

# [Common problems of high school students essay sample](https://assignbuster.com/common-problems-of-high-school-students-essay-sample/)

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1. Family problem – family issues affect students performance in school as students are not cognitively developed but psychologically, emotionally, or affectionately developed too therefore if they are in a bad state or when family issues such as child abuse, sibling rivalry and many more are burdened on students there is the possibility for the student to flop especially in a case where the student is an excellent child.

a. The psychological and Emotional issues investigated included psychosomatic problems and self-esteem. It was hypothesized that adolescents who have experienced unwanted family problem. It leads to student to constantly needed approval, lots of things to get attention, and sensationalized/dramatized lots of thing. Some are focusing on the negative side completely but, it give them independence. Many expect anyone else to bail them out of trouble. Emotionally he/she was confused about his/her family situation. It is hard for a students who is focusing to his/her study that he/she is always thinking about his/her family.

b. Child abuse – struggling with family dynamics that center on issues related to that abuse. Unfortunately, such struggles are common. So, in response to his/her, and to all who can relate, I offer these thoughts. Surviving of a high school student who had abused (physical, sexual, or emotional) does not end with childhood. Along with having to cope with personal struggles for years to come, surviving also means dealing with ongoing family dynamics related to the abuse. Sometimes strong ties are forged between siblings who supported or tried to protect each other. However, all too often there continue to be problems, such as issues of secrecy and betrayal. These kinds of family dynamics can leave people feeling traumatized all over again. Siblings might ostracize a man who expresses anger toward a father who beat him. One common struggle that emerges for people is feeling guilty for abandoning or betraying their family. If you can relate to this, it’s important to realize that a students who is abused by their family is in an extremely harmful circumstance. Finding a way to get out of it is not a crime, but rather a matter of physical or emotional survival. Some are not go to school because of shame, and

c. Sibling rivalry – Siblings generally spend more time together during childhood than they do with parents. The sibling bond is often complicated and is influenced by factors such as parental treatment, birth order, personality, and people and experiences outside the family. Sibling rivalry is particularly intense when children are very close in age and of the same gender, or where one child is intellectually gifted. Sometimes they fight for their wants. They get mad when one of them is better and a child who had beaten is making a things that his/her rival brother/sister become worse to his/her parents.

Children are sensitive from the age of one year to differences in parental treatment. From 18 months on siblings can understand family rules and know how to comfort and be kind to each other. By 3 years old, children have a sophisticated grasp of social rules, can evaluate themselves in relation to their siblings, and know how to adapt to circumstances within the family. Sibling rivalry often continues throughout childhood and can be very frustrating and stressful to parents. Adolescents fight for the same reasons younger children fight, but they are better equipped physically and intellectually to hurt and be hurt by each other. Physical and emotional changes cause pressures in the teenage years, as do changing relationships with parents and friends. Fighting with siblings as a way to get parental attention may increase in adolescence. One study found that the age group 10 to 15 reported the highest level of competition between siblings.

2. Financial problem- Overspend, lack of family income and living away from their family are the causes of financial problems among high school students. First of all, poor financial management is the main cause. It leads to student to dropouts, stealing, and heavily indepted. Some are get jobs instead of going to school because they think that when they a job they think that their lives is stable.

a. Lack of family income – A discussion of the effects of inadequate income implies the existence of a standard of adequacy. There is, however, no single accepted standard of adequate family income, although on certain cut- off points there is little or no argument. Some are heavily debted

b. Scholarships

c. Overspend

d. Dropouts

e. Stealing

3. Vices – is a practice or a behavior or habit considered immoral, depraved, or degrading in the associated society. In more minor usage, vice can refer to a fault, a negative character trait, a defect, an infirmity, or a bad or unhealthy habit (such as an addiction to smoking).

a. Drinking – In the beginning, your drinking might not seem to be any different from the way other people drink. You may drink only with classmates and friends. It may stay like this, or you may begin to drink more. Your drinking might become a way for you to feel normal or to cope with life’s problems. Many students who have alcohol problems quit for days, weeks, or even months before they start drinking again. But unless you can consistently keep your drinking under control and not fall back into unhealthy patterns. Alcohol abuse also can contribute to stomach problems, interactions betweenmedicines and alcohol, and sexual problems. It can lead to problems school or home, violence, accidents and social isolation,. You also may have problems, such as traffic accidents, as a result of drinking.

b. Smoking – Adolescence is a time when students turn to others to figure out what is important. The teens were asked if they smoked cigarettes, how often they smoked, how many students their age they thought smoked, how their close friends felt about smoking and who their five closest friends were at school. Students who became smokers were more likely to be friends with other smokers, and those who thought their friends were smoking were more likely to smoke, even if that assumption was wrong. Unfortunately, most teenagers don’t realize that just a few cigarettes here and there can lead to addiction.

c. Drug Abuse – drug use among students is a serious problem. Many high school students in the United States are involved in some form of substance abuse. Substances may include morphine and marijuana, as well as other illegal or prescription drugs. Almost all substance abuse by high school students is illegal. The knowledge of substance abuse among high school students is prevalent in teachers, and parents. Substance abuse is common among high school students despite the use of drug resistance programs within the schools. A study showed that a student’s peers, and siblings affected their self-esteem which in turn affected their likelihood of substance abuse . When a student is encouraged by friends, their self-esteem is very high. These students believe that they can reach any goals and are also very motivated. When faced with the temptation of participating in substance abuse, they are more likely to refuse because of their confidence. They do not need to feel accepted by others because they are already encouraged by those around them. The downfall to this theory occurs when a student’s peers, siblings, or family members are not encouraging or participate in substance abuse. Students mimic these negative actions rather than the positive.

d. Using of Solvent – Some students have found that inhaling fumes from these products can produce a buzzsimilar to being drunk. The effect is produced by placing a solvent-soaked cloth in a plastic bag, holding the bag over the nose and mouth and breathing in the fumes. This is known among users as huffing. The result for most users is an immediate high that causes users to feel giddy, outgoing, and confident. They also tend to hear and see things differently. Typical objects take on strange shapes, and time and space seem to shrink and expand. There are serious risks associated with inhaling solvents and aerosols. Some immediate side effects include sneezing, coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, slurred speech, double vision, drowsiness, and muscle pain. Users can become reckless and violent and will purposefully hurt themselves or others.

e. Computer addiction

f. Gambling

4. gang related problems

a. Hazing

b. Riot

c. Shooting

d. Stabbing

5. pre-marital sex

a. early pregnancy

b. early parenthood

c. immorality

d. diseases (STD)

6. Indecision-eenage behaviour problems also get manifested through increased levels of confusion and the inability to make decisions. Such teenagers jump into various activities and then leave most of them half done. They like to do everything that their friends are doing but soon lose interest in them

a. Confusion

b. Depression

c. Stress

7. Lack of Seriousness -Another common manifestation of teenage behaviour problems is a lack of seriousness in your teenager’s life. They consider everything a joke and take everything for granted.

a. happy–go-lucky attitude.

b. Lack of interest

8. Student – student relationships/student-teacher relationships – displayed through under-performance at school, playing truant, disrespectfulness towards teachers and seniors at school, fights with classmates and bullying of younger students.

a. Bullying

b. BF/GF

c. Rivalry

d. Favoritism

e. Sexual abuse

f. Emotional abuse (verbal)

g. Physical abuse

9. School Performance: One exhibition of defiance by your teenager could be significant decline in performance at school. Some of these issues are serious teenager problems and you need to be aware of them at the right to take corrective action.

a. Absence in school –

b. Low Grades-

http://www. news. com/8301-504763\_162-57508601-10391704/popular-high-school-students-more-likely-to-be-smokers-study-says/

http://voices. yahoo. com/high-school-students-substance-abuse-542471. html