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A study on youth problem among the college students in perambalur district

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to find out a study on youth problem among the college students in perambalur district for which the survey method has been adapted. Random sampling technique has been used for the present study for the selection of sample. The sample of the study includes the students studying in different college of perambalur District. The rural students are high youth problem than the urban students. Bringing adaptation and structuring in the classroom and other work situation, environment, providing individual attention and extra special time or attending and solving the learning and youth problems of the students may help in achieving much in terms of the education of these students.

Keywords: Youth problems of college students

Introduction

Youth is about renewal, fresh ideas challenging old traditions and yearning for the untried. Youth finds change inebriating not intimidating. Youth is also impetuous, unpredictable; with the promise of a better future comes a veiled threat to tear down the past. Youth breaks all the rules. Youth is colorful, irreverent, entertaining, sometimes shocking, and almost always rebellious. Youth is on the vanguard of fashion, music, literature and popular culture. But the young are also the first to hurl stones, to lob bombs, to rush to the barricades. Youth is, in a word, energy.

Youth policy will cover all the youth in the country in the age group of 13 to 35 years. It is acknowledged that since all the persons within this age group are unlikely to be homogenous group, but rather a conglomeration of sub-groups with differing social roles and requirements, the age group may, therefore, be divided into two broad sub-groups viz. 13-19 years and 20-35 years. The youth belonging to the age group 13 – 19, which is a major part of the adolescent age group, will be regarded as a separate constituency.

Need and Importance of the Study

The progress of a nation depends on the youths, since they are the pillars of a nation. Moreover, psychologists, sociologists and political scientists consider youth behavior to be a very important area of study. At present it is essential to understand the problems of the youths and channelize their strength and energy for the national development program that too developing country likes ours.

Since youths occupy a very significant place in society, it becomes imperative to study the problems say personal problems, family problems socio-emotional and educational problems of the youth. In this context, there is a felt need of studying the problems of the youths in Indian setting.

Our society today is facing a grave danger because of frustration, lack of guidance, unemployment and under employment among the youth of today, inequality, lack of parental care, impact of mass media, inconsistent political ideology, rampant corruption, favoritism, nepotism, castes and the like maladies are creating a disinterest among the youth (literate and illiterate) of today. Youth power is said to be the strength of a nation. If they have been taken in the right path, the destiny of any nation can be reshaped. If we fail to guide them in the right direction, they will be the worst destructors of any strong foundation.

Efforts are needed to direct them in achieving the higher goals in the right time.

The researcher has felt to conduct this investigation to study the various types of problems which are penetrating the minds of the youth of today. Hence it has been decided to conduct the study.

Problems of Youth

One of the important objectives of the present investigation is to study the problems of youths in Perambalur District. The maximum score for this inventory is 140 and a minimum score is 70. Hence, one who secures a score up to 80 indicates low level of youth problem, a score between 80 and 124 indicates average level of youth problem and score above 125 indicates high level of youth problem. The computed values of entire sample and its sub-samples are given in the table.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study is limited only in the colleges of Perambalur District.
2. The study is limited to college students only.
3. The study is limited only to a total number of 300 in college students.
4. The study is confirmed only to present five colleges only.

S. NO.	Variable	Sample	N	Mean	S.D
1	Gender	Male	137	107.63	7.20
		Female	163	106.89	8.77
2	Locality	Rural	082	109.52	7.46
		Urban	218	106.36	8.16
3	Type of Management	Private	235	106.55	8.12
		Government	065	109.67	7.53
4	Religion	Hindu	225	107.36	8.10
		Christian	036	105.97	7.57
		Muslim	039	107.64	8.55
5	Community	OC	047	107.61	7.47
		BC	094	105.74	8.18
		MBC	079	106.46	8.30
		SC/ST	080	109.50	7.71
6	Parents Educational Qualification	Illiterate	097	107.12	7.77
		School Level	102	106.63	8.62
		College Level	101	107.93	7.85
7	Parents Occupation	Farmer	151	106.13	8.57
		Business	056	107.83	7.06
		Government	045	108.77	8.07
		Private	048	108.52	7.33
8	Entire Sample		300	107.23	8.08

It is evident from the table, the calculated mean score of entire sample is 107.23 and the standard deviation value is 8.08. The mean score of the college students is higher than the percentile 25(80). Hence, it is inferred that college students are having average Level of youth problem. The mean score of sub samples selected by the investigator are ranging from 107.63 to 107.96. The mean scores of selected sub samples of the college students are higher than percentile 25 (80) but less than the percentile 75(124). Hence, it is inferred that irrespective of sub sample are having average level youth problems.

Conclusion

The present study reveals that the average level of youth problems of college students in perambalur district. The rural students is high youth problem than the urban students. Bringing adaptation and structuring in the classroom and

Method of the Study

The normative survey method has been used for the present study, stratified random sampling technique has been used for the present study has been adopted for the selection of sample. Various basis of stratification such as gender (Male and Female), Location of the colleges (Rural and Urban), Type of management (Private and Government), Religion (Hindu, Christian, Muslim), Community (OC, BC, MBC, SC/ST), Parent education (Illiterate/ School level/ College level), Parent occupation (Farmer / Business / Government sector / Private sector) were taken into the consideration.

Analysis and Interpretation

Descriptive Analysis

The computed values of the mean and the S.D are used to describe properties of particular samples. The descriptive samples are used to reduce the bulk of data to manageable size. Mean & S.D of whole sample and sub – samples have been calculated for youth problem on the basis for Male, Locality, and Type of management, Religion, Community, Parent education, and Parent occupation.

Mean and Standard Deviation for Youth Problem of the Whole Sample

other work situation, environment, providing individual attention and extra special time or attending and solving the learning and youth problems of the students may help in achieving much in terms of the education of these students.

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