

41. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PERSONNEL WORKING IN CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS – A NEEDUNMET

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ABSTRACT: *In today's World a vulnerable group needing recognition beyond written documents and sensational Rhetoric is that of children more than other groups it is this group which requires more protection and care because of their fragile state of Development. Children are easily susceptible to abuse and neglect more so when they are nurtured in Institutions, for the sake of convenience and paucity of time the institutions bring in all the categories of children namely the migrant the delinquent the trafficked, refugees, street children, child labourers, children who do not have a permanent abode, children who are victims of difficult circumstances like poverty natural and man made calamities under single umbrella and manage them with uniform standards of care ,more importance is being given to physical health through National level policies but the Mental health of Children is yet to get its due place. The media often reports of corporal punishment to the inmates ,denying of food and necessary supplies, banning the visit from the family members ,misbehaviour by the staff and higher officers Physical restraint like hand cuffing ,denying privacy and confidentiality while interviewing ,not providing safe standards of spatial distance etc the structure of the building itself looks more like a quarantine or a Barrack, then a therapeutic room. Many a times the anger outbursts and aggressive behavior is misinterpreted as wonton and demanding behavior of the child and school refusal is branded as appositional antics crafted by the child to get love and attention, even genuine epileptic attacks are considered as a trick to fool the officers .It is with this objective of understanding the behavioral component that the training for the personnel at all levels is emphasized and the details will be presented in scientific session.*

KEY WORDS: *Code of conduct, Child care institutions, Mental health, Personal working in child care institutions.*

42. COUNSELLING SERVICES IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR – ISSUES AND REALITIES

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ABSTRACT: *Most industrial establishments have set up HRD departments, primarily to enable employees to develop competencies (knowledge, attitude, and skills) and also in symbolizing the importance of human resources in their growth and development in tune with the vision. In order to achieve this, the organisation has to evolve policies and implement programmes and thereby making the organisation a cherished place for employees to work with; and to derive satisfaction from the work that he/she is expected to perform. Unlike*

developmental initiatives – like mentoring, coaching, work/life balance, training, performance appraisal etc., - counselling service has not received the due attention that it really deserves. This paper attempts to explain counselling as a tool of HRD - its objectives, process and person-requirements, and multi-model approach.

KEY WORDS: *Client/Counselee, Confidentiality, Counsellor, Empathy, Rapport, Self Disclosure, Stress.*

43. EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF LEARNING DISABILITIES AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT: *A learning disability (LD) is a neurological disorder that affects one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding/in using spoken/written language. There often a gap between the child's potential and actual achievement. This is why LD is referred as "hidden disability".The child looks perfectly normal and seems to be intelligent yet may be unable to perform the skill level expected from someone of a similar age. If LD goes undiagnosed, the child's academic problems have an adverse impact on his/her quality of life viz, self-image and social interactions. It is estimated that 10% of the school-aged population have at least one LD. Although awareness about LD has grown in India, there is still a lack of awareness in majority of schools. Hence it is essential for all regular teachers to be well trained to screen for LD when the child is in primary class itself. The aim of this study is to identify children with LD in primary class, educate teachers on screening and suggest teaching strategies. The researcher adopted descriptive study method. The study population included children, in the age group of between 8 and 10 years, studying III to V class, in primary school in Bhubaneswar. Early identification, structured intervention and ongoing monitoring of progress are very important to help children with LD to succeed in life.*

KEY WORDS: *Learning disabilities, Primary class, Screening, Intervention, Teaching strategies.*

44. A STORY BEHIND THE SIBLINGS ON THE STREET

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ABSTRACT: *Street Children are those who spend most of their non-sleeping time on streets or work at a young age. They can be classified as runaway children, children of pavement dwellers, children alone on street, children in conflict with law, children in need of care and protection. A study by UNICEF (2005) examined the reasons why children leave the family; it was found that some have left the family because of ill-treatment by their step parents or the death of a parent. The aim of the study is to find out the reasons for the siblings to be on street. This qualitative study used Case study method to describe and to frame proper interventions. The study concentrates on five children from a same family who have come to streets to earn their daily life and we can visualize how each child helps the other in their journey of life. The study concludes that the family conflict is the root cause for the siblings on street. Children leave their family to live on the street because of family problem, economic backwardness and sometimes physical harassment in families.*

KEY WORDS: *street children, siblings, children, conflict, family.*

45.JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COIMBATORE CITY

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ABSTRACT: *In a developing country like India the problem of juvenile delinquency is considerably low but gradually increasing according to the National crime record bureau report 2007. With the fast pace development in our country, we notice lots of changes appearing in the climate, the environment, society, our educational system and then the behaviour of our children. Reports in various researches and surveys show an increase in delinquent behaviour of the students aged 14-20 years. Children committing crimes in developed countries were kind of a common problem but recently remarkable crimes were seen on an increase in Indian schools also. Children studying in reputed schools and belonging to good families have been involved in serious crimes like sexual abuse, attempt to murder, robbery and many more. This study is focused on the identifying the impact of family environment on the psychosocial problems of secondary school children with particular reference to delinquent or deviant behaviour in Coimbatore city, Tamilnadu State. Using simple random sampling, a total of 100 students with a mean age of 15 years were selected from two coeducational schools within the city of Coimbatore. A self-reported delinquency*

questionnaire comprising sections dealt with demographic details, information on respondents' family discipline/control, family affection/rejection and conflict experiences with family and others, common symptoms of deviant/delinquent behaviour, was used as a tool of data collection. This study has employed descriptive research design and data collected were analyzed using simple percentage. The results of the study reveal a remarkable influence of family environment on the various conflicting experiences and delinquent behaviours among the secondary school students.

KEY WORDS: *Juvenile Delinquency-Family Environment- Secondary School-Risk Factors-Antisocial Behaviours.*

46.MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN IN POST DISASTER DISTRESS SITUATION

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ABSTRACT: *Disaster mental health has traversed a long and enriching journey where psychological first aid is considered not just an intervention that is required for the survivors of the disaster but a crucial need that the intervention go beyond that realm. Psychological support strategies need to be delivered in ways that will take into account different levels of need, different patterns of impact, and the feasibility and cultural appropriateness of the response. The five key words which revolve around this concepts are: Mental health, Disaster, Child survivor, PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) and Coping strategies. The findings from various disaster researches indicate that child and adolescent survivors of natural and man-made disaster suffer from both short term and long term psychological impact. Exposure to a sudden and senseless loss after a devastating disaster presents psychological challenges to its victims. One of the major impacts of disaster on children and adolescents are the traumatic reaction symptoms of avoidance and intrusion. Trauma in childhood can lead to PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), and PTSD symptoms can persist for as long as 33 years into adult life. In this the risk and protective factors play a vital role. The risk factors include gender, age, loss of family member, objective experience and exposure to disaster while protective factors include schools connectedness, family functioning, religious beliefs and practices, and availability of mental health services, peer and network supports and educational opportunities. There is also positive correlation between impact and behavior problems. Impact of event scale had been used in different studies to measure different variables like impact of the event, PTSD and psychological distress.*

KEY WORDS: *Mental Health , Children, Post disaster distress.*

47.PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENTS: EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT: *According to World Health Organization Adolescents means, young people between the ages of 10 and 19 years – are often thought of as a healthy group. Adolescence is a period of intense and rapid development and is characterized by numerous developmental. The stages of adolescence categorized into early adolescence, mid adolescence and late adolescence. Nevertheless, many adolescents do die prematurely due to accidents, suicide, violence, pregnancy related complications and other illnesses that are either preventable or treatable. The present paper narrates problems of adolescences are behavioral, emotional, anti-social and manifestation behavior. Further, the study elaborated effective intervention strategies for coping with the problems of adolescents.*

KEY WORDS: *Stages, Vulnerability, Problems, intervention strategies.*

48. FAMILY AND ORGANISATION – AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT: *In this paper, some of the prominent similarities in characteristics and functions between an effective organisation (place of work) and a healthy family are highlighted. Further, issues concerned with work life and family life of employees and need for a perfect harmony between the two is mentioned.*

KEY WORDS: *Family, Organisation, Reward, Team Work.*

49.EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHO SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN ENHANCING THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is a complex biophysical process. Dramatic and rapid physical changes with the onset of puberty in girls are accompanied by longer and more subtle emotional, cognitive and social developments, often evolving asynchronously. The same is the case with the hormonal changes in boys. The positive dimension of mental health is stressed in WHO's definition of health as contained in its constitution: Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.*

Mental health is defined as 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. This study investigates the Mental Health of thirty adolescent boys and girls using the Mental Health Questionnaire of NIMHANS, Bangalore. A total of 30 subjects with the mean age of 15.23 years were selected by purposive sampling method from Amrita Vidyalayam School, Mysore. Their Mental Health was assessed both before and after the intervention. The data were analyzed using paired 't' test. Significant changes were noted in the respondents Mental Health. The findings suggest that the intervention had helped to enhance the mental health of the adolescents and consequently their improvement in academics.

KEY WORDS: *Mental Health, Mental Health Questionnaire, intervention, Adolescence, Therapy.*

50. CAREGIVERS' PERCEPTION ON EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

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ABSTRACT: *Caregivers of Children infected with HIV many a times perceive their children as different from their peers. Children infected with HIV frequently struggle between a "healthy, normal" life, and the life of the sickly child. Because of absenteeism these children often find themselves behind in school work, which makes for a painful and difficult school environment. Infected mothers often describe their children as exhibiting more internalizing (anxiety, somatic) behavior problems than other caregivers (Bachanas ,kullgren, schwartz , lanier , Mcdanil ,Smith, Nesheim 2001). The study was conducted in Regional Paediatric ART centre in Bangalore where the HIV infected children were registered for and receiving Anti Retroviral therapy (ART). The descriptive study explored an understanding of the caregivers perception of emotional problems in 4-16 years old children living with HIV/AIDS (CLHA). Majority of the primary caregivers were females (80.1%).The primary caregivers were biological mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and adoptive mothers. Most of the children in the study had been infected, primarily, through mother-to-child HIV transmission (95.5%). All the children had emotional difficulties irrespective of the age group. Females had more Emotional symptoms when compared to male children. While AIDS has garnered a significant amount of attention, little consideration has been directed towards caregivers' population and their perception of behavioral problems in children.*

KEY WORDS: *Caregivers, Children living with HIV/AIDS, emotional problems.*

51.A STUDY ON AWARENESS LEVELS OF MENTAL RETARDATION AMONG NORMAL SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT: *This was conducted on Mental retardation that is a condition that not only has medical, educational and psychological implications, but has also major impact on the social system in any given community. Whatever is condition of persons with mental retardation, how the society perceives them, has a definite impact on the way they are treated. The*

objective of the study is to compare the extent of awareness on mental retardation among primary and high school students attending regular school with respect to their gender and to compare the extent of awareness on mental retardation among primary and high school students attending regular school with respect to their level of education. There is no-significance difference between the awareness levels of primary level classes' students towards mental retardation among normal school children when compared with high level classes' students. The result indicated that there is a significant difference between the awareness levels of two schools towards mental retardation among normal school children. According to this study, it is revealed that children are much aware about the mental retardation. It is therefore, the government and voluntary organizations should come forward to take the responsibility to educate children with special needs in normal schools.

KEYWORDS: *Mental Retardation, Normal School Children, PWD Act, Awareness.*

52.COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY FOR CHILDHOOD DEPRESSION – A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT: *Depression is one of the most prevalent psychological disorders it can be caused by several factors, of which family may have the most negative impact. As we all know, adolescence is both a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and an important developmental period in the life span in itself. Family is the primary social influence on health – related behaviors in adolescence. An adjustment disorder is a maladaptive reaction to an identifiable psychosocial stress. The maladaptive nature of the reaction is indicated either by impairment of social or occupational functioning or by symptoms that are excessive for a normal and expected reaction to the stress. Mindfulness makes one conscious of what is taking place. Being mindful of what one is experiencing, thinking and feeling helps one to have awareness and attention to the present. This seems to be lacking in most mental pathology, where generally there is an over play of the past or apprehension of the future. CBT is relatively a short term treatment and .cognitive interventions are often aimed at underlying beliefs and attitudes. A 9 years old female child, doing 4th standard, born as a single child, belongs to upper middle class. After nine years of parents marital life, she was born as a gifted child . She was brought by her mother with following chief complains like sitting in separate place, unable to adjust with the peer group, severe adjust mental problem with the peer groups, crying spell, school refusal, sadness of mood .she was always found to be very aggression and showing irritability .According to ICD 10 she was diagnosed as child hood depression and she was treated with anti depressant along with cognitive behavior therapy. After therapy, notable changes were observed. Her parenting model and adjust mental distress were restructured through cognitive behavior therapy, her problem is under remission status. Other detailed will be discussed during the presentation.*

KEYWORDS: *case study, childhood depression, adjustmental problem, intervention, CBT.*

53.PARENTING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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ABSTRACT: *Autistic spectrum disorders (ASDs) have become one of the most widely recognized and common developmental disorders, with prevalence rates increasing dramatically over the past 15 years. It also appears that an increasing number of parents are struggling to find ways to cope with the stress associated with raising children with ASD behaviors. Pervasiveness and chronicity of ASDs tends to prolong the parental responsibilities and duties which can lead to parents feeling physically and mentally exhausted. This paper focuses on certain key factors as coping strategies, socio-economic / employment and social support effects the lives of the parents. The utilization of coping strategies reduces the amount of stress experienced by individuals. Shorten (1996) also found that parents with higher socio-economic status reported more access to resources and lower levels of stress than parents of low socioeconomic status. In addition, parents who have social support systems in place, reported feeling less socially isolated from the world. Children with autistic disorder need vocational, behavioural, mental and physical health care. One of the chief strategies for helping parents raise **children with** ASDs is helping to provide them **with** access to needed ongoing supports and additional services during critical periods and/or crisis. In this light, the present paper attempts to describe interventions as well as the various roles to be played by social workers and other professionals working in this particular field as to how they can stabilize and progress the lives of the affected children as well as their parents.*

KEY WORDS: *Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASDs), Parental Stress, Social workers Role, Interventions.*

54.GUIDANCE NEEDS OF SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescents a Latin word meaning “to grow up” is a transitional stage of physical and mental human development occurring between puberty and adulthood. According to WHO adolescence covers the period of life between 10 and 20 years of age. Stanly Hall an American psychologist in his book “Adolescence” viewed it as a period of storm and stress. At school or college, a variety of problems may arise in the mind of the growing pupils. The problems fall into 3 categories 1. Learning 2.preparation for vocation 3.sex & interpersonal relationships. The basic aim of guidance is to magnify the power of the positive and integrative emotions and to minimize the role negative and disintegrative emotions such that they are of the individual in his development and adjustment. Still now Adolescent students are facing much more problems than ever, many of the behavioral problems in the adolescent age may be in the consequence of the lack of guidance in the specific areas, and guidance of the people at this stage is of great importance. There are at least two other factors that need to be considered 1.at the secondary school stage the pupil have to make academic choice that ultimately determines their vocational future. 2. The people are becoming sexually mature. “Guidance is helping to bring about the best possible utilization of the individual’s capacities and the available environmental resources. (Narayana Rao 2005).*

KEY WORDS: *Adolescence, Guidance, vocational, physical, psychological areas.*

55.THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDENT-TEACHER RELATIONSHIP IN SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT: *The teacher-student relationship is very important for children and adolescents for improving their mental health. Children spend around 5 to 7 hours a day with a teacher for almost 10 months a year. All of us have gone through schooling, and we have had a many number of favourite teachers. A positive relationship between the student and the teacher is difficult to set up, but can be originate for both individuals at either end. Improving students' relationships with teachers has essential, constructive and long-lasting implications for students' academic and social development. Battistich, Schaps, & Wilson, 2004; Birch & Ladd, 1997; Hamre & Pianta, 2001 have exposed Positive teacher-student relationships — evidenced by teachers' reports of low conflict, a high degree of intimacy and support, and little dependency — have been shown to support students' adjustment to school, add to their social skills, uphold academic performance, and foster students' resiliency in academic performance. Birch & Ladd, 1997; Klem & Connell, 2004 have stated that teachers who experience close relationships with students reported that their students were less likely to avoid school, appeared more self-directed, more supportive, and more engaged in learning. The communication between the student and the teacher serves a connection between the two and which provides a better atmosphere for a classroom environment. A teacher then needs to understand the value of the students' senses of belonging which can be of greater value to overall development of the students in all aspects irrespective of the racial confrontations.*

KEY WORDS: *Teacher, student, mental health, relationship, school.*

56.A STUDY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS FACED BY SUMANGALI GIRLS AT TIRUPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT: *The word “Sumangali” in Tamil means an unmarried girl becoming a respectable woman by entering into marriage. Thus, the scheme is also known as “marriage assistance system”. This employment scheme stands for bonded labour, as described in ‘Captured by Cotton’. These enterprises produce for The Sumangali girls are recruited with the promise of a decent wage, comfortable accommodation, and, the biggest attraction, a considerable sum of money upon completion of their three-year contract. The scheme promises Rs. 30,000 to 50, 000 at the end of the third year. The reality stands in sharp contrast to the alluring promises as the wages below the legally set minimum, there is excessive overwork, non-payment of overtime work, restricted freedom of movement, lack of privacy, no possibility to lodge complaints or get redress, unhealthy and unsafe working conditions and many more. The present was conducted among the sumangali labour in Tirupur District. Samples of 50 were taken for the study by purposive sampling procedure.*

The study reveals that they are having low level of mental health and low self worth. The remaining findings will be discussed in my full paper.

KEY WORDS: *Sumangali girl, marriage assistance system, alluring promises, contractual, and unhealthy.*

57. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF GROUP COUNSELLING INTERVENTION TO IMPART KNOWLEDGE ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENT SCHOOL GIRLS

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescents have a lot of profound fears regarding the rapid changes that occur physiologically in them as a result of puberty and the changes that accompany in their social, psychological and emotional arena. Though Reproductive system is a part of school curriculum it is observed that in most of the schools, the teachers feel embarrassed to teach these chapters and it is mostly skipped. The Socio-Cultural settings of Indian families do not find it is appropriate for Parents or elders talk or discuss or counsel about such matters with their children. On the other hand a large number of adolescents are married and child bearing in our country but with a very poor knowledge of reproductive health. Studies have found that Educational interventions on the area of reproductive health have resulted in improvements in adolescent's knowledge and awareness on the same. Hence, this experimental study with a Group Counseling intervention on reproductive health was undertaken among 100 adolescent school girls of a Government school in Chennai city. The 100 girls were divided equally into 50 each in two groups, the Control and the Experimental group. Only the Experimental group subjects were given the Group Counseling intervention. There is a significant increase in the knowledge and awareness level of the subjects in the Experimental Group when compared with the control group, like a 58% increase in awareness on recalling the components of the reproductive system, 64% increase in knowledge on describing the problems of delivery, 54% increase in knowing the methods of contraception and other related areas of reproductive health.*

KEY WORDS: *Adoloscence, Reproductive health, Menstural hygiene, Group counselling, Educational institutions.*

58. MAJOR CORRELATES OF LANGUAGE AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLERS

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ABSTRACT: *The dynamic changes in children's development during the toddler years have important implications for child health supervision. Familiarity with toddler development will enable the clinicians and researchers to monitor children's development effectively and to address common age related behaviors with families during anticipatory guidance. In this cross-sectional study, fifty urban and fifty rural families with children aged one to three years*

old were recruited through multi-stage cluster random sampling from Bangalore urban and Bangalore rural districts respectively. The family- related factors such as parental literacy status, location of residence, home environment, preferred parenting style, family type, family's economic status and maternal employment, and child- related factors such as number of siblings and order of birth were assessed by using appropriate measurement tools wherever required. The language and cognitive development of toddlers was measured by using Psychosocial Development Screening Test. A multiple logistic regression analysis was done to identify the most significant factors that are associated with the language and cognitive development of toddlers. The toddlers brought up in a non – stimulating home environment had 6.11 times delayed language and cognitive development than those brought up in a stimulating home environment. The toddlers brought up by authoritative parents had 0.25 times normal language and cognitive development compared to those brought up by authoritarian and permissive parents. Thus a stimulating home environment and authoritative parenting style are major correlates of language and cognitive development of toddlers.

KEYWORDS: *Cognitive development, Home environment, Language development, Parenting style, Toddlers.*

59.CHILD LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT: *The study explored the causes of child labour and suggested an action plan for implementation and elimination of child labour. Based on the situation of child labour in India it was observed that poverty, traditions like low value for female education and early marriages, preference for child labour by employers, and short-comings of the education system were numerous factors pulling children into the labour market. Analysis of the situation revealed that the following preventive measures could be adopted to eliminate child labour economic development and better income distribution, social security and assistance policy; discouragement of children from entering employment, encouraging technical advancement; and effective enforcement of child labour laws. As it is impossible to eliminate child labour totally, it was also suggested that a rehabilitative approach should be adopted to minimize any deleterious effects from it, through the provision of basic health, education and other services.*

KEY WORDS: *Child labour, Rights, Legislations, Policies, Suggestions.*

61. ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTION OF BODILY CHANGE: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT: *Recent studies have reported that young people are facing new mental health challenges in our country. Once newer problem reported in clinical studies is 'eating disorder', which started surfacing in adolescents of our country. Earlier studies indicated that 'eating disorder' existed only in western countries. Now studies have shown that it has*

precipitated in our country. The literature suggests that adolescents body image changes with bodily change and any body image dissatisfaction can led to eating disturbances. Thus the current study conducted by the researcher is to understand adolescent subjective experiences of bodily change and construction of self-perception of their bodily change through phenomenological methodology and Cooleys' self perception framework. The themes evolved from the narratives of the study, revealed that adolescents are engaged in meaning making process of their bodily change, triggered by the social situations and theses situations send messages on their bodily change and on an ideal body. The adolescents' meaning-making process influences their self-regulated health-risk behaviour. Phenomenology as a methodology has facilitated in capturing adolescents' dilemma in handling the social messages of ideal body. This study reveals that it is important to use different research methodologies to understand growing mental health challenges in the country.

KEY WORDS: *Adolescents, Bodily change, Phenomenology, Meaning Making, Health Risk Behaviour.*

61. INTRA-PARENTAL VIOLENCE: AN IMPACT STUDY OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT: *Exposure to intra-parental violence is known to have an impact on several dimensions of a child's development. One of the dimensions is academic performance. The current paper through the means of a review of a secondary research as well as using findings from a primary research undertaken by the authors attempts to explore this impact. Through a process of further 'segregation' the paper examines the specific correlates of academic performance. The scope of school social work in this context is also discussed.*

KEYWORDS: *Intra-Parental Violence, Exposure, Effects, Academic Performance, School Social Work.*

62. VIOLENT VIDEO GAME PLAYING AND ITS IMPACT ON PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIABLES – A STUDY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT: *Playing video game is now a major leisurely pursuit among children in many parts of the world. Many researches conducted over the past three decades looked at the effects of video games on children and adolescents. These studies have shown that violent video game exposure increases aggressive thoughts, angry feelings, physiological arousal, aggressive behaviors, and physiological desensitization to violence in the real world. Repeated exposures to emotionally activating media or video games can lead to habituation of certain natural emotional reactions. This process is called "desensitization." Negative*

emotions experienced automatically by viewers in response to a particular violent or gory scene decline in intensity after many exposures. However, with repeated exposures, this negative emotional response habituates, and the child becomes “desensitized.” Swedish researchers have found that heart rate and sleep in boys are affected by violent video games. With this background information, a study was conducted to assess the physiological effect of playing violent video games among children in the age group of 13-18 years in Chennai. A descriptive design was used. 100 samples were selected from the videogame play centers in Chennai using a non probability purposive sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. Major variables studied are pulse, respiration, blood pressure, height and weight. Results revealed that violent video game playing had effect on the physiological variables.

KEY WORDS: *Violent Video game, Physiological variables, Adolescents, Physiological Arousal and Desensitization.*

63.COMMON BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS OF TRIBAL SCHOOL CHILDREN – A MICRO STUDY

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ABSTRACT: *The children of today are the future of tomorrow; this powerful statement assumes special significance in our context as children (0-14 years) comprise one third of the total population in the country. Every child, on provision of a conducive and an enabling environment, may blossom into an ever fragrant flower, to shine in all spheres of life. This reminds us of the onerous responsibility that we have to mould and shape their present conditions in the best possible way. The primary school children (6 – 10 years) are facing different kinds of psychological problems like psychosocial disorders, habit disorders, and anxiety disorders. Compare to rural and urban the tribal school children are facing different psychological problems, hence the researcher willing to study the common behaviour problems of tribal school children with objectives of behavior problems and learning difficulties. The researcher purposively selected Palmalai tribal schools, they having two schools the researcher selected two tribal schools’ primary level children for their study, there are 68 primary school children (8 children are long absent), census method of sampling was adopted, interview schedule is the tool for data collection and the study is descriptive in nature. The researcher found the following findings as: Majority of the children is male, living in residential school, brush their teeth once a day, irregular eating, bathing and washing once a week, strong physical activities, and also having reading, writing speaking difficulties.*

KEY WORDS: *Tribal children Primary school children, Behaviour problems, Learning difficulties, Residential school.*

64. PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescents constitute 22.8% of population of India (Planning Commission, June 2001). The term adolescence is derived from the Latin word “adolescere” meaning to grow, to mature. Adolescence is a highly dynamic period characterized by rapid growth and development. This phase undergoes many mental and emotional adjustments due to the physiological and psychological changes in the development of the individual. The vulnerability of this group is also increased by their lack of correct information and knowledge about their growth and development. Adolescents need to be addressed as important human resources, who require specialized care, to be provided by knowledgeable professionals. Adolescence is the period between childhood and adulthood. World Health Organization (WHO) defines a child as someone up to the age of 18 years and an adolescent as between the age of 10 and 19 year. The study has focused on the relationship between parents and adolescents, relationship among peers and to find out the self esteem level of adolescents with good results.*

KEY WORDS: *Adolescent, Psychosocial, Self Esteem, Mental Health, Family.*

65.IMPACT OF INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AMONG CO MORBID ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD) IN DYSLEXIC CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT: *The present investigation is an attempt to study the Impact of Intervention Strategies Among Co-morbid Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in Dyslexic Children aged around 7 to 13 years. The sample consisted of 40 children diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Specific Learning Difficulties (SLD) studying in a regular school belonging to the Chennai City. They were randomly divided into four groups with 10 in each. First group was exposed to remedial teaching for Reading; Second group was exposed to physical activity, third group was exposed to Remedial for Reading and also in Physical Activity. The fourth group was control group. Knox’s Cube Imitation Test for attention and concentration and NIMHANS Index for Specific Learning Disabilities were administered to the children. Results showed that the group engaged with Remedial for reading along with physical activity had shown improvement when compared to other groups.*

KEY WORDS: *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Dyslexia, Remedial Teaching, Physical Activity.*

66.A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING & LIFE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT - COMPARISON AMONG ADOLESCENTS MALES AND FEMALES

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical & psychological development. It is critical stage for the development of coping mechanisms and other mental abilities required in life. Adolescents are more prone to vulnerability in today's competition driven society. Adolescents with positive behavior are in a good state of Psychological wellbeing than those who struggle with everyday challenges. Studies show that the quality of relationship with parents is a major determining factor of Psychological well being in adolescence (Shek 1997, Shastre and ferriere 2000). Research studies further revealed that authoritative parenting influenced psychological wellbeing. (Kayla cripps & Brett zyromski 2009). Positive behaviour in adolescents refers to "life skills" which is defined by World health organization "as the abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday living". Life skill is the ability (Capability) that can translate knowledge, attitude and values into positive behavior. Study indicates a relationship between parenting style and adolescent's life skills development.(Ellen.k.Slicker, Billie.K.Picklesimer 2008). The present study examines factors influencing psychological wellbeing and development of life skills on a total sample of 30 male and female adolescents. The tools include Psychological wellbeing questionnaire by Ryff and Life skills assessment scale by Dr.subasree. For statistical analysis "t" test and correlation will be used. Results will be discussed based on gender differences and parenting pattern.*

KEYWORDS: *adolescents, psychological wellbeing, life skills, parenting styles, gender.*

67.A STUDY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF CHILDREN LIVING IN ORPHANAGES

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ABSTRACT: *Children are the precious ones who need care and support to better draw their picture of life in a beautiful manner. Orphanage refers to a residential institution devoted to the care of orphans – children whose parents are deceased or otherwise unable to care for them. In the present society, Children have become the victims of cruelty and an avoided character by the family members and more as a person to carry out the dreams of the parents who could not achieve great things in their lives. The purity of childhood is then often eliminated by these problems. This research tries to portrait the psychological status of children in the orphanages. The orphanages get children either fully orphan or semi orphan or send by the poor families where they will receive basic requirements to live and study. This concept is true. But the parents and the society are not aware of the hidden problems that will happen to these poor innocent children after sometime in the orphanage. The study shows alarming results in this field. Majority of the children in the orphanages face Depression, Anxiety, Low self esteem, Conduct Disorders, Low level of Motivation and even*

a change in their perspectives towards their own life too. The researcher used descriptive research design along with self prepared questionnaire to identify their psychological factors and provide interventions. The universe of the study consist of 96 students in the Hope Orphanage Trichy and among them the sample size is 52 who belong to the age limit of 10 to 16 based on simple random sampling method. Students of other age are excluded. The researcher gave much importance to the ethical consideration throughout the research. Children have to be restored to their earlier situations in which they see the reality of life with their parents. The teachers in the class room and the care takers can take a major role in identifying those orphan children and give a special attention towards them. These types of intervention strategies from social workers will help them to be on track for a bright future.

KEY WORDS: Children, Orphans, Psychological Status, Interventions, Restoration.

68.PROMOTING CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

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ABSTRACT: *Children and adolescents in low and middle income countries constitute 35–50% of the population. Although the population in many such countries is predominantly rural, rapid urbanization and social change is under way, with an increase in urban poverty and unemployment, which are risk factors for poor child and adolescent mental health (CAMH). There is a vast gap between CAMH needs and the availability of CAMH resources. In this review, the public health importance of CAM disorders in LAMIC and the specific issues related to risk and protective factors for these disorders. We describe a number of potential strategies for CAMH promotion which focus on building capacity in children and adolescents, in parents and families, in the school and health systems, and in the wider community, including structural interventions. Building capacity in CAMH must also focus on the detection and treatment of disorders for which the evidence base is somewhat stronger, and on wider public health strategies for prevention and promotion. In particular, capacity needs to be built across the health system, with particular foci on low-cost, universally available and accessible resources, and on empowerment of families and children. We also consider the role of formal teaching and training programmes, and the role for specialists in CAMH promotion.*

KEY WORDS: Children, Adoloscents, Mental health.

69.LIFE SKILLS AMONG LATE ADOLESCENT SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. These transitions is very rapid and indulge them to face many changes which may be physical such as growth of secondary sex organs and pubic hair and changes in physical appearance or psychological changes such as inferiority complex, feeling in secure and loneliness or social changes such as poor relationship with friends, fear of exams, poor concern from parents and*

teachers etc. All these pose a major threat to the positive development of school adolescence. Hence Life skills such as decision making skill, problem solving skill, creative thinking, critical thinking, effective communication skill, interpersonal relationship skill, self awareness, ability to empathize, coping with emotions and coping with stress as a strategy enable them to cope up. with these challenges in the correct way and make them to develop positive attitude towards life. Hence, the present study aims at assessing the level of life skills among the adolescent school student's by adopting Descriptive Research Design. The researcher has planned to select a school namely Khaja Mian Hr Sec School for her study. The researcher will administer Life Skills Assessment Scale developed by RGNIYD and collect data from 100 students from XI std by using systematic random sampling method and data will be analyzed and necessary life skills Intervention will be suggested to promote well being of school students.

KEYWORDS: *Late adolescence, School students, Life skills.*

70. A STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL MATURITY IN CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION

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ABSTRACT: *Mentally Retarded children, due to low intellectual growth, function with a limited capacity in comparison to normal children. Hence the social functioning of these children is found to be affected, and this is closely related to degree of impairment. In addition to brain pathology, there are other factors related to the malfunctioning of these children in a normal social setup. A particular environmental setup in which a child grows up is likely to play an important part in improving or deteriorating the child's functioning in a social milieu. As the degree of impairment in terms of intelligence goes down, it is observed that the child approaches an average or satisfactory level of social functioning. They also found that the level of social development varies with the intellectual level among persons with mental retardation, or a wide range of family and environmental variables may also influence social development. Social development of children with mental retardation has implications for prognosis. Mentally retarded children were identified on the basis of International classification of disease 10th revision (Diagnostic criteria for research). Informed consent was taken from the informants before eliciting relevant information, and the nature and purpose of the study were explained. Developmental Screening Test and Vineland Social Maturity Scale was administered to know the level of social development and social maturity of the children with mental retardation. The present study evaluated whether the social maturity scale alone can reflect on the social maturity, intellectual level and consequent adjustment in family and society of children with mental retardation*

Keywords: *IQ, Impairment, Social Maturity, Developmental Quotient, Vineland social maturity scale.*

71.A STUDY OF ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO SELF ESTEEM

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ABSTRACT: *The present study was aimed at understanding the problems faced by adolescents. The study was conducted with a sample of 186 adolescents, 75 boys and 111 girls, of class IX studying in an English medium school. Mooney's Problem checklist and the Rosenberg's Self esteem scale were the tools used in the study. Demographic variables like sex, parental education and parental income were also considered. ANOVA, z test and product moment method of correlation were employed to analyze the data. It was found that the adolescent boys had significantly more problems than the girls. In almost six of the areas covered in the problem checklist, boys had significantly higher scores while girls scored significantly higher only in one of the areas. There was no significant sex difference in self esteem. Parental income and education did not have a significant influence on adolescent problems and their self esteem.*

KEY WORDS: *Adolescence, Problems, Self-Esteem.*

72.COMBATING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN THROUGH LAWS IN INDIA- AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT: *The sexual exploitation of children and adolescents especially in the form of 'Trafficking' is a concern that has attracted global attention in the last few decades. It is a trade that exploits the vulnerability of human beings, especially women and children, in complete violation of their human rights, and makes them objects of financial transactions through the use of force and duress, whether for the purpose of sex, labour, slavery or servitude. A few alarming trends that have emerged in recent years are sexual exploitation through child sex tourism, paedophilia, child prostitution in pilgrim towns and other tourist destinations, cross-border trafficking, etc. The problem of trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation is especially challenging due to its myriad complexities and variations, especially with new trends in crimes like paedophilia. There is an urgent need to analyse the new emerging dimensions of the problem and the challenges it presents in combating the crime. Over the years, India has emerged as a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation. Public debate on the issue of trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation emerged in the 1990s after the landmark decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of VishalJeet vs. Union of India (1990) and Gaurav Jain vs. Union of India (1997), in which the Supreme Court issued directions to the Union and State Governments to study trafficking in depth and prepare a national plan to address the problem. The existing legal regime on combating sexual exploitation of children in India is limited. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sex exploitation. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 lays down a number of provisions which are related to trafficking. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is a law relating to juveniles in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. This paper provides an overview*

of the issue of 'sexual exploitation of children' in India in the light of the above mentioned developments. Section II briefly discusses about the existing legal frame work in India and points out the lacuna which if unaddressed may marginalise child rights. Section III analyses the Supreme Court's decisions on trafficking, focusing primarily on child sex abuse. Section IV contains a snapshot of the work done by India in fighting this heinous crime. Section V explores some of the suggested legal reforms and future course of action and concludes by summarizing the discussion to make the world a better place for our children.

KEY WORDS: *Trafficking, Paedophilia, Sextourism, Exploitation, Child.*

73.A STUDY ON SELF CONCEPT OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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ABSTRACT: *With the fast pace development in our country, we notice lots of changes appearing in the climate, the environment, society, our educational system and then the behavior of our children. Reports in various researches and surveys show an increase in delinquent behavior of the students aged 14-20 years. Self-concept refers to self-evaluation or self perception, and it represents the sum of an individual's beliefs about his or her own attributes. Self concept reflects how an adolescent evaluates himself or herself in domains (or areas) in which he or she considers success important. Research also suggests that each individual has a global (or overall) self concept that reflects how the individual evaluates his or her self-worth as a whole. An adolescent's self-concept is dynamic, and causality is complex. The child builds a wrong perception about their behavior and gets a negative impact about oneself. This will hinder the children's performance in various aspects. An adolescent can have a positive self-concept in some domains and a negative Self-concept in others. In this study a series of measures may use to assess the self-concepts of delinquent children. The data will be generated through census method among the inmates of observation home. This study will help in bringing the attention of the society towards the problems of the children. Appropriate intervention can be adopted to improve the mental health of children.*

KEY WORDS: *Self concept, Children, Risk.*

74.PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND EXPRESSED EMOTIONS IN MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH MENTAL RETARDATION AND CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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ABSTRACT: *The aim of the study was to investigate the extent of psychological distress and nature of expressed emotions in mothers of children with mental retardation (40) and mothers of children with autism (40). A total of 80 respondents were selected for the study.*

The findings of study shows that the mothers of children with mental retardation experience significant psychological distress than those of children with autism in relation to age level, gender of the children, and educational background of the mothers and the severity of the disability for the child. On the other hand mothers of children with autism are showing significant adverse expressed emotions than the mothers of children with mental retardation in the form of warmth and over-involvement towards their children in relation to the age level and gender of the children, educational background of the mothers and severity of the disability of children.

KEY WORDS: *Psychological distress, Expressed Emotions, Mothers of children with Mental Retardation and Autism.*

75.A STUDY ON PARENTAL STRESS AND MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

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ABSTRACT: *Disability in a child affects not only the child's life but also the family's life. Raising a child with cerebral palsy is stressful for the parent because it requires and intensive physical engagement as well as coping with emotional reactions to the child's condition. Spastic CP is most commonly seen in clinical practice. Cerebral Palsy is a disorder of posture and movement that occurs secondary to damage to the immature brain. The disorder is called a static encephalopathy because it represents a problem, with brain structures and functions. Parents have different modes of adapting to stress and demands caused by the disorder. The parents, other members of the family with disabled child may experience stress to a varying extent. The study aims to describe the initial feelings of the parents towards their children. The study also aims to identify the stress experienced by parents of children with cerebral palsy and their marital satisfaction. There are 50 respondents in spastic society of Tiruchirappalli and their parents were taken as respondent to collect the data. It was seen about their child disease. Majority of the respondents had stress to take care of the child and in day to day life. Nearly half of the respondents had conflict with their spouse, suitable suggestion are made in this paper to highlight the need for social worker.*

KEY WORDS: *cerebral palsy, marital satisfaction, parental stress, special school and parents*

76.EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AND STRESS TOLERANCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS- A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Abstract: *Adolescence is an exciting and dynamic period for young people. As adolescents are faced with changes in their bodies and cognitive development they are constantly renegotiating their relationships with family, friends, school, and community. Ideally, their view of the world expands, and a new orientation to their future as productive independent adults emerges. Unfortunately all the studies and reviews repeat the same cliché about adolescence as “time of stress and strain”. The current research focused on the emotional competence and stress tolerance of adolescents. Being in such a background the present study tends to introduce a novel positive face to adolescents as those who preserve the spark of creativity and freshness in mind. The study examines association between Emotional Competence (EC Scale by Sharma and Bharadwaj, 2007) and Stress Tolerance (ST scale by Reamy and SanandaRaj, 1999) among institutionalized and Non-Institutionalized adolescents because researches on institutionalized children exposed that, as a group institutional children had more behavioral and emotional difficulties than normal children (Hodges&Tizard, 1989). The descriptive research adopted 120 samples were deliberately selected from the population by using exclusion-inclusion criteria that is children on the age 12 to 18. The collected data analyzed by SPSS statistics and Microsoft Excel. The hypotheses were tested and the employed statistical techniques are Frequency and Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviations ‘t’ test, One Way ANOVA and Pearson’s Coefficient Correlation. Emotional competence and stress tolerances have been signified as a strong predictor of life success among youth. The finding of the study proved that majority of the adolescents are capable to handle the emotions and stress eliciting situations in a healthy manner.*

KEYWORDS: *Emotional Competence, Stress Tolerance, Institutionalized Adolescents, Non-Institutionalized Adolescents.*

77. “PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE ”- AN EXPLORATION ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS’S AWARENESS ON HIV

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ABSTRACT: *Adolescence is a crucial period in the life of an individual. Adolescent is defined by WHO is a period from 10 to 19 years. Adolescents are physically vigorous, emotionally rich and sensitive to the environment and it is a period of maturation for both*

mind and body and at this stage along with the physical growth, emotional and intellectual developments are rapid. Adolescence is a turbulent period and often they do not know how to handle various changes happening physically and emotionally.HIV/AIDS is also called as “Slim Disease” and it is chopping away the dreams of youngsters and also affects their social and economic wellbeing. According to United Nations, AIDS is a disease of ignorance and Over 35% of AIDS cases reported are below 25 years of age and 50% of new infections are between 15 and 24 years old (UNAIDS).So primary prevention like generating awareness is very important for controlling the infections. Adolescents constitute a considerable proportion of India’s population (22%). Good health of adolescents will help in raising the health status of the community. The above study was conducted among higher secondary school students in Alappuzha District. Descriptive Research design was used.The main tool for collecting data was Interview Schedule .The objective of this study is to know the level of awareness, misconceptions and myths about HIV among adolescent girls.

KEY WORDS: *Adolescent Girls, HIV,Prevention, Awareness, Crucial.*
