

A study on Need patterns of Junior College Students in Telangana State With respect To Selected Variables

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Abstract

A need is something that is necessary for an organism to stay a healthy life. Wishes are prominent from need in that, in the case of a need, a deficiency reasons a clean unfavorable outcome: a disorder or loss of life. There are also wishes of a social or societal nature. The study was to examine the need patterns followed by the junior college students. Further, an extensive effort was done to study the gender differences in need patterns used by the students. Need for affiliation is concerned with the establishment maintenance or restoration of positive relationship with other people. People who have high affiliation motivation (a) strive for friendship (b) Prefer to participate in collaborative situations (c) seek intimacy and mutual understanding with other. This study was conducted adopted simple random sampling method to select the sample of the study from the population. The present sample consists of 1000 junior college students, selected by simple random method from five districts of Telangana State were collected from study population of junior college students using the random sampling method. To know the opinions of junior college students and their need patterns the researcher adopted the standard tool containing 30 items for depending variable. Need pattern scale is a questionnaire developed to measure different needs of engineers and professionals in business and industry. The test consists of thirty items and takes about 10-15 minutes. A group of 20 psychologists, senior academicians and HR professionals analyzed each item, on the basis of which 20 items were dropped on which the judges had difference of opinion. After this, a preliminary draft of 110 items were prepared. Each item in the draft was to be responded in terms of YES or NO. This was administered on a sample of 450 professionals and analyzed in a systematic way.

Keywords: *Need patterns, junior college students, gender*

Introduction:

A need is something that is necessary for an organism to stay a healthy life. Wishes are prominent from need in that, in the case of a need, a deficiency reasons a clean unfavorable outcome: a disorder or loss of life. There are also wishes of a social or societal nature. Wants and needs are to be counted of interest in, and shape a commonplace substrate for, the fields of philosophy, biology, psychology, social technological knowledge, and politics.

To most psychologists, need is a mental feature that arouses an organism to motion towards a goal, giving purpose and course to conduct. The most widely known instructional model of desires changed into proposed by using the use of psychologist Abraham Maslow. His precept proposed that human beings have a hierarchy of mental needs, which range from safety to self-experimentally. The academic take a look, at of wishes, which grow to be at its zenith within the Fifties, receives much less interest among psychologists concept of wishes is that conceptions of “ want” also can very notably amongst splendid cultures or among incredible components of the equal society. For a psychological principle of human need, one determined nicely appropriate with the Doyal/Gough precept, see self-self-discipline idea.

A student's life is subjected to different kinds of stressors, such as the pressure of academics with an obligation of success, uncertain future and difficulties envisaged for integration into the system. These students face social, emotional, physical and family problems which may affect their learning ability and academic performance (Shaikh et.al, 2004). Some of them find it hard to cope with the stress and lag behind, while others see the pressure as challenge to work harder. Stress can lead to disruptions in both physical and mental health. Stress reduction and adopting a healthier life style have been major concerns of the students (Striker et.al., 1999).

The importance of awareness about the stress level has a major effect on one's mental and physical capacity (Hargreaves, 1998). Individuals are experience stress from outside and inside factors. Outside factors include poor physical situation (like cold and hot weather) or worrying psychological atmosphere (like deprived working situation, bad relationships. Inside stress factors can also be physical (sickness and illness, irritation) psychological tension about the future and unsafe events that may or may not take place. We all experience the stress in our everyday life. Stresses will effects our body in different ways. The stresses have different kind of symptoms like body symptoms, emotional symptoms and behaviour symptoms. Stress can be visible emotionally, behaviourally and physically but all symptoms are different in each person (Freidman & Booth, 1987).

Types of individual Human Needs (varieties of person Human desires) : Character human desires may be categorized into 4 predominant organizations:

Physical needs – most of us are very aware of and understand the existence of man or woman physical wishes and agree on what they may be as indentified and defined biologically and medically. These include fundamental sources such as food and water, in addition to organic situations, together with keeps a positive variety of temperature and PH tiers.

Intellectual need, desires- so one can completely mature, people have a want for a certain stage of knowledge and expertise in terms of factual information and cognitive talent development. The unique important know-how can also depend upon the man or woman's surroundings. But absolutely everyone wants some quantity and kind of intellectual stimulation and increase.

Emotional needs- at the same time as physical desires might also take precedence in lots of conditions for you to live on, and most people realize that a sure degree of intellectual development is required to help meet even those fundamental bodily wishes especially emotional needs.

However, some may additionally experience that. Determining the requirements for meeting emotional wishes is greater subjective and there may be fantastic debate over what those wishes are. Thankfully discipline like evolutionary psychology are rendering look at what our evolved emotional needs are.

Religious needs- As an agnostic, i am unsure of exactly the nature of spiritual desires. However there may be no doubt that many or maybe maximum human appear to require a sense of connection to some thing large than themselves, in an effort to feel entire. This connection may be fulfilled with the aid of religion for some, at the same time as for other it can contain being of a community or part of "nature."

Balance of Person Human desires : Now not best should all of those needs be met in order for an man or woman to completely mature, however they should be met in a positive relationship with each different. Fields consisting of inner family systems and imago dating remedy are helciples consisting of wholeness, balance, concord leadership and development. Every individual possesses a 'baggage' of reasons waiting for ratification. When motivated it arouses and energized conduct. There are positive wishes which when fulfilled turn someone towards better performance, adjustment and pride.

Theories of Need Pattern

In Murray's terminology, 'n Ach' is an urge to improve as a psychological factor which provides internal to excellence. According to Hachansen (1967) "Achievement motive can be defined as strive to increase or keep as high as possible one's own capacity in all activities in which competition with some standards of excellence is thought to be involved and where the execution of such activity can therefore, either succeed or fail."

Cassidy and Lynn (1989) identified six components of achievement motivation-

- Works ethics
- Mastery
- Pursuit of excellence
- Status aspiration
- Competitiveness
- Acquisitiveness

Higher the score, more the person is willing to shoulder responsibility, like competitive, ambitious, complete finisher and looks forward to success.

Need For Affiliation

Need for affiliation is concerned with the establishment maintenance or restoration of positive relationship with other people. People who have high affiliation motivation (a) strive for friendship (b) Prefer to participate in collaborative situations (c) seek intimacy and mutual understanding with other. Affiliation motivation is a drive related to people. People with achievement motive work harder when they have precise feedback about their success and failures. But persons with affiliation motive work better when they are complimented for their favorable attitude and co-operation. Achievement motivated persons select assistants who are competent regardless of personal feeling about them however, affiliation motivated people refrain from joining informal workgroups. Because they are suspicious or contemptuous of them and others because they are secure enough to get along without them (Whyte, 1957). Higher the score, more the person is social, group dependent and cannot stay alone.

Need For Security

It is entirely normal for a man to be guided to some degree by consideration of how best to protect to protect himself and his family from hazards especially as he grows older and finds a himself simultaneously more responsible and more vulnerable. Thus conscious security motive could begin to show its influence if individuals were placed under enough stress.

Most important of all, people can overcome the effects of excessive security motives,. Sometimes they outgrow, sometimes they learn to derive more satisfaction from other kinds of motives and sometimes through acts of unsung heroism they thrust themselves into the teeth of insecurity and manage to come out as better men. The security motive, then, is neither altogether bad nor irredeemably crippling in the effects. Higher the score, more the person is worried in terms of future, social prestige, financial security, seeks security from friends, feels frightened of being dismissed.

Need For Aggression

Frustration leads to aggression. More frustration in the life may lead to more aggression. Korman (1974) suggested the applicability of frustration, aggression hypothesis to work behavior. Aggression is more likely to be a characteristics of large organizations than that of small ones since (a) it is harder for large organization to have effective surveillance to control aggression in response to frustration and (b) the complexity of large systems leads to greater possibilities for frustration. Aggression is more likely in hierarchical organization because high hierarchical individual tend to be aggressive against individual lower in the system in order to keep the positions constant and because individuals lower in the system are too weak to fight back. We may have to live with some aggression. We want some success since success generates some aggression. The likely hood of revolution as a result of frustration is more apt to take place after a period of rising expectations (Davis, 1962).

Wallace (1971) pointed that during the periods of rising expectations rigid controls over people are progressively relaxed, progressively relaxed, protests are increasingly tolerated and the inhibitions of down trodden peoples to engage in violent protest are generally lowered. In this sense the expectancy, the aggression leads to greater value, thus making it more likely that aggression will be engaged in, when frustration does occur. Higher the score of this need, more are the chances of the person to get involved in hot arguments, of being aggressive and rude very often.

Need For Power

Need for power is defined by Atkinson (1958) as “that disposition directing behavior toward satisfaction contingent upon the control of the means of influencing another person. In the phenomenal sphere of the power motivated individual considers himself the gate-keeper to certain decision making of others. The means of control can be anything power motivation (a) strive for influence over others, (b) prefer to participate in competitive and status oriented situations, (c) control the channels of information to improve their self image and prestige rather than quality of performance.

The power motive is defined as the need to manipulate other and have superiority over them. Taken from this delimitation of the need for power, power itself can be defined as an ability to get an individual or group to do something and to get the person or group to change in some way. The person who possesses power has the ability to manipulate or change others. Such a definition of power distinguishes it from authority and influence. Higher the score, more the person is dominating, influential and disciplined and has leadership tendencies.

Objectives of the study:

- To study the levels of security needs in relation to selected variables.
- To study the levels of achievement needs in relation to selected variables.
- To study the levels of aggression needs in relation to selected variables.
- To study the levels of affiliation needs in relation to selected variables.
- To study the levels of power needs in relation to selected variables.

Hypotheses

1. There is a significant difference among the high, above average, below average and low level group of security needs.
2. There is a significant difference among the high, above average, below average and low level group of achievement needs.
3. There is a significant difference among the high, above average, below average and low level group of aggression needs.
4. There is a significant difference among the high, above average, below average and low level group of affiliation needs.
5. There is a significant difference among the high, above average, below average and low level group of power needs.

Method:

The purpose of the present study is to study the parental encouragement of junior college students in Telangana State with respect to selected variables. For this purpose, investigator has employed descriptive survey method. This method is concerned with the surveying, description and investigation of the problem.

Sample of the study:

In the present study, researcher has adopted simple random sampling method to select the sample of the study from the population. The present sample consists of 1000 junior college students, selected by simple random method from five districts of Telangana State

Tool description and Data collection procedure:

To know the opinions of junior college students and their need patterns the researcher adopted the standard tool containing 30 items for depending variable. Need pattern scale is a questionnaire developed to measure different needs of engineers and professionals in business and industry. The test consists of thirty items and takes about 10-15 minutes. The scale would help the investigator to find out the weightage the employee gives to various needs and even see if such needs can be fulfilled in the organization or his work place.

As the first step towards the development of the scale to measure the five needs, a battery of 130 statements was prepared. The number pertaining to each need were as follows-

S. No	Type of the need	Number of Items
1	Achievement	25 items
2	Security	30 items
3	Aggression	27 items
4	Affiliation	27 items
5	Power	21 items
Total		130

A group of 20 psychologists, senior academicians and HR professionals analyzed each item, on the basis of which 20 items were dropped on which the judges had difference of opinion. After this, a preliminary draft of 110 items were prepared. Each item in the draft was to be responded in terms of YES or NO. This was administered on a sample of 450 professionals.

Validity

On the basis of the data obtained, item analysis was done to determine the validity and difficulty indices of each item of the five needs separately. The top 27% and bottom 27% questionnaire were corrected for chance success. Validity indices were found by interpolation in the table of normalized bi- serial co- efficient of J.C Flangan.

Difficulty index of item was calculated by calculating the average of the two percentages (top and the bottom group). Validity and difficulty indices of each of all the 5 needs were found by the method described by Garrett (1981). 30 items consisting of 6 times each of the 5 needs areas having difficulty index within range of 37.5 to 79, validity index above 43, were selected for final scale.

Reliability

The scale has been standardized on samples of 856 respondents the test reliability co- efficient is 0.86 with a time interval of weeks.

Administration:-

The Need pattern scale may be administered individually as well as in a group-

(i) **Method of Answering**-Each item in the scale is to be responded in terms of 'Yes' or 'No'. Respondent is required to put a mark in the choice of his.

(ii) **Time limit**- the test has no time limit. An average subject requires approximately 10-15 minutes to complete the test.

(iii) **Age range**- the test has been designed for administration to professionals/engineers and management trainees to senior professionals with a length of service up to 20 years. The vocabulary of the test is that of a daily newspaper.

(iv) **Instructions**-"Needs Pattern Scale" measures different needs of a person. There are 30 statements, kindly read them carefully and consider each statement individually and decide whether or not it applies to you. Put a mark in the square 'yes' if the statement applies to you and in square 'No' if it does not apply to you.

Scoring: For each 'yes' response given to the item one score is to be awarded. Sum of the items measuring the particular need gives the score of that need. The item numbers of each need are given below:

S.No.	Needs Ares	Item No.	Scoring
I	Security	1,9,10,14,16,23	One Score for each yes response
II	Aggression	2,3,7,8,15,24,	
III	Achievement	4,11,21,25,26,29	
IV	Power	12,18,19,27,28,30	
V	Affiliation	5,6,13,17,20,22	

The sum of "Yes" scores for n-security items provides the n-security score. Similarly the sum of 'Yes' scores for each need will provide the respective needs, viz., n-aggression, n-achievement, n-power and n-affiliation. The maximum possible score for each needs is 6 and minimum is 0

Data analysis and interpretation

The data analysis and interpretation of different area needs is given from table-1 to table -5

1. Security Need

Table-1: The analysis of the students in relation to Security Need pattern is presented in the table χ^2 –values, significant remarks of the each variable in relation to Security Need.

S. No	Variable	Category	Level of Security Needs					χ^2 - value & Result
			HLG	AALG	ALG	BALG	LLG	
1	Management	Private	180	146	127	91	05	84.43 HS
		Govt.	54	106	176	114	01	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
2	Category of college	Co- education	37	80	107	78	05	87.06 HS
		Boys	138	94	92	51	01	
		Girls	59	78	104	76	0	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
3	Types of college	Day	57	128	174	124	05	86.25 HS
		Residential	177	123	127	81	01	
		Total	234	251	301	205	06	
4	Gender	Male	160	126	137	79	06	66.12 HS
		Female	74	126	166	125	00	
		Total	234	252	303	204	06	
5	locality	Rural	84	137	203	129	03	62.13 HS
		Urban	150	115	100	77	03	
		Total	234	252	303	255	06	
6	Stream of course	M.P.C	133	140	188	117	04	54.17 HS
		Bi.P.C	84	111	114	88	02	
		Others	17	01	01	00	00	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
7	Medium of instruction	Telugu Medium	67	84	87	55	04	9.151 HS
		English Medium	167	168	216	150	02	
		Total	234	152	303	205	06	
8	Religion	Hindus	207	210	269	184	05	25.83 HS
		Muslims	26	40	29	19	01	
		Christians	01	02	05	02	00	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
9	Type of family	Nuclear	183	213	276	184	06	25.53 HS
		Joint	51	39	27	21	00	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
10	Occupation of father	Farmer	190	230	270	180	06	61.70 HS
		Private employee	24	22	31	25	00	
		Govt. employee	05	00	00	00	00	
		Others	15	00	02	00	00	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	

11	Occupation of mother	Farmer	145	222	273	181	06	185.38 HS
		Private employee	20	22	21	21	00	
		Govt. employee	02	00	00	00	00	
		House wife	65	08	08	02	00	
		Others	02	00	01	01	00	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
12	Father educational status	Illiterate	129	184	209	136	06	119.84 HS
		Primary	57	56	83	65	00	
		secondary	24	07	05	02	00	
		Inter	07	05	06	02	00	
		Graduation	10	00	00	00	00	
		P.G	07	00	00	00	00	
		Total	234	252	303	205	06	
13	Mothers educational status	Illiterate	153	200	246	170	05	86.33 HS
		Primary	42	45	46	33	01	
		secondary	25	07	09	02	00	
		Inter	09	00	01	00	00	
		Graduation	04	00	01	00	00	
		P.G	00	00	00	00	00	
		Total						
14	Total Sample		234	252	303	205	10	

HLG- High Level Group, **AALG-**Above Average Level Group, **ALG-** Average Level Group, **BALG-** Below Average Level Group, **LLG-**Low Level Group

The table – 1 shows that 23.4% shows that 23.4% of the respondents scored high level of security need, 25.2% are in above average, 30.3% are in average level, 20.5% are in below average, only 0.6% are in low level of security need. The χ^2 – value indicate there is a significant difference among the high, above average, below average and low level group of security needs. The same table reveals that there is a highly significant difference among the levels of security needs in relation to selected variables.

2. Aggression Need

Table-2: Analysis of the Intermediate students with respect to selected variables.

S. No	Variable	Category	Level of Aggression Needs					χ^2 - value & Result
			HLG	AAG	AG	BAG	LG	
1	Management	Private	148 (14.7 %)	109	104	160	28	61.86 **
		Govt.	46	96	126	168	15	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
2	Category of college	Co- education	29	63	73	119	22	104.47 HS
		Boys	125	76	84	80	10	
		Girls	40	66	73	129	11	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
3	Types of college	Day	44	107	122	190	25	107.74 HS
		Residential	150	97	108	138	16	
		Others	00	01	00	00	02	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
4	Gender	Male	142	102	120	127	18	64.27 HS
		Female	52	103	110	201	25	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	

5	locality	Rural	65	123	139	206	22	50.56 HS
		Urban	129	82	91	122	21	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
6	Stream of course	M.P.C	107	128	145	185	16	84.38 HS
		Bi.P.C	68	77	84	143	27	
		Others	19	00	01	00	00	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
7	Medium of instruction	Telugu Medium	63	57	66	94	17	05.23 HS
		English Medium	131	148	164	234	26	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
8	Religion	Hindus	178	176	203	282	36	23.55 HS
		Muslims	16	28	23	41	07	
		Christians	00	01	04	05	00	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
9	Type of family	Nuclear	15	183	200	288	39	22.42 HS
		Joint	41	22	30	40	04	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
10	Occupation of father	Farmer	164	180	203	293	36	52.73 HS
		Private employee	16	21	23	35	07	
		Govt. employee	05	00	00	00	00	
		Others	09	04	04	00	00	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
11	Occupation of mother	Farmer	121	175	196	297	38	172.70 HS
		Private employee	14	13	24	29	05	
		Govt. employee	02	00	00	00	00	
		House wife	55	17	10	01	00	
		Others	02	00	00	00	00	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
12	Father educational status	Illiterate	108	123	165	236	32	128.92 HS
		Primary	46	60	55	90	10	
		Secondary	20	10	06	01	01	
		Inter	04	11	04	01	00	
		Graduation	09	01	00	00	00	
		P.G	07	00	00	00	00	
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
13	Mothers educational status	Illiterate	132	148	193	264	37	85.23 HS
		Primary	34	39	27	63	05	
		Secondary	16	17	08	01	01	
		Inter	08	01	01	00	00	
		Graduation	04	00	01	00	00	
		P.G						
		Total	194	205	230	328	43	
14	Total Sample		194	205	230	328	43	

The table -2 shows that 19.4% of the respondents scored high level or aggression need, 20.5% are above averages, 23.% are average level, 32.8 are in below average on 4.3% are in low level of aggression need. The χ^2 – value indicate there is a

significant difference among the high above average, average below average and low level group of aggression needs. The same table reveals that there is a highly significant differences among the levels of aggression needs in relation to selected variables.

3. Achievement Need

Table-3: Need Analysis of the Intermediate students with respect to selected variables.

S. No	Variable	Category	Level of Achievement Needs					χ^2 - value & Result
			HLG	AAG	AG	BAG	LG	
1	Management	Private	245	148	95	58	02	61.86 **
		Govt.	76	98	110	152	16	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
2	Category of college	Co- education	87	92	69	56	03	
		Boys	161	87	67	55	06	
		Girls	73	67	69	99	09	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
3	Types of college	Day	87	103	114	168	15	164.86 HS
		Residential	231	142	91	42	03	
		Others	03	01	00	00	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
4	Gender	Male	189	119	97	94	09	20.94HS
		Female	132	127	108	116	09	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
5	locality	Rural	111	121	134	171	18	84.04 HS
		Urban	209	125	71	39	00	
6	Stream of course	M.P.C	152	134	120	158	17	
		Bi.P.C	150	111	85	52	01	
		Others	19	01	00	00	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
7	Medium of instruction	Telugu Medium	117	81	64	35	00	
		English Medium	204	165	141	175	18	
		Others	00	00	00	00	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
8	Religion	Hindus	283	113	171	192	16	19.48 HS
		Muslims	35	30	31	16	02	
		Christians	03	03	03	02	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
9	Type of family	Nuclear	246	220	181	197	18	43.61 HS
		Joint	75	26	24	13	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
10	Occupation of father	Farmer	262	116	183	196	18	
		Private employee	40	28	21	14	00	
		Govt. employee	05	00	00	00	00	
		Others	14	02	01	00	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
11	Occupation of mother	Farmer	218	213	182	196	18	123.26 HS
		Private employee	35	23	18	09	00	
		Govt. employee	02	00	00	00	00	

		House wife	65	09	04	05	00	
		Others	01	01	01	00	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
12	Father educational status	Illiterate	191	175	143	141	13	
		Primary	82	60	54	60	05	
		secondary	27	05	03	04	00	
		Inter	04	06	05	04	00	
		Graduation	10	00	00	00	00	
		P.G	07	00	00	00	00	
		Total	321	246	205	210	18	
13	Mothers educational status	Illiterate	222	200	169	166	17	50.818 HS
		Primary	60	38	30	38	01	
		secondary	24	07	06	06	00	
		Inter	09	01	00	00	00	
		Graduation	06	00	00	00	00	
		P.G	00	00	00	00	00	
	Total		321	246	205	210	18	

The table 3 – C Show that 32.1% of the respondent scored high level of security need, 24.6% are in above average, 20.5% are average and 21% are below average and 1.8% are in low level of achievement need. The χ^2 – value indicate there is a significant difference among the high, above average, average, below average and low level group of aggressive needs. The same table reveals that there a highly significant differences among the level of achievement in relation to selected variables.

4. Need of Power

Table-4: Analysis of the Intermediate students with respect to selected variables.

S. No	Variable	Category	Level of Needs					χ^2 - value & Result
			HLG	AAG	AG	BAG	LG	
1	Management	Private	224	136	106	77	06	61.86 **
		Govt.	62	127	131	117	14	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
2	Category of college	Co- education	59	90	82	69	07	98.08 HS
		Boys	169	82	70	53	02	
		Girls	58	91	85	72	11	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
3	Types of college	Day	71	130	152	122	13	113.79 HS
		Residential	214	132	84	72	07	
		Others	01	01	01	00	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
4	Gender	Male	189	114	115	85	06	
		Female	97	149	122	109	14	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
5	locality	Rural	95	155	156	132	17	89.29 HS
		Urban	191	108	81	65	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
6	Stream of course	M.P.C	146	145	165	115	11	56.18HS
		Bi.P.C	123	116	72	79	09	
		Others	17	02	00	00	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
7	Medium of instruction	Telugu Medium	96	82	56	55	08	12.412 HS

		English Medium	190	181	181	139	12	
		Others	00	00	00	00	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	
8	Religion	Hindus	247	228	214	167	19	
		Muslims	39	32	17	26	01	
		Christians	00	03	06	01	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	Total
9	Type of family	Nuclear	229	225	212	178	91	
		Joint	57	38	25	16	01	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	290
10	Occupation of father	Farmer	238	232	217	168	18	
		Private employee	30	27	20	23	02	
		Govt. employee	04	01	00	00	00	
		Others	14	03	00	00	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	41.64 HS
11	Occupation of mother	Farmer	193	231	214	169	18	
		Private employee	26	22	18	17	02	
		Govt. employee	02	00	00	00	00	
		House wife	63	09	05	06	00	
		Others	02	01	00	00	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	123.55HS
12	Father educational status	Illiterate	176	183	159	133	13	
		Primary	64	71	69	52	06	
		Secondary	23	05	06	03	01	
		Inter	07	03	03	06	00	
		Graduation	10	00	00	00	00	
		P.G	06	01	00	00	00	
		Total	286	263	237	194	20	72.32 HS
13	Mothers educational status	Illiterate	189	217	119	159	14	
		Primary	55	39	39	29	05	
		Secondary	24	05	07	06	01	
		Inter	09	01	00	00	00	
		Graduation	03	01	01	00	00	
		P.G	00	00	00	00	00	
14	Total Sample							

The table 4 shows that 28.6% of the respondents scored high level of power need, 26.3% are above average, 23.7% are average. 19.4 are below average and 2% are in low level of power need the χ^2 – value indicate there is a significant difference among the high, above average below average and low level group of security needs. The same table reveals that there is a highly significant differences among the levels of power needs in relation to selected variables.

5: Affiliation Need

Table-5: Analysis of the Intermediate students with respect to selected variables.

S. No	Variable	Category	Level of affiliation Needs					χ^2 - value & Result
			HLG	AAG	AG	BAG	LG	

1	Management	Private	230	139	92	79	08	61.86 **
		Govt.	60	90	114	178	10	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
2	Category of college	Co- education	72	72	63	88	12	52.58 HS
		Boys	151	76	69	78	02	
		Girls	67	81	74	91	04	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
3	Types of college	Day	74	101	129	170	14	157.33HS
		Residential	216	227	76	87	03	
		Others	00	01	01	00	01	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
4	Gender	Male	188	101	101	99	10	45.02 HS
		Female	102	128	105	148	08	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
5	locality	Rural	85	134	136	189	12	128.93HS
		Urban	205	95	70	68	06	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
6	Stream of course	M.P.C	146	114	133	177	12	74.40 HS
		Bi.P.C	126	115	73	80	05	
		Others	18	00	00	00	01	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
7	Medium of instruction	Telugu Medium	103	80	51	57	06	18.85 HS
		English Medium	187	149	159	200	12	
		Others	00	00	00	00	00	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
8	Religion	Hindus	251	200	177	231	16	16.23 HS
		Muslims	37	28	26	22	02	
		Christians	02	01	03	04	00	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
9	Type of family	Nuclear	224	202	179	241	17	38.54 HS
		Joint	66	27	27	16	01	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
10	Occupation of father	Farmer	240	198	190	232	15	44.13 HS
		Private employee	30	30	15	24	03	
		Govt. employee	05	00	01	00	00	
		Others	15	01	00	014	00	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
11	Occupation of mother	Farmer	192	197	187	237	15	138.58HS
		Private employee	31	23	15	13	02	
		Govt. employee	02	00	00	00	00	
		House wife	64	08	04	06	01	
		Others	01	01	00	01	00	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	
12	Father educational status	Illiterate	162	177	134	179	13	89.74 HS
		Primary	80	45	66	66	04	
		Secondary	26	04	03	05	00	
		Inter	06	03	02	07	01	
		Graduation	10	00	00	00	00	
		P.G	06	00	01	00	00	
		Total	290	229	206	257	18	

13	Mothers educational status	Illiterate	190	192	165	214	13	
		Primary	64	31	34	35	04	
		Secondary	24	05	05	08	01	
		Inter	08	01	01	00	00	
		Graduation	04	00	01	00	00	
		P.G	00	00	00	00	00	
14	Total		290	229	206	257	18	

The table 5 shows that 29% of the respondents scored high level of affiliation need, 22.9% all in above average, 20.6% are in average, 25.7% are in below average and 1.8% are in low level of affiliation need. The χ^2 – value indicates there is a significant difference among the high, above average, average below average and low level group of affiliation need.

The same table -5 reveals that there is a highly significant difference among the level of affiliation needs in related to variables.

Conclusions :

1. It can be concluded that there students are worrying in terms of future, social prestige, financial security, seeks security from friends feels frightened of being dismissed rather than their counter parts.
2. It can be concluded that these students score of aggressive need, more are the chames of the person to get involved in hot arguments, of being aggressive an rude very often rather than their counter parts.
3. It can be concluded that students are the score, make the person is willing to shoulder responsibility, like competitive, ambitions, complete finisher and looks toward to success rather than counter parts
4. It can be concluded that there students are more the person is dominating, influential and disciplined and has leadership tendencies rather than their counter parts.
5. It can be concluded that these students are the score, more the person is social, group dependents and cannot stay alone, rather than their counter parts.

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