

A Study Of Student Unrest Among Graduate Students in Relation to Their Gender, Intelligence, Adjustment and Educational Stream

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Abstract:-The ship of progress of any country floats on the hard work and dedication of its young generation and its innovative thought. But now wide spread frustration has been found in the youths of society which is decreasing their work efficiency. So the present study has been conducted to study the unrest among graduate students in relation to their gender, intelligence, adjustment and educational stream. 'Student Unrest Measuring Scale' by Dr. Veenita Khanna, 'The Group General Mental Ability Test' by Dr. S. Jalota and 'Adjustment Inventory for College Students' by Prof. A. K. P. Sinha and Prof. R. P. Singh were administered to a random sample of 180 graduate students. The data was analyzed by Mean, Standard Deviation, Correlation and T-Test. Finding of the test were-There is no significant difference in the level of student unrest between male and female students. There is no relationship between student unrest and their intelligence and no relationship between student unrest and student adjustment but there is more unrest among the students of non-professional stream in comparison to the student of professional stream.

I. Introduction

The responsibility of making history rests on the shoulders of the young generation known as youths. It is only the youth that can and will make the history. So students need to be considered important part of various policies. Right from the vedic era down to the modern times, students have played appreciable role in national reconstruction and national integration. But now wide spread frustration among students have been reported from various quarters and they instead of becoming a positive force in nation building, are getting increasingly resentful. They are showing their discontentment by behaving against social norms in a manner which bewilder the elders. Thus the problem of student unrest is not only a cause of worry to the educational administrative authorities, but it has become a national concern.

Humayun Kabir (1958) mentioned the four causes responsible for student unrest: Loss of leadership by teachers, growth of economic difficulties, defects in existing system of examination and general loss of idealism.

Some of the causes of student unrest are indiscriminate admission and overcrowded classrooms, lack of responsibility of family, economical problems, lack of physical and recreational facilities in colleges, effect of cinema, corrupt examination system, lack of opportunities for emotional out let through student bodies, lack of moral instruction, uncertainty among the students in respect of their future employment, frustration among teachers and the generation gap. The problem of students' unrest mainly a problem of education therefore the solution has to be found in academic terms only and hence the study.

II. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Students are an integral part of our society. Individually as a body they represent the younger generation and constitute more fortunate stratum of society. Naturally they cannot be viewed in isolation. We can say that the problem attracted the attention of hundreds of scholars and the leaders for drawing references about the patterns of behaviour and the critical relationships. The society has been witnessing frequent strikes, mass demonstrations and occasionally even violent agitation by the students. Yet this problem of students is usually described in very general terms and relevant issues are seldom discussed in specific details, therefore, real understanding is rarely achieved. (SILAW 1968)

According to Dr. Sampurnanand student unrest is the result of lack of religious education and economic problem of the family. The long period of student life, negative role of student union and the break down of families are the main reason of indiscipline among the students.

Shri Prem Kripal the former Education Secretary emphasized on the broken relation of student and teacher which is the main result of student unrest.

Former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi said on Silver Jubilee of Pune University that, Political excitement and economic condition are the main cause of student unrest. Aimless education gives birth to rebellious thoughts.

According to A. S. Patel in his book, Poverty, Progress and development(2012). Poverty is the main cause of student unrest. The high intellectuals exploits the less intelligent and create problems of students unrest.

Asthana(2005) made a study on alienation in relation SES and stream. The study was an attempt had been made to assess alienation among students of higher education and find out its relationship with gender, SES and stream of study.

National Education Policy (1986) has focused on the problem of norm less institutions, Careless teachers, worst evaluation system, lack of discipline, interface of political, diplomatic and unsocial elements in the education system.

This study has been aimed to assess the question related to the problems of college drop-out absenteeism, grouping, procedures, planning for the gifted students and the like in realistic terms. The present study has been planned to examine whether gender, intelligence, adjustment and educational stream are in any way related to student unrest.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem has been entitled as 'A Study of Student Unrest among Graduate Students in relation to their Gender, Intelligence, Adjustment and Educational Stream '.

IV. TERMS DEFINED

The important terms used in the statement of the problem are operationally defined as under:

- **Student Unrest** : In this study student unrest means of attitude of not being satisfied and its characteristics are unsatisfied and the feeling of unpleasantness, walks outs from examination halls, strikes, destruction of furniture etc, are the significant manifestations of deep rooted dissatisfaction among students.
- **Gender** : In the present study the researcher has selected both male and female students in equal proportions.

- **Intelligence** : "Intelligence is the aggregate or global capacity of an individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment." (David Wechsler. 1944). Therefore intelligence is the mental capacity or mental energy which enables the individual to handle his immediate environment with abstract and social situations as successfully as the level of his mental capacity would warrant.
- **Adjustment** : Adjustment is the process of finding and adopting modes of behaviour suitable to the environment or the changes in the environment. Adjustment, although a universal phenomenon, can be studied through its various aspects or dimensions like Health Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment, Social Adjustment, Home Adjustment and School Adjustment.
- **Educational Stream** : In this study only two streams, namely educational stream i.e. Professional stream and Non-Professional stream have been considered. In Professional stream three courses B.Ed., B.B.A and B.C.A. and in Non-Professional stream B.A. , B.Sc. and B.Com. courses have been taken up.

V. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- To compare the level of student unrest between male and female students at graduate level.
- To ascertain the extent of relationship between student unrest and their intelligence at graduate level.
- To investigate the extent of association between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level.
- To study the significance of difference in student unrest among the students of Professional and Non-Professional course .

VI. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

In pursuance of the aforesaid objectives following null hypotheses were formulated:

- There is no significant difference in the level of student unrest between male and female students at graduate level.
- There is no significant relationship between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level.
- There is no significant relationship between student unrest and their intelligence at graduate level.
- There is no significant difference in the level of student unrest among students of professional and non-professional courses.

VII. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study has been delimited in respect of its area, coverage and approach as under:

The sample has been delimited to the three Professional and three Non-Professional Degree Colleges of Ghaziabad city. The researcher has selected only three Professional and three Non-Professional colleges. Under professional stream only the students of B. Ed, B.C.A. and B.B.A. have been included. The non-professional stream courses students of B. A., B.Sc. and B.Com. only.

METHODOLOGY

The study was accomplished through NORMATIVE SURVEY METHOD

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population for the purpose of this study encompasses all the male and female students studying at graduate level in different professional and non-professional degree colleges of Ghaziabad city.

THE SAMPLE

A representative sample using the **Multistage Stratified Random Sampling Technique** was drawn:

I-Stage: Primarily the researcher selected the colleges. For this purpose two strata, i.e., professional and non-professional colleges were designed in all 3 professional and 3 non-professional colleges were selected by using random sampling technique.

II-Stage: At second stage, 30 students were selected randomly from each college to constitute the sample. Therefore the total sample was $30 \times 6 = 180$ students, equally divided into professional and non-professional streams.

TOOLS USED

The following tools were employed for collecting the data.

1. "**Student Unrest Measuring Scale**" developed by Dr. Veenita Khanna.
2. "**The Group General Mental Ability Test**" developed by Dr. S. Jalota.
3. "**Adjustment Inventory for College Students**" developed by Prof. A. K. P. Sinha and Prof. R. P. Singh.

COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF DATA

After administration of tools, the test booklets duly filled up were scored as per scoring procedure laid down for the test. Then total scores of each subject in each group were transferred to a master sheet for male, female and professional, non-professional college students were made separately. To keep it confidential only the code number were used for them.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Mean, Standard Deviation, Correlation and T-Test were employed for analysis of data.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The obtained results are discussed below objective wise

Objective - 1

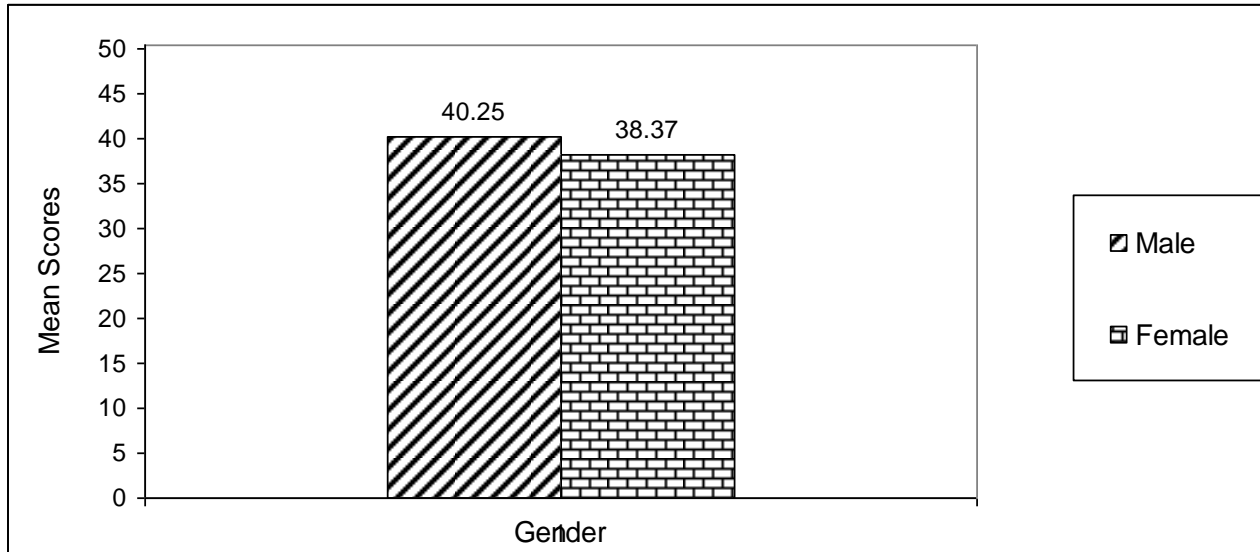
To compare the level of student unrest between male and female students at graduate level.

Interpretation

The results indicated that means of the male and female students were 40.25 and 38.37 respectively showing their level of student unrest. SD of the male and female students was found to be 16.07 and 17.3 respectively. The obtained value of 't' 0.71 was not significant even at .05 level of confidence.

It is therefore concluded that there was no significant difference in the level of students unrest between male and female students at graduate level.

Graph shows comparison between score of the male and female students on student unrest measuring scale



Objective - 2

To ascertain the extent of relationship between student unrest and their intelligence at graduate level.

Interpretation

The obtained coefficient of correlation between student unrest and student intelligence ($r = -0.029$) was insignificant at both the levels. The magnitude of 'r' indicates that there is negligible correlation between student unrest and their intelligence.

It is therefore, safe to conclude there is no relationship between student unrest and their intelligence at graduate level.

Objective - 3

To investigate the extent of association between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level.

Interpretation

The obtained coefficients of correlation ($r = 0.035$) is insignificant at both the levels. The magnitude of 'r' indicates that there is negligible correlation between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level. Thus the null hypothesis was accepted.

It may therefore be inferred that there is no relationship between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level.

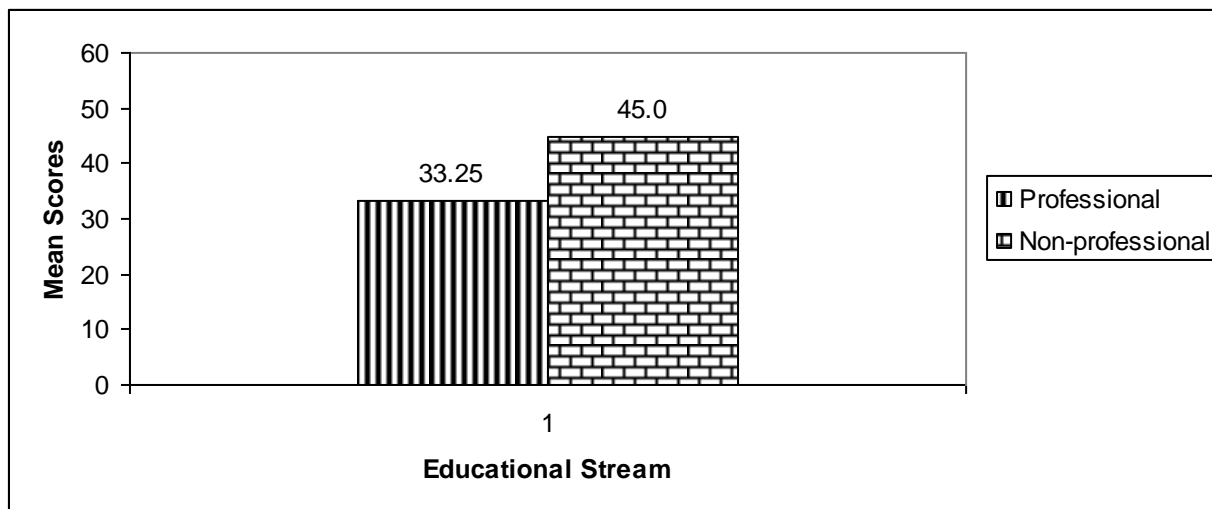
Objective - 4

To study the significance of difference in student unrest among the students of Professional and Non-Professional course.

Interpretation

The means for student unrest of the professional and non-professional college students were 33.25 and 45.00 respectively showing their level of student unrest. Standard Deviation of the professional and non-professional students were found to be 15.8 and 15.32 respectively. The obtained value of 't' (4.78) indicated highly significant difference between Means.

Graph shows comparison between scores of the professional and non-professional stream students on student unrest measuring scale



It may therefore be inferred that there was more unrest among the students of non-professional stream in comparison to the students studying in professional streams.

VIII. MAIN FINDINGS

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data the following main findings emerged:

1. There is no significant difference in the level of student unrest between male and female students at graduate level.
2. There is no relationship between student unrest and their intelligence at graduate level.
3. There is no relationship between student unrest and student adjustment at graduate level.
4. There is more unrest among the students of non-professional stream in comparison to the students of professional stream.

IX. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

1. There are many activities in professional courses due to which the students have interest through out the course but the non professional students are passive due to lack of activities. They have free time so there is always a chance of going to a wrong way.
2. After completing there graduations, non professional courses, students don't know where to choose their career. It increases the student unrest in them. It is found that non professional students are having more unrest in comparison to professional students. So, educationist have to think to motivate the students to go towards the career oriented or vocational oriented courses so that students should not go towards

unrest but they get a focused study so that after completing their courses, they can easily go towards their career and give their potentials to serve the nation and get the job satisfaction.

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