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A Psychological study on effect of Environmental deprivation on youth of India special focus on psychosocial aspects of the deprived adolescents

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Abstract

Deprivation' alludes to neglected need because of an absence of assets, so when alluding to 'environmental deprivation' we mean the shortfall of physical environmental conditions that can add to great wellbeing and prosperity (e.g., clean air and water, and safe neighborhood roads and parks). Estimating levels of environmental deprivation between various areas was our first test, since we realize that every one of the significant environmental elements differs autonomously of the others. The physical environment is probably going to affect wellbeing contrasts between neighborhoods (notwithstanding the impacts we find out about: e.g., populace qualities and neighborhood abundance). We are keen on investigating whether levels of 'environmental deprivation' help to clarify wellbeing contrasts. Our subsequent test has been to investigate whether environmental deprivation has an autonomous relationship with wellbeing results and wellbeing disparities. Environmental imbalance (i.e., helpless areas being bound to experience environmental deprivation than princely regions) convolutes this work, since we need to guarantee that any wellbeing connections we find are not just because of neighborhood contrasts in riches. We track down that environmental deprivation is fundamentally identified with self-revealed chronic frailty, and certain reasons for medical clinic affirmations and demise, even after wealth is represented. In any case, we additionally track down that the chronic weakness of the most un-prosperous is all the more unequivocally a component of their social and monetary circumstance than of their physical environment.

Keywords: Environmental, Prosperity, 'Environmental Deprivation', Fundamentally

Introductions

Present examination is to analyze the change example of young people living in physically denied environment. Youth who have deficient natural air to breath, open ground to play and solid environmental encompassing are very incapable to advance social and mental association and grow at last feeling of inadequacy and a sensation of insufficiency in them. Juvenile of Hardwar, India dwelling under such unfortunate environmental elements are the universe of the current examination. An aggregate of 40 subjects 20 (10 young men and 10 young ladies) subjectively denied from physically improved environment and 20 (10 young men and 10 young ladies) non-denied from subjectively advanced physical environment having comparative financial and instructive foundation were taken to gauge their self and companion bunch change. Coefficient of connection and "t" test is applied to discover the relationship and meaning of mean contrast between the gatherings. The young people living in denied physical environment were found to have helpless self and friend bunch change in change in contrast with early afternoon denied youngsters. Sex contrast additionally has shown change design contrasts in a similar physical environment.

A youth denied from subjective physical environment experiences physical advantages, for example, great house under perfect and clean encompassing, clean water and adequate outside air. These youngsters contrast in conduct because of depression and other mental sufferings. Appearance of maladjustment happens as physical incapacities in youngsters and that is simply because of the deprivation from physical weakness. They haven't adequate perfect and clean air neither at their home nor at the jungle gyms as the environmental factors for the most part is contaminated up to far off regions. No sound social and physical communication happens that at last leads them to feeling of inadequacy and the sensation of deficiency.

Denied physical environment and awkward living offices antagonistically influence young people learning cycle and descriptor conduct. It additionally hampers the physical and

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mental development of young people. As a result youngsters and youths foster poor solid design and sensory system joins. Physical environment denied juvenile needs energy and mental solidness. They by and large wind up unsuitable in performing commonplace physical and mental undertakings. They at any point tackle job underneath their ability and capacity regardless of whether their physical environment is improved. Late investigations have shown that the demeanor of individuals to youngsters and juvenile living in denied physical environment impact their self-esteem, self-idea and self-advancement (Jain, C.P. 2003). One more concentrate by Sahanaz P. 1995 on environmentally distraught youngsters shows that they have helpless change in friendly, passionate and instructive region when contrasted with the environmentally advantaged youths. Advancement of physical environment in youth prompts better wellbeing in advanced age is the overall perception. Study by Holland *et al.* (2000) on weakness individuals presented to perilous environment during adolescence for longer period found that openness to wellbeing harming environment during youth hood might gather on top of wellbeing hindrance during grown-up hood. There is a speculation that though there are policies and programmes for improving the quality of life of deprived youth in India, there is lack of effort in implementing them. There is need to realize that, a policy perspective on youth must recognise their multiple, inter-linked deprivations and challenges such as poverty, lack of education, and economic and personal security, exploitative environment at home, and lack of information and counselling services. As we know that adjustment problems during adolescence are regarded as very intense for which it is termed as “problem age”, indulgence in risky behaviours or unhealthy lifestyles in adolescence can result in serious societal problems later on. Therefore youth require a resilient continuum of protection, care and support within a rights based framework to address all the issues faced by each adolescent. It seems worthwhile to study the nature and severity of problems of the deprived youth so that we can understand the strengths and also the deficits of the youth. The knowledge will guide us to make appropriate efforts for providing due recognition, appreciation and opportunities to utilize their potentialities and enabling them to become contributing member of the society.

Review of literature

Majeed and Ghosh (1983) ^[1] studied the effect of ethnicity, social class and residential background on cognitive differentiation and found that social class had a strong independent effect on cognitive differentiation while 28 residential background operates jointly with the effect of social position moderating the effect of environmental deprivation.

Sinha and Sinha (1991) ^[2] concluded from their study that socially disadvantaged students differed significantly from the socially advantaged students in home, health, social, emotional and overall total adjustment.

Rajamanickam and Mercy (1992) ^[3] found that higher income was correlated with better adjustment and the least psychosomatic disorders among youth compared to low income group. Adolescent girls from scheduled caste have more adjustment and psychosomatic problems compared to forward community.

Cokerham and William (1990) ^[4] studied the relationship between races, socio-economic status and psychological distress. He found that as income increases, psychological distress decreases and this is especially true for blacks. He found no significant difference between whites and black at the income levels.

Ray (1982) ^[5] using a pre-test, post-test control group design demonstrated the effects of attribution training on the development of achievement responsibility, self-concept, achievement orientation, and academic achievement of socially 22 disadvantaged children. The changes brought by interventions persisted over time.

Broman, Nicholas and Kennedy (1975) ^[7] found mother education and social class as the best predictor of I. Q. Children from economically disadvantaged groups obtained lower IQ scores than the children from the economically advantaged groups.

Objective of the study

- To study the effect of Caste system on the socially deprived class of adolescent
- To study the Level of Achievement Motivation among socially deprived youth.
- To study the Self-concept of the youth of environmental deprived class and to compare with their socially privileged counterparts.
- To find out the association between social disadvantage and achievement motivation of the deprived youth.

Research methodology

The present investigation is an Ex-Post-Facto correlational study of adolescents of both genders living in qualitatively deteriorated physical environment. The study compares and correlates the groups living in qualitatively deprived and non-deprived from environmental facilities on peer group and self-adjustment.

Variables of the study

1. Physically Deteriorated Environment: Deteriorated means a qualitatively and quantitatively worst man made living conditions for the fulfillment of basic requirements for healthy development of psychological constitution of human being. The physical environment deprived adolescents are lacking good houses, sufficient food and clothing, neat and clean surroundings, clean water, sufficient sunlight and fresh air. Two levels of physical environmental conditions for adolescents are
 - i) Enriched Physical Environment
 - ii) Poor Physical Environment
2. Gender: Gender of the adolescents (i) Male (ii) female
3. Adjustment: Self-adjustment and Peer group adjustment are taken as dependent measures under the influence of physical deprivation conditions and sex of the adolescence.

Tools

For the measurement of Environmental deprivation and adjustment of adolescents the following Psychological tools were used.

Deprivation Adolescents Adjustment Scale

Sample

The present study focused on adjustment of adolescents

living in physically deprived environment. The environmentally deprived elements lacking proper sanitary facilities in their houses and surroundings, play ground in the nearby area, flooded with variety of loud noise of mechanical devices etc. were taken for the study from Hardwar District. Adolescent living in good environmental condition are taken as physically non-deprived adolescents. A total of 40 subjects – 20 deprived and 20 non-deprived subjects having similar socio-economic and educational background are taken finally. Among them 10 were boys and 10 were girls.

Table 1: Shows coefficient of correlation ‘r’ of self and peer group adjustment with physical environmental deprivation of adolescents

S.N.	Groups	Mean	R	DF	L.S
1	Physically deprived group	32.7	-0.81	38	>.01
2.	Self-Adjustment	23.4			
3	Physically deprived	32.7	0.84	38	>.01
4	Peer Adjustment	27.0			

Result shows that the correlation coefficient between deprivation of qualitative physical environment and self-adjustment of adolescents is -0.81 higher than the table value 0.393 at .01 LS with a DF of 38. It verifies that the physical deprivation and self-adjustment are inversely related to each other. The deprived adolescents from enriched environmental stimulation have lower self-adjustment. Poor environmental surrounding such as lack of good houses, neat and clean water sunlight and fresh air deteriorate the self-adjustment of adolescents. Adolescents deprived from essential physical environmental advantages are unable to enjoy an inner harmony. They develop the lack of self-confidence in doing and taking decisions and suffer with the feeling of insecurity and unable to evaluate their realistic self. In addition to this the correlation between physical environment deprivation and peer-group adjustment of adolescents is -0.84 at df. 38 crosses the table value of r that is .39 at .01 ls with 38 df shows that adolescents living in physically enriched environment enjoy physical privileges that bring in them extroversion, courtesy, cooperation, unselfishness, truthfulness and frankness in their behavior and personality.

Conclusion

Psychological literature is replete with studies on the effect of environmental deprivation but still there is lack of studies on some aspects related with basic needs, strategy of adjustment and reactions to frustration. To bridge the gap this investigation was undertaken. But before depicting the objective and hypothesis let us explain in brief these variables. Its main objective is to study the variation in the said variables as a consequence of degree of deprivation.

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