholism is a disabling addictive disorder. It is characterized by compulsive and uncontrolled consumption of alcohol despite its negative effects on the drinker's health, relationships, and social standing. Backwardness of the tribe communities has some close linkage with alcoholism. It creates laziness to work, social and domestic violence, family conflicts, scholastic backwardness of children, de-motivation for the youth and after all the tribal's becoming subjects to exploitation. It causes to create a vicious circle in community lives of the tribal's. Children of alcoholic parents suffer from a series of behavioural and psychological problems.The aim of the research work was to study the mental health, functional assessment and coping behaviour in children of alcoholic parents among the tribes of Nilambur, Kerala. Descriptive research design was used for the study. Total population study was used to collect data from 110 children from 6th to 10th standard from the Government run residential tribal school. An interview schedule was used with 3 standardized scales.Findings state that majority of the children have moderate level of mental health and functional capacity and their coping behaviour is high. Mental Health, Functional Capacity and Coping Behaviour are positively correlated. Implications for Social work Practice are detailed.*

KEYWORDS: *Tribals, Alcoholism, Children, Mental Health, Functional Capacity and Coping Behaviour.*

20. SELF-ESTEEM IN ADOLESCENT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLIC PARENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR INTERVENTION

(A STUDY FROM TRICHY, SOUTH INDIA)

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ABSTRACT: *There has been an increasing focus on the young at risk in India. The adolescent children of alcoholic parents are one such group, but yet to be taken notice of for study as well as for intervention in India. The need is urgent when we consider the severity of the problem of alcoholism in India. Adolescence being a critical period in the developmental stage of a person, and alcoholism being a family disease, it calls for an integral understanding and immediate attention. This is a comparative study investigating the aspect of self-Esteem in a group of 30 adolescent children of alcoholic parents matched against another 30 children who are not of alcoholic parents. The study is done in a school of technical education for boys. The Paper is also aiming at identifying the factor of resilience among the adolescents as it can be a possible elevator in children. The Self-esteem Index of Mac Kinnon, 1981, was the instrument administered. In addition there was also a Focussed Group Discussion and a self-prepared interview schedule. An ex-post facto research design was employed.*

Chi square, t-tests and ANOVA were computed using SPSS for analysis. The study has found that more the years of drinking in parents, the less the score for the level of self-esteem in their children. Parents' education failed to make a positive impact on the children of Alcoholics. There were signs of factors of resilience common to the young. This study makes a strong recommendation for interventions supported by the government and the public to be carried out in the schools / technical institutions.
KEYWORDS: *Adolescent Children of Alcoholics, Self-esteem, Resilience.*

21. ADOLESCENTS AND CELLULAR PHONES – A CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT: *In India, without doubt, mobile phones have vast applications and offer a number of advantages, more convenient, a means of personal security, and an instrument to utilize dead time to do something useful. However they are not always positive. Like most of the new technologies, mobile phones also have a number of disadvantages concerning environmental impact, health and safety, and of course, the social changes being brought by it. Mobile telephony and its use by youth is not a simple fashion but a truly deep sociological phenomenon that has important sociological explanations and thus more a sociological revolution than a technological one. This mobile revolution has transformed our social life and cultural patterns. Keeping the above issues in mind, the present study tried to examine the social and behavioural aspects associated with mobile phone usage, to find out the attitude of college students towards cellular phones, to analyze the way young people relate to the functionality of mobile phones, to understand their perceptions regarding issues like privacy, personal space, using mobile phones while driving, using mobile phones inside class rooms and its medical side effects. The present study was conducted among college students in a Self-Finance College in the city of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Questionnaires were used to collect primary data along with focus group discussions and interviews. Appropriate statistical tools like percentages and chi-square tests were used to find out the significance of the data.*
KEYWORDS: *Adolescents, Cellular Phones, Social Isolation, Culture, Privacy.*

22. ADOLESCENT EMOTIONAL AND MORAL COMPETENCE AS ANTECEDENTS TO LEADERSHIP SKILLS

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ABSTRACT: *The emphasis on positive adolescent development has focused significantly on the competency building and leadership development of adolescents. Leadership performance and success depend on various personal and inter personal skills. Emotional Competence based on emotional intelligence is conceptualized as the effectiveness in management of emotional situations in personal and interpersonal contexts. Morally competent leaders are more people oriented and the moral skills of integrity, responsibility, compassion and forgiveness are associated with positive leadership performance and success. Moral and emotional competence belongs to the realms of intra*

and interpersonal competence propounded by Gardner (1983). Some of the leadership skills explored in the present investigation are skills for character-building, planning, decision making, problem solving, group dynamic and personal skills. This empirical study aims at finding relationship between the adolescent emotional and moral competence and leadership skills. This quantitative study is conducted on a sample of 429 adolescents. The statistical measure of correlation is used to find the relationship between adolescent emotional and moral competence and leadership skills. The t-test and analysis of variance is used find the difference among the demographic variables. The results of the study have implications for educationists, trainers and counsellors for enhancing positive adolescent development.

KEYWORDS: *Emotional competence, Moral competence, Leadership skills, Interpersonal competence, Adolescents.*

23. DEVELOP PROBLEM SOLVING AND DECISION MAKING SKILLS FOR ADOLESCENTS
(PERSPECTIVES OF POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH – LIFE SKILLS)

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ABSTRACT: *The term "problem" is generally perceived in a negative aspect but it has to be realized by everyone that problems always makes our life meaningful and interesting. We all know that life is not a bed of roses and thorns are always there to make us understand the significance of rose. Problem can be defined as something which needs solution and it could be either positive or negative. Problems would be solved by making appropriate decision making. Problem solving and Decision making are the skills and if it have been learnt it could be used repeatedly like the ability to ride a bicycle, add numbers or speak a language. The age of adolescence is the age of happiness and confusions as it refers to the teen age of one's life. The future of one's life depends on the skill and attitude that one acquires at this age. The adolescent of this generation faces enormous physical and mental problems due to the changed life style. Often, they are not in the position to realize the intensity of the problem and to predict the consequences of the problem. They also lack the ability of solving the issues independently and to take firm decisions. It is high time that the adolescents should be made to learn the problem solving skill and decision making skill which would make them independent, responsible and make their life pleasant. Problem solving is the matter of knowing how and it comes as a result of careful learning and practice. It is the responsibility of the parents and educational institutions to create the adolescents as efficient problem solvers and decision makers. In this study, interview and case study methods are used to find the role of environment which shapes the problem solving and decision making ability of the adolescents.*

KEYWORDS: *Problem solving skill, Adolescents, Attitude, environment, Decision making.*

24. A STUDY ON ADOLESCENT SELF – LEADERSHIP: POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT: *The terms 'adjustment' and 'adaptation' pervade our thinking about mental health. Mental health is necessary for the complete functioning of the mind. Mental health is mandatory in order to be able to respond constructively to stress and change. Constructive behaviour is a prime criterion of mental health, and personality development is one of the determinants of constructive behaviour.The present study concentrates on self leadership qualities comprising of six factors. The respondents were from the matriculation higher secondary students in the city. The results indicated that male students were dominating area like designing natural rewards and self-reinforcement, the girls were found to be consistent with mental practice and self-monitoring. As the transition period is natural for anyone to undergo stress and strain but with the self leadership qualities such challenges could be easily managed and mental preparedness to face the uncertain future will be supported by the qualities like setting personal goal, mental practice, designing natural rewards, self-monitoring self-reinforcement, cueing strategies.*

KEYWORDS: *Self-leadership, Personality, Setting personal goals, mental practice, Self-monitoring.*

25. INFLUENCES OF PARENTAL HANDLING ON ADOLESCENCE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: *Parenting emerges as probably the most fundamental and universal concern of society. It acts as a connective tissue the most important form of universal altruism which joins up and cuts across nations, generations, social classes ethnic groups and religious or political creeds, where commonality are overwhelmingly greater than differences. Krishnan (1998) argues that child rearing in India is characterized by an emphasis on obedience, compliance, conformity to norms, cooperativeness rather than competitiveness, and de-emphasis of individual initiative. Parenting during adolescence seems to be an essential time to study the development from the biopsychosocio perspective. Parents in their attitudes and behaviours influence all facets of adolescence psychological and social functioning. Some of these exchanges involve positive and healthy behaviours and others involve the opposite; some of the outcomes for adolescent development of these exchanges reflect good adjustment and individual and social success, whereas other outcomes reflect poor adjustment and problems of development.The present study was carried out with adolescent school students to find out the parenting handling practices followed by the parents. Diagnostic design was used to collect data form 120 adolescents using **Parental Handling Questionnaire (Malhotra, 1990).** The major finding of the study indicates that parental handling of mothers in particular care variable increases the bonding levels of care with the mothers among adolescent school students. Findings indicated father are less involved in parenting their adolescence children than are mothers, and teen ages report being more securely attached to their mothers.*

KEYWORDS: *Parenting, Adolescence, Adolescence school students, Parental handling, Influence of parental handling on Adolescence.*

26. IMPACT OF LIFE SKILL BUILDING PROGRAMMES ON THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF ORPHAN CHILDREN

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It is not the physical pain that endangers orphans the most. It is the mental pain caused by stress from years and years of being neglected, pushed aside, disregarded, unloved, and made to feel undeserving, and in almost all cases, made to feel like a possession rather than an equal human being. Even more it is the lack of unconditional love, the right to be accepted as a child and to be loved as a child, no matter what you do is the most wounding.

- Roger Dean Kiser (Orphan)

ABSTRACT: *There are tens of millions of children live in the streets of cities scattered all over the world. No statistics are available to indicate how many children actually live on the streets worldwide. In Tamilnadu, there are about 1200 orphaned and destitute children rescued and kept in the Government Homes. According to estimate by the UNICEF, 100 million children live on the streets or spend the majority of their days on the streets. In reality orphans need love and affection but this alone will not help them for their survival throughout their life. To make them live in this world there is an urgent need to teach them the life skills. The World Health Organization has defined life skills as, "the abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life". UNICEF defines life skills as "a behaviour change or behaviour development approach designed to address a balance of three areas namely knowledge, attitude and skills". Life skills are essential abilities which help everyone to promote mental health and competence when they face the real challenges of life. UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO list ten core life skill strategies and techniques as: problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication, decision-making, creative thinking, interpersonal relationship, self awareness building, empathy, and coping with stress and emotions. Imparting life skills need not per se be oriented through professional empowerment designed by conventional curriculum or hands on training. Non-formal or non-conventional way of skill development through music, dance, playing games etc. has been found to be more attractive and effective for those orphan children than the conventional system undergone by the normal children. Most of these over stressed children lacking in total love and affection have less adaptive tendency to the conventional skill training methods. They are not able to accept or solve the problems of day to day life as faced by the normal children. Their interpersonal relationship, problem solving attitude, decision making tendency, empathy and emotions are different and often not sociable and therefore a modification or a deviation in the conventional method of imparting skills is needed to suit or match the mentality and outlook of these children. In this paper the attempt has been made to reveal the impact of life skills towards the orphan children.*

KEYWORDS: *Orphan, Destitute, Life skills, Problem solving, Critical thinking, Communication, Decision-making.*

27. SOCIAL DISABILITIES OF INTER – STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN'S CHILDREN IN INDIA – LAW AND REMEDIAL MEASURES

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ABSTRACT: *Every human being aspires for a decent life. He wants better housing, clothing, dietary, educational and medical facilities not only for himself but also for their children. These things are not possible without gainful employment. The workmen when fail to find the adequate means of livelihood in their home – state, leave their home state and go to other states with or without their families in search of some employment. Inter – State migration is become a part of livelihood opportunity for many families. In India, migration is rightly recognized as a fundamental right (right to move and settle within the Indian Territory) under Article 19 of the Indian constitution.The most insidious type of migration is migration accompanied with children because, the workmen when migrate to other states from his home state with their children they face certain social disabilities in language, education, health, food, culture and environment etc in the other states. Children of Inter – State migrant are prevented from accessing basic rights and entitlements. Apart from Indian constitution, there are so many legislations brought out by the conscientious policy makers in order to protect the children of working class of the country. The Inter – State migrant workmen legislation has been enacted to ameliorate the lot of hapless and helpless migrant workmen and their children.In this paper an attempt is made to list out and examine the social disabilities of children of Inter – State migrant workmen. This paper also examine the existing legal frame work along with judicial decisions and concludes with required remedial measures to protect the children of migrant workmen from certain social disabilities.*

KEYWORDS: *Inter – State migration, Children of migrant, Social disabilities, Legislations, Remedial measures.*

28. A STUDY ON THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG THE TRIBAL ADOLESCENT GIRLS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PACHAMALAI

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ABSTRACT: *In recent years, the reproductive health of youth has become an important issue. Twenty percent of the world populations are between 10-19 years old, and 85 percent of them are in developing countries (Ruangkanchanasetr and Mahachoklertwattana, 2006). Reproductive behaviour is governed by complex biological, cultural and psychosocial relations and therefore it must be understood within the context of relationships between men and women, communities and societies. Women tolerate the greatest burden of reproductive health tribulations and their exposure to reproductive ill-health is increased by biological, cultural, social and economic factors (ICPD, Cairo 1994). Research has shown that reproductive ill health accounts for approximately 36 percent of the total disease burden among women of reproductive age in developing countries. The present study was undertaken to focus on the knowledge about reproductive health problems among the tribal adolescence. The researchers used a self prepared questionnaire to find out the levels of knowledge about reproductive health problems. The census method was adopted and data was collected from 83*

female adolescent girls in Government Tribal Residency Higher Secondary School, Pachamalai, Trichy District.

KEYWORDS: *Adolescence, Reproductive health problem, Tribal.*

29. FAMILY ENVIRONMENT OF ADOLESCENTS WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescents may be especially prone to use suicide attempts as a way of getting attention and help for problems. This does not mean that adolescent suicide attempts are unimportant. A history of a suicide attempt is the single best predictor of future suicide attempts and completions(King et al., 2001; Lewinsohn et al., 1996). More than one lakh persons (1,35,585) in India lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2011. Tamil Nadu has reported the second highest number of suicides (15,963) and around 35.4% suicide victims were youths in the age group of 15-29 years. (National Crime Record Bureau, 2011).The rate of suicides and suicide attempts increases tremendously during adolescence. Family Problems (24.3%) were the major causes of suicides among the adolescents (NCRB, 2011). The objective of this study is to acquire an understanding of the socio economic condition and family environment of adolescents. Descriptive research design was adopted and a total of 40 adolescents were interviewed in a psychiatric hospital, Trichy. To measure the family environment, Family Environment Scale (Moos, R.H. and Moos, B.S. 1994) was administered by the researcher. Based on the major findings, suitable suggestions were made.*

KEYWORDS: *Adolescence, Attempted suicide, Family Environment, Family issue & Family instability.*

30. THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF SCHOOL-GOING ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT: *With rapid growth of the internet facility, the school-going children have learnt to use internet for education, entertainment and online social interaction. Social media such as face book, twitter, MySpace, YouTube and blogs have definitely transformed the way adolescent children communicate and interact. The excessive use of social media has an impact on their identity, emotional maturity, and social interaction with neighbourhood, psychological well-being and academic performance. Although the children when they begin to use social media like face book and twitter, they feel happy to post their photographs and share their interests, likes, events, ambitions etc. but when they start to overusing it, they face many socio-psychological problems which they are not able to solve easily. Children with low self-esteem end up with more insecure feeling and loneliness. Since they spend more time in social media having online interaction with those whom they have not met in person, they are unable to have a lively offline interaction with persons whom they meet every day. They close their eyes to the offline social reality and also they get a distorted perception of the*

reality outside. Their worldview and value system become narrow and self-centered. Since everything is permitted in the internet, children have a tendency to become sexually aggressive.
KEYWORDS: *Social media, Adolescent children, Identity, Social interaction, Emotional maturity.*

31. SCHOOLS FOR ALL – TOGETHER WE WIN

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ABSTRACT: *The Convention on the Rights of the Child, demands that 'all children have access to and complete an education of good quality'. Several initiatives by governments, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies and others have addressed the special education needs of children with disabilities, and some have successfully demonstrated examples of special and inclusive education. Inclusive education in special education is an accepted approach in general education. It recognizes and responds to the diversity of the people with disabilities particularly the needs and abilities of children with disabilities - including differences in their ways and pace of learning. The role of educators and administrators in the regular school is very vital and they have to focus on the average and slow learners. The present study indented to study the impact of inclusive education as perceived by stakeholders. The researchers chose 200 samples from 20 schools out of 16 blocks, implementing inclusive education in Trichy district. The opinion of the stakeholders on inclusive education for children with visual impairment was found and analyzed based on their age, gender, standard, native background, academic achievement, co-curricular achievement, and availability of supportive devices. The attitude that 'inclusive education is not an alternative but an inevitability" needs to be cultivated among all stakeholders.*
KEYWORDS: *Inclusive education, Children with special needs, Special educators, Regular teachers, Administrators.*

32. PARENTAL INFLUENCE IN CAREER CONFUSION AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN COIMBATORE: A GROWING CONCERN FOR SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS

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ABSTRACT: *Stress related to career confusion is a growing concern for school social workers. This study aims to find the influence of parents in career confusion among higher secondary school students. At the end of high school, children are often faced with the question of 'What now? ….Science? Commerce? Humanities? Vocational group?' Even in the modern age these decisions are often not made by students on their own or based on their interests. The influence of parents, the primary care givers, still plays a vital role in India. Consequently career decisions are usually made on the profitability of what a career offers. The decision thus made amplifies into stress and anxiety with the advent of higher secondary thinking of the next step in their career. This descriptive study*

aims to study parental influence as a factor in career decisions and career confusion among higher secondary school students. The study will investigate the extent to which parental influence is an important factor and what percentage of students is influenced by this factor. The universe of the study is a higher secondary school based in Coimbatore. A proportionate random sampling will be used to study the respondents. The CDDQ questionnaire and tool developed by Dr.Itamar Gati from Hebrew University, Jerusalem will be used for this study.

KEYWORDS: *Career Confusion, Stress, School Social worker, Parental influence, External conflict, Internal conflict.*

33. CHILDREN PARTICIPATION IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT: *Emergencies increase vulnerabilities of children to exploitation, abuse and neglect and hence they need special care and attention to ensure that their rights are fulfilled by the Government. Emergencies impact some of the children rights enshrined in the 'United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child' that need to be addressed in disaster reduction but the attention given to the needs of children in emergencies is mostly from the view point of adults acting on behalf of children. There is less focus on working with children in reducing their vulnerabilities and risk during disasters. It is generally assumed that eliciting children participation disaster preparedness is a difficult task but Save the Children being a child rights organization had initiated the concept and practice of 'Children Led Disaster Risk Reduction' (CLDRR). CLDRR is a child centered community based framework where children play leading roles in their communities to minimize disaster risk reduction. The author has used her experience of working with Save the Children (an international NGO) in their Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme in bringing out this paper which provides the key elements of CLDRR, its approaches, responsibilities of children Task Force Groups, integration of School disaster programmes, etc.*

KEYWORDS: *Children in Disaster, Disaster Risk Reduction, School Disaster, Children Task Force Groups.*

34. CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIAN LEGISLATURE & JUDICIARY IN THE CHILD LABOUR ERADICATION – AN OVER VIEW

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ABSTRACT: *During the last decade, child labour has emerged as one of the major international issues. The effective abolition of child labour remains one of the most urgent challenges of our time. The ILO's Minimum Age [Industry] Convention No. 5 in1919, the Minimum Age Convention No. 138 in 1973 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182, in 1999 strengthen its efforts to combat child labour. The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour was launched in 1992 aiming the strengthening of national capacities and creating a global movement to address child labour issues.Today's children constitute tomorrow's future; we have to ensure that they are*

educated and not exploited. In fact, children are the most vulnerable members of any society. They are entitled to special care and assistance because of their physical and mental immaturity. The problem is more complicated in developing countries like ours, where child labour exists in relationship with illiteracy and poverty. In India the child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in 1986 was a major milestone. Apart from this there is a plethora of legislations on child labour. India have the largest child labour force in the world, with an estimated 30 percent of the world's working kids living here. This paper provides an over view on the issue of child labour in India discussing the existing legal frame work and judicial pronouncements pointing out the lacunas and exploring some of the suggested legal reforms and future course of action.

KEYWORDS: *Child Labour, Indian Legislations, Judicial Pronouncements, ILO conventions, Legal reforms.*

35. RISK FACTORS AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR ORPHANED ADOLESCENTS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

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ABSTRACT: *The AIDS pandemic has resulted in a dramatic rise in the number of orphans who are infected and affected by the disease. The stigma and discrimination also mean that adolescents living with HIV/AIDS are much less likely to receive proper care and support. They often feel that they are not wanted and want to end their life due to the hardships they face in the community. This study was designed to investigate the associations between the rejection due to discrimination by the neighbourhood and the community and the stress due to stigma consciousness internalized by the individual as well as the effectiveness of the mental health services provided by the government and NGOs to improve their life satisfaction. The standardized tool for the life – satisfaction index 2 of Harighurst (1971) was used in this study. Self-reported questionnaires to check the risk factors namely stigma consciousness and discriminatory climate were administered to 100 adolescents living with HIV/AIDS in Salem district. The results of a correlation and chi square analysis indicate that the services rendered by the government and NGOs has reduced the rejection due to discrimination and the stress due to stigma consciousness in the adolescents. Multifaceted action both by the government and the NGOs are needed to preserve and promote a healthy living of these adolescents living with HIV/AIDS.*

KEYWORDS: *Stigma, Discrimination, Mental Health, Government & Non-Government Organisations.*

36. CASE STUDY ON IMPACT OF LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION IN SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT: *The concept of Education for All, of India Government is effectively running in each Indian state. It helped many students to reach in school and feel the free education, especially in rural community. A case study on School Mental Health Program conducted in Kerala shows that most of*

the students are lacking interest in study, no obedience and respect towards teachers and parents, no ambitions, life goal and not yet designed their future, about what they want to become. Principal, Head Master, Class Teachers and Subject Teachers are agreeing this statement with evidence. Many students are weak in Mathematics and Languages. Many students are interested in aesthetic abilities, sports or in music. By the force of parents and teachers students are bound to concentrate only in academic. It deeply affects their class room performance and behaviour but the students are not getting remedial class to strengthen their numerical and language performance. No stress free atmosphere in school to develop their co-scholastic skills. No school is taking initiative to provide a better Mental Health Program for their children; no school is giving Life Skills Education Training or not even identifying the mental, emotional or behavioural disorder of the students. Even a child being connected with a school for long 17 years why most of the students are lacking mental health and emotional maturity. The reasons may lack of life skills training along with Mental Health Program, decade teaching methods, inadequate curriculum, no co-scholastic development and Most of the teachers are thinking that they are bound to teach not for Extra Curricular Activities.
KEYWORDS: *Life Skills Education, Mental Health Program, Emotional Maturity, Mental Health.*

37. A STUDY ON MENTAL HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SRIRANGAM HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, TRICHY

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ABSTRACT: *This present study was focused to find out the demographic condition and to measure the mental health of the school children. A sample of 100 students were selected from Srirangam higher secondary school. The study is Descriptive in nature. The findings show that majority of the respondents are in the age of 14 years, male and female respondents are represented equally, majority of them belongs to Hinduism, more than two fifth of the respondent's fathers are engaged as agriculture labourer and non agriculture labourer, and their familys' monthly income is between Rs.2001 to Rs 5000/-. More than three fourths of them belong to nuclear family and 70 % of them from urban areas. With regard to their mental health more than three fifth of the respondents scored higher level. In chi square test, results highlights that there is no association between age, size of family and place of living of the respondents and their mental health status. Whereas, there is a significant association between religion of the respondents and their mental health status.*
KEYWORDS: *School children, Mental health, Higher Secondary*

38. A STUDY ON PSYCHO SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN COIMBATORE OBSERVATION HOME (TAMILNADU)

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ABSTRACT: *Juvenile delinquency is a major area of concern for any nation because it's an issue that directly confronts with the generation next. There are numerable reasons attributable for the prevalence of this social evil primary reasons being illiteracy, broken families, unemployment, alcoholism, peer group influence and many more. When the juvenile delinquents are unattended there are more chances of them becoming anti-social elements. It is the responsibility of every one of us,*

our government; Voluntary organisations to stream line them and put them back in right track to facilitate them to become valuable citizens of our nation. To put them back in right track a right understanding of them is vital. This study aims at finding the Psycho social well being of juvenile delinquents in the observation home of Coimbatore. The scope for intervention with these children is vast that a well planned multipronged approach will help in bringing right changes in these children. When the whole nation is enjoying the fruits of development these children should not be left behind lonely. Thus this study aims at contributing suitable measures to elevate the life of these deprived children.

KEYWORDS: *Juvenile Delinquent, Observation home, Psycho social well being.*

39. CHILD ABUSE: A STUDY ON CHILD TRAFFICKING

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ABSTRACT: *Today we are living in an age of consumerism and globalization Development has become the key concern of all nations. Not only youth and elderly people have a role to play in the shaping and progress of nations; to a large extent, the contribution has also come from children. However despite their role the involvement of children in labour has become a serious social evil. It is really very difficult to precisely estimate the nature and magnitude of child labour in India. Studies on child labour are many and constitute reports of various types prepared by a plethora of organizations like governmental, semi governmental, voluntary agencies of national and international status. Some of the studies on child labour have been conducted by researchers of diverse social science backgrounds. This paper is an attempt to visualize social problem of child labour with reference to trafficking children and employing them for various purposes. It includes the male and female child and how they are variously exploited. The paper also briefly studies the legal measures taken by the government to eradicate this evil. Further some suggestions and recommendations are provided for prevention of this evil at the end of the paper.*

KEYWORDS: *Child Abuse, Child Labour, Trafficking children, Exploited, Legal measures.*

40. A STUDY ON OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS FROM SELECTED URBAN PU COLLEGES AT MANGALORE

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ABSTRACT: *Studying and identifying the occurrence of violent behaviour among the adolescents is very essential to promote early preventive measures. Because of violence we are losing the young and energetic adolescents who are future of our Nation. The present study is aims to assess the occurrence of violent behaviour among the adolescents and identify the associated factors influencing the violent behaviours among the adolescents. A typical descriptive correlation design was adopted. The data were collected by using i) Demographic proforma, ii) Modified violence rating scale.iii) Checklist for assessing factors influencing the violent behaviour. The study findings were majority 369(73.8 %) of the subjects had milder form of violence, 120(24.0%) had moderate form of violence, 06(1.2%) had*

severe form of violence and 5(01%) had no violence and impulsivity is more affecting the occurrence of violent behaviour among adolescents. There was significant association between violent behaviour and gender, educational status of subject`s mothers

KEYWORDS: *Violent behaviour, Adolescence,Urban, Associated factors, College students.*