

Problems of the Youth-A study of Pre-Service B.Ed Teacher Trainees of Govt. college of EducationHafiz Mudasir¹, Shazia Majeed²¹Hafiz Mudasir, Ph.D Research Scholar, Dr. C.V Raman University, Chhattisgarh, India²Lecturer, Govt. College of Education, M.A Road, Srinagarhafizmudasir@rediffmail.com

Abstract: Youth of our country form a major chunk of its population. They possess a number of qualities into different sectors of life, which by their application in the real situation can change the shape of the nation. As such our youth are not free from difficulties and problems, which need our due attention in order to help them for all the times to come. Keeping this fact in view the present study is done with the purpose to examine youth problems of such adolescents. For this purpose a group of Preservice B.Ed pupil trainees were selected randomly from urban and rural areas of Govt. college of Education M.A road Srinagar. The youth of today require and need the guidance and care of the elders. The variables included for the study are family problems, college problem, social problems, personal problems and oversensitivity. The study was conducted on a sample of 60 pre service B.Ed trainees (30 male and 30 female) from urban and rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir. A standardized questionnaire developed by Dr.M. Verma's Youth Problem Inventory was administrated for this purpose. Proper statistical treatment was given in order to obtain the results.

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1. Introduction

The youth of today are citizens of tomorrow. They are treasures of human resources of nation having a lot of talent hidden in them and if tapped in right direction would bear very good results and desired fruits. They are store houses of energy and knowledge and when given a right direction can work wonders. Our youth, in spite of all their energy, enthusiasm and courage, have continuously been losing a balanced perspective of orientation towards social reality and for this, both the characteristic feature of this period of personality development and striking imbalance in the modern social order are to be held responsible. The problem of unemployment among the educated youth is one of the greatest problems that the country is facing today.

Students at the 10th class level pass through adolescence. They need careful handling. They pass through physiological and psychological changes with their attendant problems. The important question is, who will devote time and energy for their problems. Parents and the society are too busy to spare time for them. The teachers of government managed or aided schools are deeply absorbed with their organizational problems and academic activities. So, there should be right way to develop proper adjustment in the secondary school students to tie over all the maladies that are existing in secondary schools.

Education, on the one hand, develops the full personality of an individual by making him intelligent, learned, bold, courageous and strong in good character; on the other hand, it contributes to the growth and development of the society in particular and nation at

large. It contributes for preservation, purification and sublimation of man into higher and higher achievements. On the other hand, education has a social function. The process of education is a social one. The children would learn the mode of behavior, formulate attitudes, and pick up essential skills by seeing their elders and by mixing with them.

Now days, the concept of education as a social function has not changed, but the methods have. In the primitive days society was not as complex as it is today and therefore it was then very simple for the society to transmit its experiences to the new generations. But, today's society being complex in its knowledge and skills, it cannot itself transmit all these directly to the fast rising new generations. Now, there is a need for an organized formal institution to impart the essential knowledge and fundamental skills. Hence, the need for a school. But the school does not preclude the role of other educational agencies like a home, temple, radio, press and several other influences of the environment as it is only a selected and controlled environment.

It is possible for youth to cope with the tension only when the young person inwardly frees himself from the main persons to whom he relates, his father and mother, and develops independent scope for the organization of his personality. The present day society expects the following developmental tasks to be achieved by the adolescent;

1) Development of intellectual and social competence to acquire scholastic and vocational qualifications for his own economic and material basis for an independent existence as an adult.

2) Development of his own values and norms and of an ethical and political consciousness based on his own behavior and actions.

3) Development of his own sexual role and social behavior and relationship with opposite sex, and

4) Development of his own pattern for action in the use of what is available as consumer goods and cultural activities for leisure time with the purpose of developing his own lifestyle.

Keeping the above tasks and dimensions in view the investigator thought it appropriate to go ahead with a piece of research in the field of adolescence to identify the problems faced by them in different dimensions of life.

Review of Related Literature

Doing research study in any field of knowledge needs sufficient information about the work which has already been done in same area, therefore, Summary of previous research provides available facts and investigator becomes familiar with what is already known and what is still needed to know and what is already tested and what is untested .study of related literature helps to eliminate the duplication of what has been done and provides valuable suggestions by which our research becomes effective.

The investigator has gone through a number of projects and literature related to the present study .however the investigator thought it appropriate to mention the most valuable research works which are

1) *Stromswold and Wren (1948)* feel that a well adjusted student in school /college exhibits his intrinsic interest in the subject matter of study, positive attitudes towards the requirements of curriculum, stability of goals, balanced emotional life, ability to concentrate for a reasonable length of time and ability to enjoy life in many areas. The attitudes which the student takes towards his problems and withdrawal from or indifference towards the environment were closely related to adjustment.

Several investigators are of the opinion that academic adjustment or adjustment to college is an important factor in academic achievement. Students in general and under achievers in particular have frequently reported problems of adjustment in college.

2) *Carson (1927)* observed that on entering the college the freshman faces a number of new adjustment problems for which he is usually uninterrupted .Hence, *Stogdill (1929)*, *Angel (1930)* and *Philips (1930)* emphasized the responsibility of the college to help solve student problems. *Nagpal (1979)* stated that academic adjustment of undergraduate engineering students was an important correlate of over and underachievement.

3) In *Salunke's (1979)* study, it was observed that educational facilities and emotional happiness in the home contributed positively to the academic

achievement. *Saun (1980)* observed a significant difference between the high and low achieving females in health, social, emotional and educational areas of adjustment.

4) *Berger and Sutker (1956)* observed that students with adequate personality adjustment performed better academically. *Brown (1955)*, *Wellington (1965)* and *Graff (1957)* demonstrated that high achievers tend to be more stable and adjusted than low achievers. *Scott (1958)* felt that the best mode of adjustment only maximizes the chances of success.

5) *Martin (1952)* held that personal maladjustment bordering on neuroticism as characteristic features of failing students. *Jenson (1958)* reported a general tendency for non achievers to encounter more adjustment problems.

6) *Abraham (1974)* observed that group adjustment, socio personal adjustment were found to be factors responsible for explaining total variance in the case of under achievers.

2. Statement of the Problem

The problem selected for the purpose of the present study reads as under:

“Problems of the youth- A study of Pre-Service B.Ed teacher trainees of Government College of education”

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the family problems of pre-service B.Ed trainees of Govt. college of education.
2. To study the college problems of pre-service B.Ed trainees of Govt. College of education.
3. To study the social problems of pre-service B.Ed trainees of Govt. college of education.
4. To study personal problems and over sensitivity of pre-service B.Ed trainees of Govt. College of education.
5. To find out the difference of various dimensions of male and female B.Ed trainees.

4. Sample

The present study was conducted on a sample of 60 male and female trainees selected randomly from pre-service candidates of Govt. College of education of different districts. Male=30 and Female=30(N=30+30)

5. Tools Used

Dr (Mrs.) M.verma's Youth problem Inventory was used to collect the data.

6. Methodology and Procedure

The literature available in the number of resources highlighted that there are number of problems faced by the youth of today in the world. As such the present investigator thought that it is appropriate to investigate a piece of research in the area of problems faced by our

youth in the present crises of the world.

For the purpose of the present piece of research the investigator has conducted the project on a sample of 60 subjects consisting of 30 male and 30 female youth. All the subjects were on rolls of Govt. College of education M.A road Srinagar. The data for the present study was collected by applying Dr. (Mrs.) M. verma's youth problem Inventory comprising of four dimensions that is family problems, college problems, social problems, personal problems and oversensitivity. Appropriate statistical treatment was given to the collected data.

7. Statistical Analysis

Every data for research is in vain unless and until it is not analyzed and proved statistically. For the purpose of the present piece of research, the investigator has put her efforts as under.

Table 1 Showing Mean, Standard deviation and percentage of boys on four dimensions of youth problem inventory that is family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems.

Area	Mean	S.D	Percentage
A (Family Problems)	19.1	8.46	30.80
B (College Problems)	11.03	5.77	27.58
C (Social Problems)	2.23	1.44	22.33
D (Personal Problems and oversensitivity)	17.2	4.35	35.83

The above Table reveals that the interpretation of the scores obtained in raw manner, indicates that the mean scores of family problems, colleges problems, social problems and personal problems and over-sensitivity which can equal to 19.1, 11.03, 2.23 and 17.2 respectively. Similarly the standard deviation calculated from the scores on family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems and over-sensitivity as 8.46, 5.77, 1.44 and 4.35 respectively. As per as the percentage of the scores is concerned it can equal to 30.80, 27.58, 22.23 and 35.83 respectively.

As for as youth problem inventory is concerned the expected scores of the entire four dimensions (expected scores) are 62, 10, 40 and 48 respectively. The investigation revealed that the problems faced by the contemporary youth of the society especially the educated ones, the scores obtained and analyzed that the educated youth of the society are facing numerous problems in their daily life, which have been revealed by the study. It also revealed that the educated youth of the society are facing more personal problems and over-sensitivity which is 35.83 and is followed by family problems i.e., 30.8

Table 2 showing mean, standard deviation and percentage of girls on four dimension of youth problem inventory that is family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems.

Area	N	Mean	S.D	Percentage
A (Family problems)	30	18.13	9.20	29.24
B (College problems)	30	9.63	5.84	24.08
C (Social problems)	30	1.6	1.54	16
D (Personal problems and oversensitivity)	30	6.13	5.87	33.62

The above table showing the interpretation of the scores obtained in raw manner indicates the mean scores of family problems, college problems social problems, and personal problems which can equal to 18.13, 9.63, 1.6 and 16.13 respectively. Similarly the standard deviation calculated from the scores on family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems as 9.20, 5.84, 1.54 and 5.87 respectively. As per as percentage of the scores is concerned it can equal to 29.24, 24.08, 16 and 33.62 respectively.

A perusal of the above table reveals that girls face more social problems as compared to family and personal problems. So far as the colleges problems are concerned they (girls) are not fully adjusted in college atmosphere. The table has revealed that girls face less problems as per as their familiar characteristics are concerned.

Table 3 Showing the correlation of four dimensions i.e., family problems, college problems, social problems, personal problems and oversensitivity

AREA A	AREA B	AREA C	AREA D
0.276	-0.09	0.107	0.068

The above table reveals that the correlation differences between boys and girls on all four dimensions that is family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems. The result shown that boys differ significantly on college problems as the value calculated came equal to -0.09. This reveals that boys and girls do not face same problems as far as their studies and college environment is concerned.

The result seems to be justified on the grounds that the youth have more personal and over-sensitive problems because they are more concerned with the job. Again it is further justified on the grounds that their needs and desires are not being properly fulfilled by their parents. That is why they are facing more personal problems.

8. Suggestions

Though the investigator has operated this piece of research wholly based criteria as laid down by eminent researchers but still she suggests the following suggestions.

1. Family problems, college problems, social problems and personal problems should be correlated and verified by administration of some other inventories meant for the same purpose.
2. This type of study should be conducted on a large sample then the investigator has investigated.

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