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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SCHIZOPHRENIC FACTORS AMONG THE ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO SOCIO AND EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT

The **Abstract:** Schizophrenia in Greek, "Split mind" a severe mental illness characterized by a variety of symptoms including but not limited to loss of contact with reality.

- Bizarre Behavior
- Disorganized Thinking
- Disorganized Speech
- Decreased emotional expressiveness
- Diminished or loss of contact with reality
- Diminished to total social withdrawal.

Schizophrenia is one of the most severe forms of psychopathology characterized by major disturbances in attention, perception, thought, emotions and behavior. Schizophrenia is characterized by positive and negative symptoms. Fundamental symptoms include through disturbance, withdrawal, and difficulties managing effect. Secondary symptoms include perception disorders such as hallucinations and grandiosity. Even symptoms may also be non-schizophrenic in nature such as anxiety, depression and psychosomatic symptoms.

The world adolescence comes from the Latin verb adolescence, which means "to grow" or to grow to maturity". Adolescence is a part of transition when the individual changes physically and psychologically from a child to an adult. It is much more their one rung up the ladder from childhood. It is the period, which begins with puberty and ends with general cessation of physical growth it emerges from the later childhood stage and merges into adulthood, it is a built in necessary transition period for ago development

Psychologists have defined adolescences in the following ways:

Jean Piaget: defines adolescence as "the age of great ideals and beginning of theories as well as the time of simple adaptation of life.

Stanley Hall: describes the period of adolescence as "a period of great stress and strain storm and strife".

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INTRODUCTION

Schizophrenia is a severe, chronic brain disorders that alter the way a person acts, thinks, perceives reality, express emotions and relates to others people. Schizophrenia is a psychotic disorder in that a person may not differentiate the reality from imaginations; this usually leads to change in person's behavior and personality. When the change is sudden it is referred to as psychotic episode.

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Suffer of schizophrenia experience different psychotic episode during this lifetime, making the severity of the disorders to vary one person to the other. In general when compared to others people, those with schizophrenia:

- From childhood a history of bizarre thoughts, speech or view points.
- Have a hard time keeping a job.
- Have/had, a hard time keeping up at school.
- History of being disliked at school or isolated.
- Less likely to marry or remain married.
- Miss work frequently. More likely to have problem in school.
- More prone to attempt suicide.

- Onset of psychosis in the majority is adolescence to mid 20's performs poor at work.

According to world Health organization expert (1959), Mental Health implies the capacity in an individual to form harmonious relations with others and to participate constructively to changes in his social, physical and educational environment. The present school education system is acting against the wishes of the students. Heavy loads curriculum, ranking and grading system evaluation, attitude of the teacher towards the student, rigid time table, no scope for relation etc., are some of the sources of stress found at school level. At home parental pressure on studies and this high expectation are becoming the factors of stress and resulting to the deviations in the mental health of the student.

Academic stress is determined by students' perceptions of their academic achievement or performance. Jones Sears and Milburn (1990), categorized stressors in to three clusters; test anxiety, fear of success of failure and fear associated with school setting. In the present study the possible sources to identify the schizophrenic factors among the adolescents in relation to socio and educational aspect

Title of the Study

Study carries the title “Schizophrenic factors among the adolescents in relation to socio and educational aspects”

Objectives of the Study

- To study the condition of the schizophrenic adolescents in the status of social they are.
- To study the condition of the schizophrenic adolescents in the status of educational level acquire.
- To study of gender differences in the level of education they possess, if any.
- To study differences in the level of education of adolescents factors studying in different institutions like government and private.
- To bring out the factors which contribute to the backwardness in this education level.

Hypothesis

The following hypotheses have been formulated:

- The condition of the school status of the adolescents suffering from schizophrenia.
- To identify the educational status of the adolescents suffering from schizophrenia.
- There will be significant differences with respect to grades.
- Lack of facilities, economic status, etc., are the factors to the backwardness in the social level of the adolescents suffering from schizophrenia.
- Lack of awareness, facilities, etc., are the factors to the backwardness in the educational level of adolescents suffering from schizophrenia.

Sample Design

The present study is purposively taken Mahabubnagar district of Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh only.

The sample involves ten secondary and intermediate, Government and Private Institutions of Mahabubnagar district. The ten institutions were selected by following the simple random technique which includes three Government secondary school students, two Government intermediate colleges' students (adolescents) and two private secondary schools and three private intermediate colleges. From each school out of the total (students) adolescents of 9th, 10th classes and 1st, 2nd intermediate classes

Twenty five percent of students were selected and included as sample by using circular random sampling method. The total sample include in the study were 522 (25% of 2093 students). The present study has been conducted by using the questionnaires on schizophrenic factors by the researcher. It consists of 110 statements. Which includes some of the questions contains regarding about social status of the adolescents and some of the questions were contains educational status of the adolescents.

Tools Used

In all, there were employed in the study to collect the data related to the objectives of the study. All of them were developed by the investigator.

Statistical Techniques Used

Mean, standard deviations were computed to identify schizophrenic factors separately for boys and girls as well as private and government schools. The test of proportion was employed to determine the significance differences between boys and girls as well as studying in government and private schools, rural and urban institutions.

Summary of the findings

Demographic profile

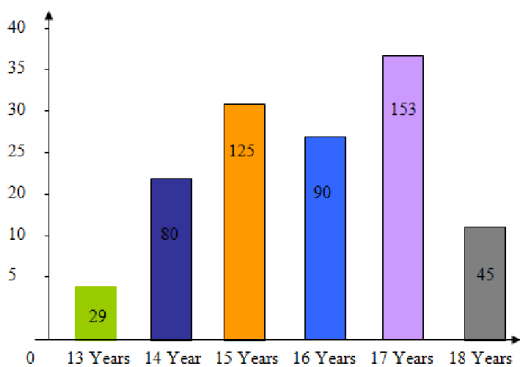
The demographic profile of the students reveals that majority of the sample are Girls, their age is between 13 – 18 years and majority of the students are from rural nativity. Majority of the parents are illiterates and majority families' annual income 50,000 – 1, 00,000 rupees per annum. Majority of the students from Government institutions and most of them were from Intermediate.

Gender of the adolescents

The findings of the study revealed that, difference is found between the Boys and girls. Compact difference is seen in the Boys. It is found that there is influence of gender variable of the adolescents.

Age of the adolescents

The students falling in the age of 17 years have reported high scores and it indicates that these adolescents have more schizophrenic factors when compare to others, where as the 13 years age group of adolescents are found to be less scattered. Over-all all age has influence on the schizophrenic factors of the adolescents.



Father Education of the adolescents

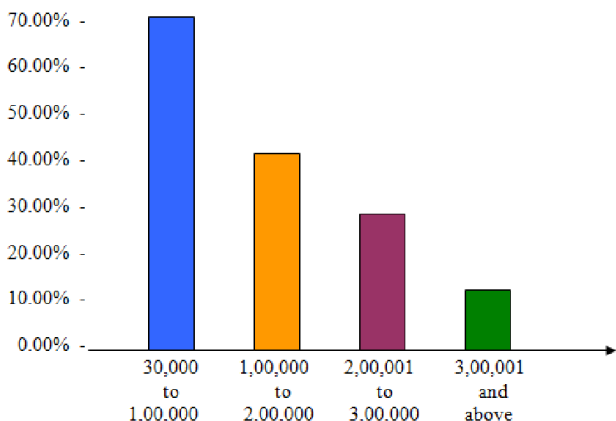
The adolescents whose fathers are only literates i.e., studied up to primary level have reported high scores. It indicates that these adolescents have more problems when compared to others. The adolescents whose fathers educated that are up to post graduation level have reported more compactness. Over all scenario indicates that there is differences of others education on Schizophrenic factors among adolescents.

Mother Education of the adolescents

In the case of Mother’s education of the adolescents also up to primary level (literate) have reported high, it indicates that there adolescents have more in schizophrenic factors identified compare to others. Adolescents whose mothers educated up to degree level (Educated) have shown lest scatteredness.

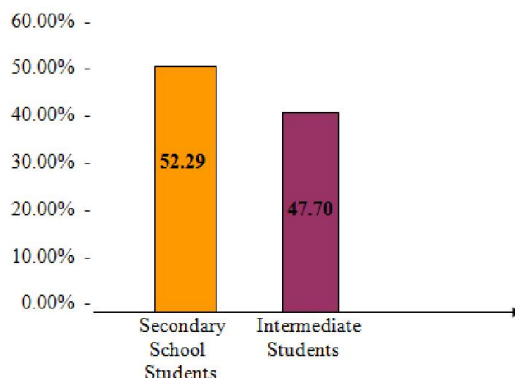
Family annual income of the adolescents

The adolescents whose family income is very low have reported this is the one of the reason from problem compare to other adolescents. The adolescents whose annual income is very high have reported few scattering. On the whole there is a influence of annual income of the family of the adolescents.



Type of the institutions of the adolescents

The adolescents taking their education in private institutions have reported more number of schizophrenic factors identified where as in Government institutions have shown compact dispersion. On the whole the students studying in the Private institutions perceive more problems.



Class of the adolescents

High scores of schizophrenic factors have been reported in respect of intermediate adolescents (students) followed by the secondary school students (adolescents). So intermediate students (adolescents) perceive more problems compared to other classes.

Academic Stress

Academic stress is one of the reasons for psychological disorder in the current educational system, more stress leads more on mind so that students (adolescents) may cause for schizophrenia at some extent and they are away from all reality of the system.

Gender of the adolescents

To obtain scores of academic stress indicates that there is much difference between the Boys and Girls. Both Boys and Girls perceived more stress in respect of subject related issues followed by personal related issues and the least stress scores are reported in sleep and food related issues. On the whole it may be concluded that there is a difference of gender on the academic stress.

Age of the adolescents

The students falling in the age of 15 to 17 years have perceived more academic stress when compared to other age group students. The 17 years age group students (probably 10 and intermediate students) have experienced more stress in subject related issues followed by the personal related issues. On the whole it may be concluded that age has influence on academic stress of the students.

Father Education of the adolescents

The adolescents (students) whose fathers are illiterates and literates (That is up to primary education level) have scored high value and it indicates that these students perceiving more stress when compared to others. Within these stressful events these students are facing more stress in subject related issues, followed by personal related issues.

Mother Education of the adolescents

The students whose mother education is alliterated or literate (up to primary level only) level have reported more stress, these students are facing the more stress in the subject related

issues, followed by personal related issues. Over all there is an influence of mother education on students' academic stress.

Number of Institution	Identified Schizophrenic Adolescents (Boys)
01	03
02	00
03	01
04	08
05	00
05	12

Family annual income of the adolescents

The adolescents whose annual income is 50,000 to 1, 00,000 rupees perceive more academic stress when compared to others. These students faced more problems in subject related issues followed by personal related issues. On the whole there is a significant influence of family annual income on academic stress.

Type of institutions of the adolescents

The adolescents (students) studying in the private institutions have experienced more academic stress when compared to Government Institution students. They perceived more stress in subject related issues followed by personal related issues. Over all it concluded that type of the institution has significant influence on the academic stress.

Showing total number of schizophrenic adolescents, out of 522

Number of institutions both Private and Government	Identified Schizophrenic Adolescents		
	Private	Government	Total
01	02	02	04
02	05	05	10
03	07	01	08
04	01	05	06
05	05	04	09
10	20	17	37

Showing schizophrenic adolescents identified separately Boys and Girls in Private institutions

Out of 111 Boys

Number of Institutions	Identified Schizophrenic Adolescents (Boys)
01	01
02	05
03	00
04	01
05	02
05	09

Out of 139 Girls

Number of institutions	Identified Schizophrenic Adolescents (Girls)
01	01
02	00
03	07
04	00
05	03
05	11

Showing schizophrenic adolescents identified separately Boys and Girls in Government School

Out of 128 Boys

Number of Institution	Identified Schizophrenic Adolescents (Boys)
01	03
02	00
03	01
04	08
05	00
05	12

Out of 144 Girls

Number of Institutions	Identified Schizophrenic Adolescents (Girls)
01	01
02	01
03	00
04	03
05	00
03	05

Class of the student

The students of 10th and Intermediate perceived more academic stress when compare to other class students. They experienced more stress in subject related issues followed by personal related issues. Over all there is influence of class on academic stress. Students as school as the source, family as the source and others are the sources of stress.

Test of Proportion

Gender of the Adolescents

Difference has been observed between Boys and Girls. Here, Boys are facing more stress by the parents and school environment with respect to Girls. Overall there is a significant influence of gender is clearly reflected.

Age of the Adolescents

The adolescents of aged between 15 to 17 years group facing more stress compare to other age group. On the whole there is an influence of age also considered here.

Education of the Father

The adolescents whose fathers' education is like illiterate and literate facing problems when compared to the others. As a whole there is an influence of Father Education is identified.

Education of the Mother

The adolescent who's Mothers are illiterate and literate level are facing stress on both socially and educationally. Over all mother's education is very important. Here clearly reflecting necessity of Mother's Education.

Family annual income

The adolescent of their family income also clearly shows that, they are facing some of the social problems such that those are influencing on Educational aspects.

Type of the institution

The type of institution is also playing an important role. Here comparatively private institution adolescents facing more stress in academic related issues followed by personal related issues than Government institution. On the whole there is an influence on type of institution. Since calculated value of $Z = 2.1888673$ is greater than the critical or table ($Z = 1.645$) value. Hence, reject the null hypothesis. This clearly indicates that the identified schizophrenic factors among the adolescents in relation to socio and educational aspects both private and government institutions are comparatively more. Since calculated value of $Z = 2.1764301$ is greater than the critical value or table ($Z = 1.645$) value. Hence, reject the null hypothesis. This clearly indicates that the identified schizophrenia factors among adolescent are more in private institutions compare to Government institutions.

Class of the adolescents

Tenth and Inter adolescents scored high value of schizophrenic factors with respect to stress, emotion and problem faced both academically and family circumstances. Over all there is a significant influence of class can also observed here.

Scope for further research

The following suggestions made for further research

- The study is restricted to 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th classes only; it may be extended to higher classes.
- The study is confined to only Mahabubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh, it may be extended to other district of A.P.
- Majority of the schools from the Government sector run by Government of Andhra Pradesh. It may be extended to Navodaya Vidyalayas, Central School, ICSC School, KGBV, Gurukul type of institutions.
- Further research may be carried out in other field of psychological disorders.
- Research taken up on only socio and educational aspects but can extend in other aspects also.

Educational implications

The conclusions of the present study have direct implications for the parents, teachers, and adolescents (students) for building sound mental health and improving teaching learning environment at the school level, such that we can avoid the some sort of mental disorders like schizophrenia.

Implications for the Adolescents

The knowledge of sources of academic stress and different coping strategies helps the adolescents to take precautions and also makes them to manage the stress by practicing the different techniques, so that schizophrenic factors may decrease.

Implications for Teachers/Lecturers

Teaching is a multidimensional activity; there is a dire need to search for different strategies for improving the teaching

learning environment at the school level the understanding with regard to the concepts of mental health and different sources of academic stress for teachers to tailor the teaching and learning environment.

Implications for parents

Parents' role also very important to take precautionary measures to avoid stress and to build good mental health. So, that adolescent can get good environment to feel comfortable at home. Because this is the period of confusing, losing even self control at some extent, for that parents try to understand needs of their children and support in a positive way. Most important thing is parents has to have knowledge regarding towards some of the psychological disorders like dyslexia, feeling lonely, speaking himself like even characteristics of schizophrenia is also very important now a days.

Implications for administrators and educational officers

The present study has implications for school administrators as well as educational officers. By knowing the insights of different stress agents among the adolescents, the school administrators can improve the planning, organizing and management of different activities in their institutions. The educational officers can thrive for promoting sound mental health in institutions when they have the knowledge of different sources of academic stress. All these implorations for students, teachers, parents as well as school administrators and educational officers for the betterment of system of Education and good mental health for the adolescents. With this imploration we can prevent and take precaution to avoid some sorts of psychological disorders.

Conclusion

The most important finding of the study was that frequency of the reported stress in private institutions was high enough to be considered serious. The frequently reported stress appeared to be in the academic issues followed by personal related issues. The mental health situation is appears to be highly deviant among the private institution adolescents. Comparison analysis reveals that the interesting differences across adolescents of institutions, regarding perceived sources of stress among adolescents of different institutions has significant influence on academic stress. Type of institution has significant influence on academic stress.

Above said reasons for stress may lead some of the schizophrenic factors among adolescents, along the comparison of test of proportion on different strategies reveals that significant influence of type of institutions, gender and class in which adolescents perceive. High frequencies of proportion reported among tenth and inter students that are problem facing more. The findings of the study suggest that Boys are more schizophrenic compared to Girls. So, some parts of precautions are necessary in the earliest.

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