

**REVIEW OF THE
RELATED LITERATURE**

CHAPTER - II

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2.0 Introduction

A literature review is the effective evolutions of selected documents on research topic. A review may form an essential part of the research process or many constitute a research project in itself. In the context of research thesis the literature review is crucial synthesis of previous research. The evaluation of the literature leads logically to the research questions and hypothesis.

In the context of a dissertation as the review provides a background to the study being proposed. The background to the related literature like types of books, magazines ,various dictionaries and records, journals as well, therefore the research prepares the accurate layout of research will help of reference material and thus he selects problems and the hypothesis and research questions.

Suzanne L. Tyas, Linda. L. Pederson (2010) performed as study on psychosocial factors related to adolescent smoking- a critical view of the literature. Findings suggest that adolescent smoking was associated with age ethnicity, family structure, parental social economic status, personal income, parental smoking, parental attitudes, sibling smoking, peer smoking, peer attitudes and norms. Family environment, attachment to family and friends, school factors, risk behaviors, life styles, stress, depression/self esteem.Attitudes and health concerns. It is unclear whether adolescent smoking is related to other psychosocial variables.

West, Joshua H.; Blumberg,Et al (2013) studied the role of parenting in alcohol and tobacco use among Latino adolescents thereby concluding thatparents can impact adolescent substance use, but it is unclear which substances are most affected. This study compared associations between parenting behaviors and alcohol and tobacco use to see if parenting was equally related to both behaviors. Alcohol and tobacco use data were collected from 252 Latino adolescents living along the San Diego-Tijuana border. Logistic regression was used to test parenting behaviors' impact. Parenting was protective

against alcohol use but not related to tobacco use. Substance-using peers affected both alcohol and tobacco use. Alcohol prevention efforts among Latino adolescents should target parenting behaviors.

Trent, Katherine; Spitze, Glenna(2011)

in their study **growing up without siblings and adult sociability behaviours** used data from the National Survey of Families and Households to examine a range of sociability behaviors for adults who grew up with and without siblings. Compared with adults who grew up with siblings, adults who grew up without siblings have less frequent social activities with relatives, and the difference is greater among those who did not live with both parents growing up. Differences in engaging in certain social events between adults who grew up without and with siblings vary by age. Differences in participation in sports-, youth-, or school-related group activities for those who grew up without and with siblings vary by gender. Thus, there are some differences in adult sociability behaviors between those who grew up with and without siblings; however, the pattern of findings in this study suggests that these differences are not large or pervasive across a range of sociability behaviors and may grow smaller with age.

Keijsers, Loes; Poulin, François (2013)

studied developmental changes in parent-child communication throughout adolescence. This study examined how parent-child communication regarding adolescent unsupervised activities develops over the course of adolescence. We used questionnaire data from 390 adolescents (58% girls; 90% European Canadian) who were followed from age 12 to 19. Latent growth curve modelling revealed curvilinear developmental changes that differed for boys and girls. From age 14 to 19 (but not from age 12 to 14) a linear decrease in parental control was found for both genders. For girls, parent-child communication decreased in early adolescence, as indicated by decreasing parental solicitation, decreasing adolescent disclosure, and increasing secrecy. Girls' communication with parents intensified in middle adolescence, as indicated by increasing parental solicitation, increasing adolescent disclosure, and decreasing adolescent secrecy. For boys, disclosure

declined in early adolescence, but secrecy and solicitation were stable throughout adolescence. Parental knowledge decreased from age 12 to 19 for both genders but was temporarily stable for middle adolescent girls. The meaning of these developmental changes, their timing, and gender differences are discussed.

Steeger, Christine M.; Gondoli, Dawn M. (2013)

Observed mother-adolescent conflict as a mediator between adolescent problem behaviors and maternal psychological control. This study examined mother-adolescent conflict as a mediator of longitudinal reciprocal relations between adolescent aggression and depressive symptoms and maternal psychological control. Motivated by family systems theory and the transactions that occur between individual and dyadic levels of the family system, we examined the connections among these variables during a developmental period when children and parents experience significant psychosocial changes. Three years of self-report data were collected from 168 mother-adolescent dyads, beginning when the adolescents (55.4% girls) were in 6th grade. Models were tested using longitudinal path analysis. Results indicated that the connection between adolescent aggression (and depressive symptoms) and maternal psychological control was best characterized as adolescent-driven, indirect, and mediated by mother-adolescent conflict; there were no indications of parent-driven indirect effects. That is, prior adolescent aggression and depressive symptoms were associated with increased conflict. In turn, conflict was associated with increased psychological control. Within our mediation models, reciprocal direct effects between both problem behaviors and conflict and between conflict and psychological control were also found. Additionally, exploratory analyses regarding the role of adolescent gender as a moderator of variable relations were conducted. These analyses revealed no gender-related patterns of moderation, whether moderated mediation or specific path tests for moderation were considered. This study corroborates prior research finding support for child effects on parenting behaviors during early adolescence.

Hussong, Andrea M.; Huang, et al (2012)

While testing whether and when parent alcoholism uniquely affects various forms of adolescent substance use examined the distal, proximal, and time-varying effects of parents' alcohol-related consequences on adolescents' substance use. Previous studies show that having a parent with a lifetime diagnosis of alcoholism is a clear risk factor for adolescents' own substance use. Less clear is whether the timing of a parent's alcohol-related consequences differentially predicts the adolescent's own substance involvement. Using a multilevel modelling approach, we tested whether adolescents showed elevated rates of alcohol, heavy alcohol, marijuana and other illegal drug use (a) at the same time that parents showed alcohol-related consequences (time-varying effects), (b) if parents showed greater alcohol-related consequences during the child's adolescence (proximal effects), and (c) if parents had a lifetime diagnosis of alcoholism that predated the child's adolescence (distal effects). We tested these effects in a high-risk sample of 451 adolescents assessed over three waves beginning at ages 11-15 from 1988 to 1991 (53 % male, 71 % non-Hispanic Caucasian, 54 % children of alcoholic parents and 46 % matched controls). Strong and consistent distal effects of parent alcoholism on adolescent's substance use were found, though no additional risk was associated with proximal effects. Limited time-varying effects were also found. The importance of differentiating the timing effects of parent alcoholism in identifying underlying mechanisms of risk for adolescent substance use is discussed.

Kaplan Toren, Nurit (2013)

Observed multiple dimensions of parental involvement and its links to young adolescent self-evaluation and academic achievement.

Drawing on early research on parental involvement and its effect on children's school functioning, it was hypothesized in this study that parents' educational involvement is positively related to two indicators of school functioning: academic self-competence and academic achievement. However, in light of research on the distinction between parents' home- and school-based educational involvement in terms of their different provisions of parents' school-related support, this study examined the relationship between each of these two bases and two adolescent

outcomes: self-evaluation (consisting of global self-worth and scholastic self-evaluation) and school-reported academic achievement. Analyses using structural equation modeling (SEM) on data collected from 397 (187 girls) Israeli seventh-graders (first year of junior high school) confirm the distinction between home- and school-based parental involvement and their different links to adolescent outcomes. SEM analyses carried out separately for girls and boys showed positive links between home-based parental involvement for girls and parent's volunteering for boys and global self-worth. This analysis also showed direct negative links between school-based parental involvement and academic achievement for boys. The discussion addresses these differences and their implication for the school experiences of young adolescents in the wake of the transition to junior high school.

Van Petegem, Stijn; Vansteenkiste et al(2013)

in their study of the jingle-jangle fallacy in adolescent autonomy in the family: in search of an underlying structure observed the construct of autonomy has a rich, though quite controversial, history in adolescent psychology. The present investigation aimed to clarify the meaning and measurement of adolescent autonomy in the family. Based on theory and previous research, we examined whether two dimensions would underlie a wide range of autonomy-related measures, using data from two adolescent samples (N = 707, 51% girls, and N = 783, 59% girls, age range = 14-21 years). Clear evidence was found for a two-dimensional structure, with the first dimension reflecting "volition versus pressure", that is, the degree to which adolescents experience a sense of volition and choice as opposed to feelings of pressure and coercion in the parent-adolescent relationship. The second dimension reflected "distance versus proximity", which involves the degree of interpersonal distance in the parent-adolescent relationship. Whereas volition related to higher well-being, less problem behavior and a secure attachment style, distance was associated mainly with more problem behavior and an avoidant attachment style. These associations were not moderated by age. The

discussion focuses on the meaning of adolescent autonomy and on the broader implications of the current findings.

Poulin, Francois; Nadeau, Karine et al (2012)

Studied the role of parents in young adolescents' competence with peers: an observational study of advice giving and intrusiveness. Findings suggest that young adolescents who encounter difficulties with peers can consult with their parents to help solve these problems. In this context, this study examines the contribution of adolescents' disclosure, parental advice giving, and parental intrusiveness into adolescents' social and behavioral adjustment. Young adolescents (N = 93; 49% girls; mean age = 12.9) and their parents took part in a problem-solving task in which adolescent disclosure, parental advice giving, and intrusiveness were observed. Several indicators of social and behavioral adjustment were measured concurrently and 1 year later by using adolescents' self-reports and teacher ratings. Results indicated that adolescent disclosure and advice giving were associated with adjustment, whereas intrusiveness was concurrently and longitudinally associated with maladjustment.

Francis, Andrea Ann Marie (2012)

studied adolescent girls' perspectives on their relationship with their non-resident fathers concluded that there is an increase in the number of fathers who do not reside with their children, which signifies changes in patterns of family interaction with implications for father-daughter attachment. Using attachment, self-efficacy, and psychosocial theories as framework, the purpose of this qualitative multiple case study was to explore how girls' psychosocial development and self-efficacy were affected by their fathers' non-resident status. The 11 8th grade adolescent girls who participated in the study attended an urban middle school and lived away from their fathers. Each girl was interviewed; transcribed data were organized into themes, using the affinity exercise to categorize the participant statements. Data were triangulated with teachers' reports and the participants' academic records. Findings indicated the girls felt cared for when their fathers were in contact and involved in their lives, and this held true as well for girls whose incarcerated

fathers maintained contact with them. In contrast, girls with uninvolved fathers expressed feelings of resentment and ambivalence towards their fathers. However, all the girls yearned for more contact with their fathers. Although fathers' involvement influenced girls' academic performance, self-efficacy, and personal resilience, teachers reported that even academically successful girls lacked personal confidence and needed support. The findings are particularly helpful to professionals working with adolescent girls especially school personnel. Implications for positive social change include creating services and programs to build the personal and academic confidence of adolescent girls who have limited or no contact with their biological fathers.

Cooper, Shauna M (2009)

Observed associations between father-daughter relationship quality and the academic engagement of africanamerican adolescent girls: self-esteem as a mediator. Research findings suggest that positive social interactions and relationships may play an influential role in the academic success of African American adolescent girls. Though studies have suggested that the paternal relationships are particularly consequential to girls' outcomes, few studies exist that have explored how aspects of the father-daughter relationship contribute to their academic-related outcomes. Using a sample of 122 African American adolescent girls ($M = 12.2$ years; $SD = 1.02$), this study examined how father-daughter relationship quality was associated with academic engagement. An equally important goal of this investigation was to explore self-esteem (global and academic self-esteem) as a mediator of girls' academic engagement. Findings indicated that quality of the father-daughter relationship was positively related to girls' academic engagement. Also, both global and academic self-esteem mediated the link between father-daughter relationship quality and academic engagement. These findings suggest the importance of father-daughter relationship quality in both the academic engagement and self-esteem of African American adolescent girls.

Gray, Calonie M. K.; Montgomery, Marilyn J (2012)

in their study of links between alcohol and other drug problems and maltreatment among adolescent girls: perceived discrimination, ethnic identity, and ethnic orientation as moderators examined the links between maltreatment, posttraumatic stress symptoms, ethnicity-specific factors (i.e., perceived discrimination, ethnic identity, and ethnic orientation), and alcohol and/or other drug (AOD) problems among adolescent girls. Methods: These relations were examined using archived data from a community sample of 168 Black and Hispanic adolescent girls who participated in a school-based substance use intervention. Results: The results revealed that maltreatment was linked to AOD problems, but only through its relation with posttraumatic stress symptoms; maltreatment was positively related to posttraumatic stress symptoms, which were positively related to AOD problems. Both perceived discrimination and ethnic orientation were significant moderators. Specifically, greater perceived discrimination was associated with an increased effect of maltreatment on posttraumatic stress symptoms. Ethnic orientation demonstrated protective properties in the relation between maltreatment and AOD problem severity, such that the effect of maltreatment on AOD problem severity was less for girls with average to high ethnic orientation compared to girls with low ethnic orientation. Conclusions: The findings of this study underscore the importance of developing interventions for Black and Hispanic girls that target maltreatment and AOD use concurrently and address ethnicity-specific factors.

Lopez, Vera; Katsulis, Yasmina; Robillard, Alyssa (2009)

examined drug use with parents as a relational strategy for incarcerated female adolescents found that problems associated with poor quality parent-child relationships are compounded for incarcerated girls. Using attachment theory as a framework, the present qualitative study examined how 18 incarcerated adolescent girls made meaning with regard to their parents' drug use. We found that 8 of the 18 girls used drugs with their parents as a relational strategy to be close with them, particularly with their fathers, or as a means to share time together. The unique finding that girls used drugs together with their parents supports the need for relational parenting interventions that, whenever possible, support, encourage, and

provide treatment and family strengthening services to parents who use drugs and their children.

Novakovic, Alexandra; Fouad, Nadya A (2013)

Observed background, personal, and environmental influences on the career planning of adolescent girls.

This study investigated the influence of background variables (age, race/ethnicity, mother's work status outside of the home, and socioeconomic status), personal variables (anticipatory role conflict and academic self-efficacy), and environmental variables (parental attachment and parental support) on aspects of adolescent girls' career planning. Four hierarchical regression analyses were performed with a sample of 217 adolescent females in an urban high school. The dependent variables representing aspects of future career planning were (a) plans for the integration of work and family; (b) gender-traditionality of career choice; (c) career commitment; and (d) aspired education level. Personal variables made the greatest contribution to adolescent girls' plans for the integration of work and family and career commitment. Background variables contributed most to gender-traditionality of career choice and aspired education level. Environmental variables did not make significant contributions to any of the dependent variables. Results and implications for counselors and educators are discussed

Meschke, Laurie L.; Dettmer, Kim in their study (2012)

"Don't Cross a Man's Feet": Hmong Parent-Daughter Communication about Sexual Health identified as facing extreme challenges to parent-adolescent communication, are considered in the USA. Content analysis was used to examine parent-adolescent communication about sexual health for 44 pregnant or parenting Hmong adolescent girls. The minority of adolescents recalled an actual conversation about sexual health in their families with mothers most often identified as the source. Their stories reflect discussions about abstinence, puberty, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections--with much information being inaccurate. With culture being a recurrent theme, communication was reported to

be hindered by cultural traditions, comfort level, applicability, and perceived consequences.

2.1 Overview and Emergence of the Present Study:

From the above given review of related literature it is cleared that a lot of researchers have done researches on adolescence issues. It can easily be concluded from the previous studies that adolescence is a stage where a great need of concern is needed to be taken due to the harsh realities of the present scenario. But it has been observed that only some of the studies were mainly focussed on the issues of adolescent girls only. So keeping this in view this has been decided to the issues of adolescence girls only.