

## AN ANALYTICAL STUDY AMONG COLLEGIATE STUDENTS WITH RELATION TO YOUTH PROBLEMS IN GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Youth are the backbone of every nation. They are the human resources of our country and they are leaders for tomorrow. They face many problems in their life from different aspects related to family, college, social, and personal as a whole. It is the duty of the nation to protect themselves from different barriers of the society. The present research study is undertaken to study analytically the four problems as family, college, social, and personal in aspect of youth problems among collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam. Two hundred collegiate students (100 boys and 100 girls) from urban and rural colleges are taken as sample of the present study. Youth Problem Inventory (YPI) developed by Dr. M. Verma has been used to collect data from collegiate students. The collected data are statistically analyzed by using mean, Standard Deviation and one way ANOVA. The findings of the study reveal that girls have significantly high family problems, college problems and personal problems than boys. There is no significant difference between boys and girls with relation to social problems in aspect of youth problems among collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam. Girls have significantly high youth problems than boys.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Collegiate Students, Youth Problems, Youth Problem Inventory, Standard Deviation and Mean*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The word collegiate student can be interchanged with the word youth or adolescent. The synonyms of youth are teenager, youngster, adolescent, stripling etc. It is the period when an individual becomes integrated to the society of adults. In this period of life, the individual undergoes revolutionary changes from all aspects – physical, mental, sexual, emotional, social, moral and spiritual and thus personality undergoes new dimensions. During this period, the stage of puberty brings a number of physical and physiological changes that makes the individual qualitatively a different person. Youth attain intellectual, emotional, moral, and sexual maturity in this period of development.

Youth are the human resources of our country and their empowerment is the empowerment of the nation. The hope of the nation is dependent on the youth as present generation. But youth have been facing several problems as family, college, social, and personal problems in our present day society. These problems are most often psychological and are developed during their stages of development. There is no other way except recognize, identify, and find out remedies to such problems of the youth. The science of psychology and the psychoanalysis has been contributed much to the youth related problems and solutions. Youth psychology is a branch of psychology that develops very fast. Let the youth of the world merit from the psychological innovations of psyche of the youth.

### **Rationale of the Present Study**

Youth is the stage of constructing and developing the self concept of an individual. The different variables such as peers, lifestyle, gender, and culture has influenced on the self concept of the youth. It is the time and period of an individual's life in which they make choices which can affect their future. Positive youth development is one of the most important ways of empowering youth. They face many problems in their life from different aspects related to personal, family, college, and social as a whole. The more urgent need and significant point is to find out remedies to such problems of the youth. In this study as entitled "An Analytical Study among Collegiate Students with Relation to Youth Problems in Goalpara District of Assam" has been selected for this purpose. Therefore, the researcher has decided to continue his study to the task of finding remedies of youth problems. Youth Problem Inventory (YPI) for the present study will help to identify the problems of youth and also to provide proper guidance to the youth for their positive development.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The following objectives are formed for the present study.

- To study the family problems in aspect of youth problems between boys and girls of collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam.
- To study the college problems in aspect of youth problems between boys and girls of collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam.
- To study the social problems in aspect of youth problems between boys and girls of collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam.
- To study the personal problems in aspect of youth problems between boys and girls of collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam.

### **Hypotheses of the Study**

The following hypotheses are formed on the basis of the objectives.

- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate students with relation to family problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate students with relation to college problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate students with relation to social problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate students with relation to personal problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Research methodology used for the present study is described as below:

## POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The population for the present study included collegiate students of Goalpara district of Assam. For the present study, 200 collegiate students as sample are selected. 100 collegiate students out of 200 from urban college and 100 from rural college have taken as sample. Again, as male 100 collegiate students and female 100 collegiate students have been taken. The age of range of subjects was 18 – 20 years (Mean = 19.46, SD = 2.90). Random sampling method for data collection is used.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

For the present study, the researcher adopted survey method as it is concerned with the present aims of determining the status of the phenomenon under investigation. This methods widely used method in field of research. It analysis the existing situation and makes generalization on every important aspect of the prevalent phenomenon. The main purpose of the study is to know the youth problems in aspects of four areas like family, school/college, social and personal problems among boys and girls of collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam. For this purpose the data were collected from 200 collegiate students selecting one college from rural area and another college from urban area.

## VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

**Table 1: Variables of the Study**

Variable	Type of Variable	Sub-variable	Name of Variable
Area of Residence	Independent	2	1. Urban 2. Rural
Youth Problems	Dependent	04	1. Family 2. College 3. Social 4. Personal

### Youth Problem Inventory

The tool used for data collection in the present study is “Youth Problem Inventory (YPI)”. This scale has been developed by Dr. M. Verma in 2004. It consists of 80 items and is a self administering inventory for the adolescents and youth for age period from 16 to 20 years. It is designed to find out the problems of adolescents and youth in four areas – family problems, college problems, social problems, and personal problems. Reliability of the Inventory is found to be .80, whereas validity is in the range between .68 and .75. Stained norms and also percentile rank and percentile point are available for all the areas.

### Procedure for Data Collection

Following instructions are given to the collegiate students before providing them the “Youth Problem Inventory”.

The booklet contains some statements related to youth problems in aspects four areas like family, college, social and personal problems. Read them carefully. The statements may be entirely true or totally untrue for you. There are three boxes given against each statement including TRUE, PARTIALLY TRUE and UNTRUE (FALSE). The participants are required to give their response by ticking one of the three boxes given against particular statement. Test is administered and the filled copy is collected.

## DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The sample of the study is delimited to two colleges of Goalpara district in Assam.
- The study is delimited to collegiate students of Arts stream only.
- The study is delimited to collegiate students from age period of 18 to 20 years only.

## ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data are analyzed as below:

The mean and standard deviation with graphical representation in family, college, social, and personal problems in aspect of youth problems are computed. A simple design is selected to adequate of statistical analysis of ANOVA in order to examine family, college, social, and personal problems in aspect of youth problems of collegiate students in Goalpara district of Assam.

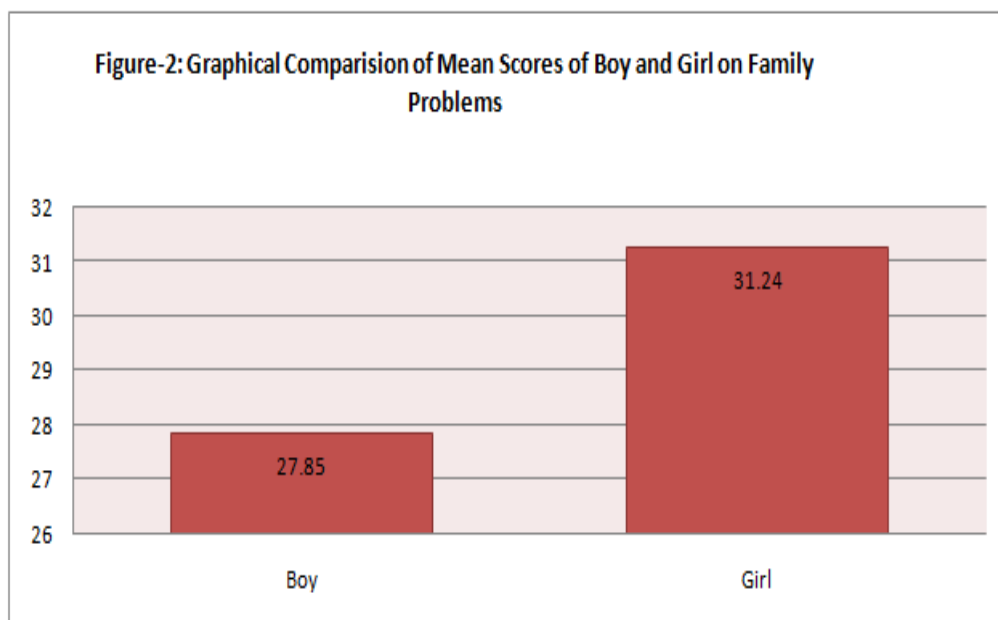
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of data along with graphical representation, interpretation and discussion of the results are presented.

### Computation of Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on Family Problems

**Table 2: Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on Family Problems**

Participant	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Significant
Boy	27.85	6.93	100	98	14.26	0.01
Girl	31.24	9.03	100			



**Figure 1: Graphical Comparison of Mean Scores of Boy and Girl on Family Problems.**

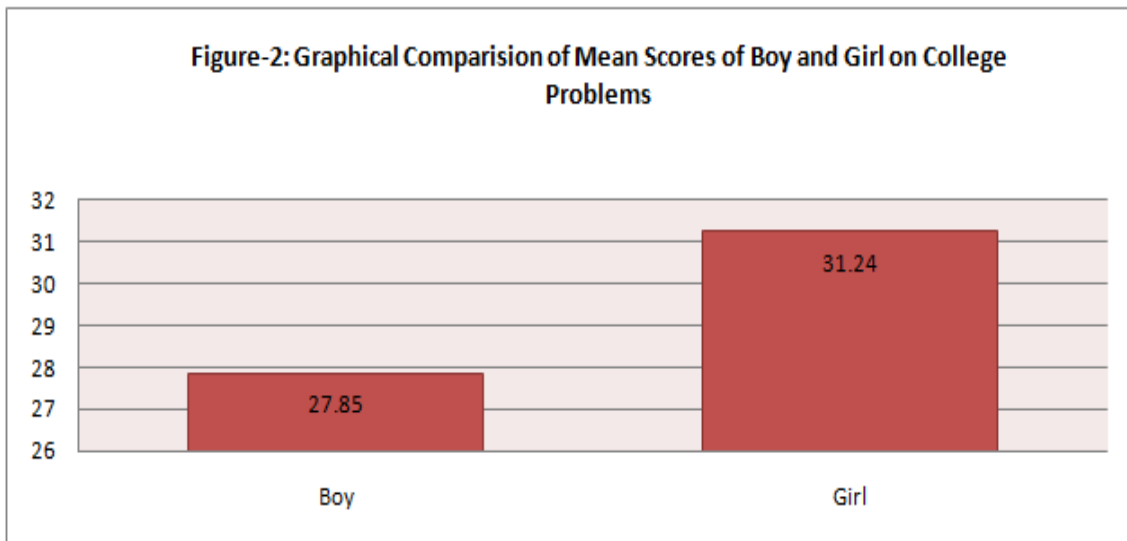
From the Table No-2 and Figure No-1, the observation indicates that the mean value of two classified groups seems to differ from each other on family problems. The mean and SD value obtained by Boy is 27.85, SD = 6.93 and secondly mean for Girl is 31.24, SD = 9.03 dimension on family problems and F value is 14.26 and two mean is highly

significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level. So, the null research hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) – there is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to family problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam is rejected and it means that girls have significantly high family problems than boys.

**Computation of Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on College Problems**

**Table 3: Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on College Problems**

Participant	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Significant
Boy	20.06	6.37	100	98	12.89	0.01
Girl	25.92	7.32	100			



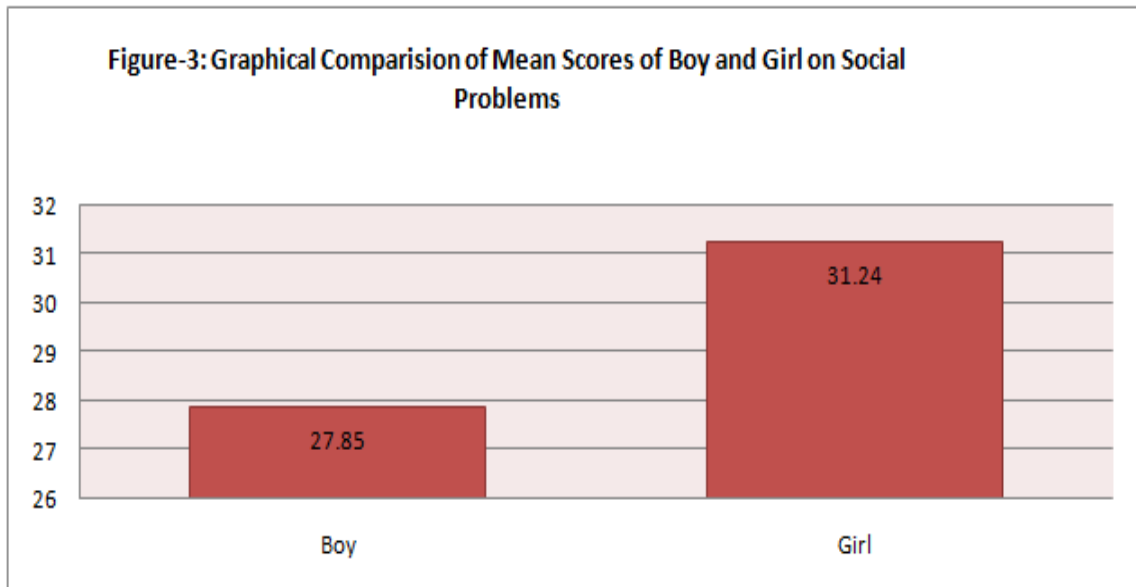
**Figure 2: Graphical Comparison of Mean Scores of Boy and Girl on College Problems.**

From the Table No-3 and Figure No-2, the observation indicates that the mean value of two classified groups seems to differ from each other on college problems. The mean and SD value obtained by Boy is 20.06, SD = 6.37 and secondly mean for Girl is 25.92, SD = 7.32 dimension on college problems and F value is 12.89 and two mean is highly significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level. So, the null research hypothesis ( $H_2$ ) – there is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to college problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam is rejected and it means that girls have significantly high college problems than boys.

**Computation of Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on Social Problems**

**Table 4: Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on Social Problems**

Participant	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Not Significant
Boy	4.94	1.91	100	98	.03	Not Significant
Girl	5.31	2.32	100			



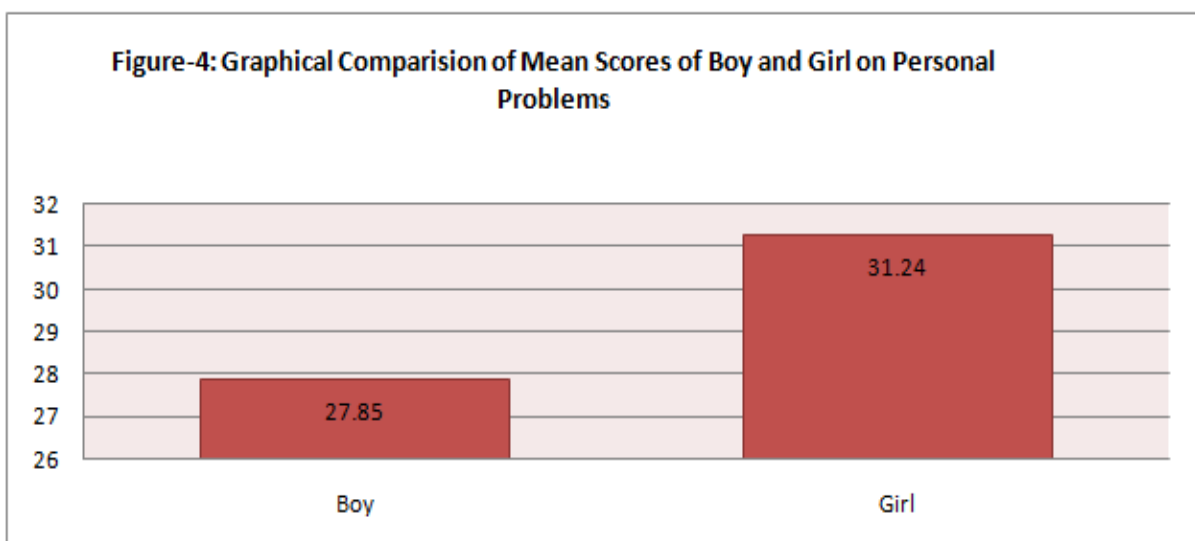
**Figure 3: Graphical Comparison of Mean Scores of Boy and Girl on Social Problems.**

From the Table No: 4 and Figure No: 3, the observation indicates that the mean value of two classified groups seems to differ from each other on social problems. The mean and SD value obtained by Boy is 4.94, SD = 1.91 and secondly mean for Girl is 5.31, SD = 2.32 dimension on social problems and F value is .03 and two mean is not significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level. So, the null research hypothesis ( $H_3$ ) – there is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to social problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam is accepted.

#### Computation of Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on Personal Problems

**Table 5: Mean, Standard Deviation and F Value of Gender on Personal Problems**

Participant	Mean	SD	N	DF	F Value	Significant
Boy	77.69	17.12	100	98	9.19	0.01
Girl	83.78	20.58	100			



**Figure 4: Graphical Comparison of Mean Scores of Boy and Girl on Personal Problems.**

From the Table No-5 and Figure No-4, the observation reveals that the mean value of two classified groups seems to differ from each other on personal problems. The mean and SD value obtained by Boy is 77.69, SD = 17.12 and secondly mean for Girl is 83.78, SD = 20.58 dimension on personal problems and F value is 9.19 and two mean is highly significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level. So, the null research hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) – there is no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to personal problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam is rejected and it means that girls have significantly high personal problems than boys.

## **MAJOR FINDINGS**

The following major findings have been drawn from the present study:

- There exists significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to family problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There exists significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to college problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There exists no significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to social problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There exists significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to personal problems in aspect of youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.
- There exists significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.

## **MAJOR SUGGESTIONS**

The study reveals that collegiate students face different problems in their day to day life. With compare to male students, female students have faced high family, college and personal problems. Therefore, the present study suggests that to solve the different problems of youth; parents and teachers should provide help to overcome their maladjustment. However, the following suggestions can be added.

- Youth develop in to heterosexuality which makes them curious to know about sex and biological change on body. It is essential to provide knowledge of sex education.
- Moral and cultural atmosphere at home also influence the psychological development of youth. So, proper moral teaching is most essential.
- Collegiate students want to become more independent and self-sufficient and parents need to accept this fact. They should shift some of their own responsibilities to them which will bring about a feeling of understanding between them.
- Adolescents feel need of security as insecurities generate a lot of worries and anxieties which may affect normal activities of the nervous system. Therefore, various types of emotional, physical, and mental support are necessary for adolescents to save them from insecurities.

- The feeling of self dependence, sense of dignity, freedom etc. is very strong during the stages of adolescences. Thus, the need to think, to create, to do, to express own views, to make decisions, to be free, equality and democracy etc. are to be well cared for during the stage of adolescence.

## CONCLUSION

From the present study, it can be concluded that girls have significantly high with relation to family, college, and personal problems in aspect of youth problems. But there is no significant difference between boys and girls with relation to social problems in aspect of youth problems among collegiate students. Once for all, it can be said that there exists significant difference between boys and girls of collegiate student dimension with relation to youth problems in Goalpara district of Assam.

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