



An Overview of Issues and Concerns of Institutionalized Adolescents in India

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Abstract

This article reviews and organizes the recent literature on the needs and problems of institutionalized adolescents and explores the social work interventions in children's homes to see if it is possible to identify effective intervention strategies to resolve their problems. The present research paper made a review-based study. It was made to review extensively the references on psychosocial problems of institutionalized children. This paper presents the theoretical aspect of adolescents as well as covers recent studies from 2004 to 2017 and identifies the issues to overcome the gaps in existing studies.

Introduction

Adolescence is the period between childhood and adulthood. It is a period of fast change and difficult challenges. This is the period when boys and young girls fantasise about what they want to be, when they develop tremendous idealism, and when they form new bonds with their friends. It's been a long time since they asked questions about right and evil to satiate their desire for uncertainties. The teenager is through a wide range of physical and mental changes, all of which may have an impact on them, and this period is sometimes referred to as a period of upheaval. Regrettably, by suppressing knowledge regarding these fast changes and specific elements of sexual interactions, an already tough period for many teens has become much more complicated. The growing interest in and questions about sex and sexuality is a motivator to learn more about it. Existing societal conventions and taboos are in direct conflict with the need to know sexuality. This leads to a lot of misunderstandings and misinformation among young boys and girls who want to have sex, and young females, in particular, are at a higher risk of adolescent pregnancy or having to deal with sexually transmitted diseases.

This is due to the fact that they hesitate and lack proper communication with their family members, teachers or elders to have open frank discussions concerning sexual issues and concerns. In addition, there are brought confusions because of the numerous myths, misconceptions that abound round it, and additionally because of the stigma attached to the numerous problems and issues of sexuality.

A tremendous percentage of eighty-four percent of adolescents live in developing countries. Indian populace accounts for 17.5 percent of the sector's population, comprising 51.54 percent of young males and 48.46 percent of young females which has amplified by 181.46 million during the last epochs of the decades. The education rate for males is 91.3% and for girls, 80.34%, and the sex ratio is 866/1000. At the same time, the number of young people is now noteworthy - Moreover, 20% of the population of India (over two hundred million), who are not the same age group, estimated to be two hundred million young people, more than eight million 15-19 age group have



become pregnant during the age sixteen. (Source: Indian census 2011, reports using United Nations statistics section)

In the Indian setting, both young girls and boys have extremely varied reports throughout their growing years, including childhood; the cultural variations in their behaviour are considerable, and are mostly based on traditional person role stereotypes. In compared to a male newborn, growing up as a woman in India carries the connotation of lower status and less advantages. It cuts across all of society's social teachings and spans the whole lifetime. Puberty means more restrictions on a woman's mobility, less contacts with boys and men, and more active engagement in domestic responsibilities for a girl. Boys are expected to seek out scholastic and occupational interests as a priority and to take on adult tasks when they have more freedom to move about.

In India, the shift from adolescence to adulthood has traditionally been a surprise to females. On the other side, owing of the ordinary Indian adolescent's poor nutritional habits, menarche occurs later than in other parts of the world. On the other hand, marriage and, as a result, fertility occurs a long time in advance, forcing females into adulthood at a young age. The worldwide teenage population is expanding faster than the population of other age groups.

Despite the fact that young people account for one-fifth of India's population, their reproductive health needs are poorly known and underserved. While children's or pregnant women's aspirations are expressed in national strategies and programmes, neither services nor research have focused on children and their unique fitness and statistics requirements. In a nation with a population of more than 200 million teenagers, the health consequences of this omission are enormous.

In India, there is a large proportion of young people who do not attend school. Because of their poverty and susceptibility to sexual exploitation, their reproductive health requirements are amplified (e.g., street and running youngsters). There is an urgent need to develop appropriate reproductive health programmes for them, as well as to make information and services accessible to them.

Out-of-school young people, particularly those moving in quest of daily income, are more susceptible to HIV/AIDS contamination due to a lack of knowledge in young females, which is lower than in young boys. Furthermore, women are more vulnerable to gender discrimination in early marriages, early pregnancies, and the resulting headaches.

There are significant discrepancies within the modern depictions of teenagers in India, in addition to age-old gender differences. The disparities result from elements like as urban, rural, and tribal living, culture, and an individual's and family's socioeconomic level. The style of life of city teenagers from higher socioeconomic status (SES) is much different from that of the middle-class, and it reduces children's splendour. Former have had access to private, correct high-quality education and are inclined to western ways of life fashion via tour and exposure; their tastes for melody music, clothing, and contact with opposite sex are extremely similar to their western counterparts. On the surface, there does not seem to be any gender discrimination in the homes of these children, but it does occur under the surface. In both upper and medium urban grandeur, pursuing educational pursuits is encouraged. Young people from lower socioeconomic status in



cities must fight for survival and development in a disadvantaged, impoverished environment, putting them vulnerable to a variety of risks. According to a multi-indicator study, the danger of poor health in teenagers, such as malnutrition and iron deficiency, is converting them into victims of antisocial behaviours, such as brewing and selling illegal alcohol, sexual abuse, human trafficking, and drug hawking. Gender discrimination and differences also begin to show out in the most harmful way in the behaviour of teens from this age forward. In addition to this obvious difference, there are differences in the aspirations of school-aged teens and those who never attended to school or dropped out. In society, there are urban and rural differences.

Young boys and girls are gradually flatter the focal point of attention in India. An extended term they were taken under consideration as child or youngsters and the special needs of youngsters were also overlooked. They may be seen of as the stage of life when the body and mind undergo changes as the person progressively becomes self-directed, acquires life skills, and begins to realise his or her social reactions and sexuality.

Definition – “The term adolescence derived from the Latin word adolescent, meaning to grow or to grow to adulthood. The term youth have a broader meaning; it includes intellectual, emotional and social maturity. To construct a better destiny for all.”

According to World Health Organization (WHO) “adolescence each in terms of age between 10 and 19 years and segment of a section of existence marked with the aid of special traits include fast physical change and development- Physical, psychological and social maturity, but not all on the equal time, Sexual maturity and the commencement of sexual commotion, Experimentation, improvement of person intellectual strategies and adult identification, Transition from overall socio-economic dependence to relative unbiased.”

Needs and Problems of Adolescents- Every child has some basic needs and these needs are persuasive to be observed by way of capacity difficulties and problems. it's miles a truth that the adolescent faces the identical challenges as confronted by others, but the problems of teenagers differ in intricacy and mode of appearance, issues which endured unsolved all through early years seem again at this stage. In childhood, child's needs and desires have been met and his problems have been solved broadly by his/her family and parents or teachers, but during young stage, adolescents try to resolve their personal issues and problems at their own. There are some basic needs and problems as followings: need for dignity and status, need for endorsement and redeployment, want for proper guidance, needs for self- dependence , need for intimate relationships, want for reproductive health education, need for regeneration activities etc. Wholesome improvement of adolescents depends upon numerous complex elements thru, social-economic circumstances (caste stratification in society and poor or rich economic status), the geographical environment (rural, city, slums, tribal, with family, without own family, etc.) wherein they stay and develop, the good relationship with their families, groups, peer and the opportunities for good education and good employment.

Significance of home and Psychosocial Well-Being of children- parents' availability may additionally function a hallmark of steering and shape to the adolescent however without elements of more explicit parental manage that are often related to terrible adolescent results. A fantastic



widespread of mental nicely-being in adolescence includes each the improvement of an impartial experience of identity and the protection of near relationships with dad and mom (Bulanda and Majumdar,2008). therefore aid, tracking, and discipline are principal dimensions of parental behaviours that are related with the adolescent's adjustment and nicely-being (Mullik, 1995). as a result, the house and the family offer a shielding and stimulating medium for the child's bodily, mental and religious increase and subsequently it's far taken into consideration to be the best vicinity for each infant. but now not all children are blessed with such persevered care and protection from infancy to adulthood. various emotional, social and economic reasons inclusive of the absence of one or both parents due to either unknown or demise, separation or divorce, marital discord, being born out of wedlock, persistent or contagious infection, unmarried determine households, displacement, disaster, communal riots, excessive poverty, unemployment, employment of the mom, migration, breaking apart of joint households, abuse and misuse by using the circle of relatives and so forth., create situations where kids can not stay with their parents. underneath these occasions alternative forms of care like, youngsters' houses and treatment for the child turns into inevitable.

Institutional Care & safety of youngsters– being concerned for orphaned, destitute, and maltreated youngsters thru informal kinfolk care and adoption has an extended record (Boswell, 1988, Hrды, 1999). Formal governmental systems to deal with those youngsters, such as orphanages governmental-backed foster care, and observation/refuge homes, emerged more currently. The reliance on different structures of care over the years has been inspired by social and political elements, as well as changing attitudes on child development. "group" means an observation home, or unique home, a children's home, or a refuge home installation, licensed or recognized and registered below sections 8, 9, 34, sub-phase (three) of segment 34 and segment 37 of the Act respectively; Indian Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) Act, 2000 "children's homes" established through government or with the aid of voluntary organizations and certified via those authorities under section 34. (1) i.e., for the reception of children in want of care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and sooner or later for their care, treatment, training, education, improvement and rehabilitation. The modification of section 34 subsection inserted in 2006 as without prejudice, all establishments whether or not country government run or Voluntary businesses for youngsters have to be registered beneath the Juvenile Justice Act 2006. According to the department of girls & infant development, government of Delhi (2014), in Delhi sixteen children's home (eight for boys and eight for girls) are strolling via, Delhi government. in all institutions, sanctioned strength of children is 710 for males & 635 for females. In children's home consists of dormitory for sleep, residing room cum look-at room, a common dining room, and a common washroom. every group has a director, who's normally a non-secular person or chief legit of the non-governmental organization running the group; there will be additional group of workers including a care taker and office personnel. In government children's home, Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent are in fee of the house; a counsellor, full - time care taker and workplace assistants are the additional personnel. children's home is administered beneath the District Women & Child Welfare Department, government of Delhi.

Review of Literature



The theoretical views on young population and adolescence edify that adolescence is every so often defined as an interesting transitory phase inside the human lifestyles cycle, however is possibly one of the hardest levels. This is a time whilst adolescents evolve into adults with newly pragmatic liberation and transformed obligations. They're constantly on the lookout for their very own new identity. They incline to indict and admire the values of the person world and attempt to avow their presence. In the phase of adolescence, they broaden abilities as a way to assist themselves to grow into caring and accountable adults. when they are reinforced and motivated through being concerned adults, they emerge as an innovative and contributing as contributors in their households and societies.

Development of childhood and adolescence: although many scientists and researchers have loomed the depth study on the development of childhood in the last decades, only a some of the theories that have led to having hoisted the test of time and have inveterate to be extensively significant. Basically, there are five theories that can be listed out to focus on the premise for the documentation in this paper as following:

Bronfenbrenner (1917-2005) was a child psychologist and he founded the ecological systems theory. He emphasized an explanation for how the entirety of a child and his surroundings and environmental impacts grows and develops. He classified distinct components or ranges of the surroundings that have an impact on the development of a child, which comprises the microsystem, the mesosystem, the exosystem, and the macrosystem. The microsystem is the trivial, instantaneous surroundings the child lives in. Microsystems will consist of any immediate relationships of children or peer groups with which they intermingle with, like their instantaneous family or guardians and their school, etc. He explained that how these agencies or organizations interact with the child will have an effect on how the child grows and develop; the extra reassuring and fostering those relationships and place are, the better the child might be capable of grow. Each and every child has unique genetic and biologically prompted character traits, which are known as temperament, which grow to be affecting how others treat them. This concept shall be discussed similarly in a later in this paper about child temperament and effects. Erikson (1902-1994) focused on the attainment of ego identity and experience of who and what one is and the cultural elements of growth and development of a child. He considered development inside a sequence of psychosocial range that are in element biologically determined. Erickson introduced eight stages of psychosocial development of a child which are related to stages of development is a crisis, which is virtually a psychosocial venture this is encountered by a child during the developmental stage. Each challenge and crisis involve conflict and its outcome. Erikson believed that there's a disruption of identity in the course of early life as a consequence of each bodily and social factors (inclusive of growing emphasis on making academic decisions and beginning to do not forget destiny occupations) that pressure the adolescent to recall alternatives. He stated the significance of developing a vocational identification and a personal philosophy, which shall offer the adolescent with a reference for comparing and managing existence events; otherwise, the adolescent won't be capable of forming a coherent and suitable identification main to self-doubt, function confusion and indulgence in self-destruction sports (e.g., juvenile delinquency or personality aberrations). Kohlberg (1927-1987) introduced three stages of moral development which defined the manner via which humans learn to



discriminate right from incorrect and to expand increasingly more sophisticated appreciations of morality. He focused on moral development and believed that it is a lifelong project, and lots of humans fail to increase the more superior degrees of moral know-how. His first 'preconventional' level defines youngsters whose expertise of morality is essentially simplest driven with the aid of effects. basically, "may makes proper" to a preconventional mind, and that they concern about what's right in incorrect in order that they don't get in hassle. At second level 'traditional' morality describes those who act in moral approaches because they consider that following the regulations is the satisfactory manner to promote appropriate private relationships and a healthful community. A conventional morality character believes it is incorrect to scouse borrow now not just because he would not need to get punished however additionally because he would not want his pals or own family to be harmed. The final 'put up conventional' level describes people whose view of morality go beyond what the regulations or legal guidelines say. in place of simply following regulations without questioning them, 'postconventional' degree people decide what is moral primarily based on a fixed of values or beliefs they assume are right all the time. Piaget (1896-1990) argues that intelligence develops in a sequence of stages and it mirrors the emergence of genetic predispositions as well as cultural impacts. Even as a preadolescent is already able to concrete operational thinking, i.e., considering what's real, the "right here and now", a teenager can think about how he/she is probably, now not just how he/she is. abstract thinking allows them to do not forget identification problems consisting of "who am I?" and answer this query in greater concrete terms than just age, call and various likes and dislikes. The adolescent additionally has thinking talents to weigh options and make long-time period plans and commitments. His theory of intellectual improvement is in addition clarified via Selman's Social Cognition theory (1980), which reflects that young people have the ability to take into account not most effective their very own perspectives but additionally the ones of others. this is made viable via social cognition and social position taking capabilities. Social cognition refers to how we consider others and our relation to them, about the relation among humans and society and the way we infer others' intentions and emotions. But social position taking abilities relate to teens' views of the nature of friendships and their interpretation of the social system, which contain legal guidelines, morality, and value of reciprocated consensus. Psychosexual idea of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) – In his principle, he emphasised that how mother and father control their toddler's sexual and aggressive drives within the first few years is vital for wholesome personality improvement. He believed that over the direction of adolescence, sexual impulses shift their consciousness from the oral to the anal to the genital areas of the body. Freud considered Genital level (youth) as the very last level of development. This stage commences on the age of eleven, lasts via puberty, and ends whilst one reaches adulthood on the age of eighteen. He discovered that If dad and mom strike the suitable stability, then kids develop into well-adjusted adults with the potential for mature sexual conduct, funding in own family existence, and rearing of the following generation.

A study was done by Joshi. K. (2004) on "Sexuality in India: youngster and trainer." the study showed a massive difference between male and female adolescent school students about values and perceptions relating to the need of intercourse training, gender equality, social approval, lifestyles styles, and heterosexuality. He emphasised the importance of early life training to provide the proper facts and know-how regarding the procedure of growth in children and enable them cope-up with



the formative year's associated troubles. Nair, M. K. (2005) carried out a study on “, existence skill education for children” discovered commonplace in adolescents that, psychosomatic problems and strain often performs a position in their development preservation. To cope with those issues, further to a cautious scientific evaluation, the evaluation should encompass a overview of psychosocial functioning inside the circle of relatives, faculty, peer organization, network, and many others. suitable management may also include supportive counselling. Bradshaw, J. et. al. (2007) carried out a examine entitled on, “An Index of child properly being inside the European Union.” the achievement of the opportunity for every toddler to be in the mild of a toddler’s competencies, capability and competencies. The degree to which this is done can be measured in terms of wonderful infant results, while negative results and deprivation point to the forgetting of child rights.” Hunshal, S. C. et.al (2008) carried out a study entitled on, “A look at on Adjustment of Institutionalized children” did observe the social, emotional, and educational adjustment of institutionalized youngsters for the duration of 2003-05. The sample for the observe comprised 148 youngsters in the age institution of 10-14 years residing in 4 juvenile institutions in Belgaum department, Karnataka nation. The study found out that majority of the institutional youngsters had unsatisfactory social, emotional and educational adjustment and only a few of them had precise adjustment. Johan, J. (2008) carried out a examine entitled on, “lifestyles skills improvement programme for the intellectual health of adolescent in Kerela India.” cantered on psychosocial aspects such as lack of confidence, and adjustment issues amongst 252 teenagers institutionalized and 252 teens from socially and economically poor families but in parental care found that, people who are institutionalized appreciably differed from who are in parental care. take a look at showed that, institutionalized had better insecurity lower and emotional alter mental problems. A examine of Jose, (2008) conducted a study entitled on, “psychological troubles of institutionalized youngsters.” He carried out an intervention take a look at became carried out amongst juveniles within the Juvenile homes of Kerala on impact of life ability training programme has been proved that, life talent training programme can bring considerable stages of improvement in the mental health of the juveniles in the Juvenile homes. Menon, L. (2009) carried out a study on “, enthusiasts or Traffickers?” revealed that when an intercourse scandal breaks out, it's far the unfortunate young girl who's victimized, whilst the culprits break out from being introduced to justice due to their political or police connections. these all came about to adolescent women who are from the inclined circle of relative conditions. Karalam, S.R. (2010) conducted a have a study on “Psycho-social properly-being of adolescent girls: An intervention observes” to assess the effectiveness of the intervention on psycho-social properly-being of adolescent girls inside the 8 youngsters’ houses of Thrissur District of Kerala nation. He adopted a quasi-experimental research design the dependant variables underneath look at had been the psycho-social properly-being measured in phrases of consciousness on developmental adjustments in formative years, subjective nicely-being, shallowness self-esteem, and adjustment. A structured intervention programme for the psychosocial properly-being turned into the independent variable and the effectiveness of the intervention on the established variable formed the full study. The study emphasized the function of social workers, the evolution of an intervention bundle, and additionally significantly high-quality effectiveness of the intervention programme in supporting the adolescent girls in children’s homes to address lifestyles situations. If such studies are replicated in other elements of the country among inmates of the



children's homes. Sudharshan, H. L. (2010) performed a have a look at entitled on, "pressure and Coping sample amongst Adolescent residing in Slums." Highlighted the character of strain and the coping pattern the various adolescent in slums. The information became accrued from 5 slums within the city of Bangalore with the assist of an NGO that is operating for the welfare of the women and children in slums. He recommended that it is most well known to have a counsellor in every slum to cope with the psycho-social troubles that they might face. With the assist of different professionals, and intervention has to be girls are more emotion focused that's substantiated via believes in lay public. The study has made some hints to cope with the troubles of the adolescents in slums deliberate to assist the children in slums to deal with their pressure efficiently. mental fitness experts can investigate the prevalence and incidence of intellectual infection in slums. Goel, M.K. et.al. (2011) performed a study entitled on, "Psycho-Social Behaviour of urban Indian Adolescent ladies during menstruation." The purpose of have a look at turned into to evaluate knowledge and psycho-social conduct related to menstruation amongst adolescent ladies in urban Haryana (nation), India. They took sample size of 478 adolescent women in the age organization of 15 -19 years from 3 instructional institutes of Rohtak metropolis which were decided on randomly. This has a look at located that the adolescent psycho-social behaviour throughout menstruation indicates a need of early intervention, in place of push aside those as a transitory revel in. within the absence of intervention, young people with odd psycho-social behaviour can also develop any of several problems which include affective ailment, tension problems, or impulse manage disease. This in turn should exchange the practices observed via the households regarding menstruation and could be beneficial for improving their existence processes and promoting their first-class of life. The have a look at findings recommend that faculty authorities need to take up as a minimum a weekly session at the problems associated with menstruation with the parents. instructors should additionally address some issues within the class and additionally tell the students about excellent and authentic resources which they need to get admission to for correct records. Alger, V.S. (2012) conducted a study on "Psycho-social troubles of adolescent girls: A Social work perspective" performed among adolescent girls who were reading in urban and rural excessive schools in the Bijapur district. She did a survey with six hundred respondents by using the established interview agenda. The aim of the study become to recognize the situation's main elements in the back of psycho-social problems of a girl baby in adjusting to the adolescent level inside the institution's circle of relatives and faculties thru the social work angle. The examine found out that those inclined troubles are alarming and want to be tackled urgently. as a result, the appointment of a social worker who's properly trained in the approach to working with human beings and ready with competencies and knowledge can play a main contributing role regarding more than one modality that is multidimensional in nature and multi-disciplinary in a method in networking with individual and agencies. Kumar, S. et.al (2012) did a study on "children's attitude and behaviour towards home learning: A Case study of children's home Taiping" The intention of observe become to pick out learning attitudes and behaviours among kids residing at children's home Taiping. They took pattern include 39 youngsters living at kids' domestic Taiping and used shape interview together information from the respondents regarding their mind-set and behaviour towards at domestic studying. The look at suggests the result that maximum of the children accommodated in children's domestic, display bad mindset and conduct in the direction of diverse factors of getting to know.



Absence of parental guide and the social surroundings of the kids' home itself negatively impact the children's improvement of tutorial aspirations and capacity to self-control them at home studying. Mohamed, A. et.al. (2012) was done a study on "Psychiatric morbidity among a sample of orphanage kids in Cairo." The aim of the study changed to pick out the superiority of emotional and behavioral issues and associated elements in orphanage youngsters. They found the superiority of emotional and behavioral issues and related factors in orphanage children. They worried 265 kids of age 6-12 years living in exclusive orphanage of their have a look at and observed that youngsters residing in establishments are liable to be afflicted by psychiatric issues. stability of the care giver acts as a protecting variable. Given the high incidence of psychiatric morbidity in such establishments and to keep away from its unsafe results at the community. Sodhi, M. K. et.al. (2012) conducted a study on "Psycho-socio-demographic correlates of school problems in adolescent boys in Amritsar district of Punjab." The aim of the study changed into to assess the prevalence of college issues in male youngsters and to observe the role of psycho socio-demographic factors. They conducted a cross-sectional study in schools and schools located in rural and urban areas exercise regions of the department of Paediatrics, Sri Guru Ram Das sanatorium, Amritsar. An overall of 500 male adolescent students from age 12-18 years have been decided on via systemic random sampling (250 adult males were from rural regions and 250 have been from city areas). They used a pre-tested, dependent, questionnaire with 500 teens to elicit the records of approximately issues confronted by using them in school, academic performance, and function of buddies and own family in studies. The examine found all the age companies have been having a high incidence of college troubles and age became no longer a great component($p > 0.05$) with regard to academic problems. They regarded the predictors of college problems in male young people had been training fame of dad and mom, circle of relatives/household income and a large own family. The study discovered that academic issues have been related to melancholy substance abuse and disturbed circle of relative environment. Thomas, T. et.al. (2017) was done a study on "stress among brief and long-time live youngsters in correctional homes." The goal of the look at became to evaluate the personal and socio-demographic again floor of the inmates to understand the level of pressure and coping sample of inmates in correctional settings. They used descriptive research designs and took the sample length of the study was 30 youngsters each of brief time period and long-time from juvenile homes. They made an attempt to take a look at the psycho-social factors associated with juveniles in conflict with the law by way of the sixty samples taken from government youngsters' domestic Thiruvananthapuram. The end result confirmed that eighty percent of long-time boys were now not careworn by means of the changed surroundings whereas forty-three percent of the fast term boys were significantly confused by way of the changed surroundings. They found that having various measures can broaden extra effective mindset in the antisocial kids. This must be a part of rehabilitation software deliberate for delinquent youngsters and additionally part of counselling and training for the mother and father.

Discussion

An overview of existing research studies indicates that the maximum of the studies on youngsters conducted in schools and communities are both explorative or descriptive and covered the additives of bio-socio-psycho components of early life separately. The majority of these studies emphasized



the importance of own family existence schooling for girls and social work intervention for the intellectual health of children and youth. Few researchers conclusively state that the institutionalization of youngsters has a damaging effect on their development, growth, and health. The analysis highlighted the terrible impact of institutional care on infants and younger kids, much less is known approximately the destiny of adolescent girls currently living in institutional settings in Delhi. There is a need for enhancing the well-being of those who are forced into children's homes. Therefore, it will become a vital issue and desire of youth in establishments to initiate support for betterment. Thus. it's miles consequently important to research the psycho-social issues amongst adolescent girls in children's homes. In addition, the existing review recommended that to conquer the distance between contemporary studies there is a need to be targeted institutional care of adolescents and discover the social work intervention for his or her betterment. These studies could help the social workers in know-how the problems related to the deserted or homeless youth girls. this will permit the social work professionals to bridge the space between the children and policymakers who stay the principle and without difficulty reachable source of facts especially in the vicinity of psychosocial issues of these not noted population.

Conclusion

The current study indicated that there's a need to be targeted institutional research and explore the needs and problems of these disregarded populations. The effects of this have a look at may be used as evidence facts - guide line and body of connection with adolescent women those are forced into the set up for bringing appropriate coverage modifications at the group and authorities' stage by means of the policy makers and social workers.

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