

To study the distribution of adolescents according to education, age, occupation of father and yearly family income in rural and urban areas of district Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)

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Abstract

The study was carried out in rural and urban area of district Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) during 2008- 2009. About 200 adolescents belonging to rural area was the unit of information for present study, similarly 200 adolescents belonging to urban area was the unit of information for the same. The scores of distribution of adolescents based on education in rural and urban areas were up to high school (64.5 %) in urban areas and (63.5 %) in rural areas. 36.5 % of adolescents were educated up to intermediate in rural areas and 35.5 % in urban areas Hence it is clear that the difference in both areas dose not differ much. Based on caste the adolescents of upper caste were found more in urban areas as compared rural areas. While adolescents of backward and schedule caste were found more in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The mean age of adolescents in urban area (15.56 years) was found more as compared to adolescents in rural area (14.97 years). On the basis of occupation of their father, 41.5 % were those whose father engaged in service, followed by 23.0 % in business and minimum 13.0% were those whose fathers were engaged in professional. On the basis of yearly family income, majority of the adolescents (37.5 %) were in the income group of Rs. 1, 50,000 and above per year, followed by (29.5 %) in the income group of 1, 00.00- 1, 50,000 per year followed by (21.8%) in the income group of Rs.50000- 100000 and minimum (11.2%) were in the income group of below of Rs. 50,000 per year.

Key words: Adolescents, income, backward and schedule caste

Introduction

In Adolescence, young people's appearance changes, as a result of the hormonal events of puberty, they take on the bodies of adults. Their thinking changes, now; they are better able to think abstractly and hypothetically. Their feeling change about almost everything. All areas of development converge as adolescents confront their major task: establishing an identity including a sexual identity. That will carry over adulthood.

A definition of adolescence requires a consideration not only of age but also of socio emotional influences: recall our discussion of the inventionist view of adolescence with the socio emotional context in mind, we define adolescence as the period of transition between childhood and adulthood that involved biological, cognitive and socio emotional changes.

Although the age range of adolescence can vary with cultural and historical circumstances in the united states and most other cultures today, adolescence begins at approximately 10-13 years of age and end

between the ages of about 18 and 22 the biological, cognitive and socio emotional changes of adolescence range from the development of sexual hunch to abstract thinking processes to independence.

Increasing, develop mentalists describe adolescence in of early and late period. Early adolescence- The development period that correspond, roughly to the middle school or junior high school years includes most pubertal change. The late adolescence approximately to the latter half of the second decade of life. Career interests, dating and identity exploration are often more pronounced in late adolescence than in early adolescence.

There are so many criteria for the distribution of adolescents but in the present study only few things have been discussed such as education, caste, age, occupation of father and yearly family income in rural and urban areas of district of Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh).

Materials and Method

Aligarh district was selected purposely in the first stage as it was convenient to the researcher. Aligarh district divided into rural and urban areas and both the

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areas was selected in the second stage as per the need of the study. Rural area was divided into five tehsil and one tehsil consists of two blocks. Out of which one block was selected randomly in the fourth stage. Selected block Tappal consist of 92 villages, out of which villages namely Malay, Fojuaka, Simrothi, Khandeha, Narvari was selected randomly in the fifth stage. The selected villages consist of 2102 houses out of these houses 20% was selected in sixth stage.

Adolescents belongs to the selected houses was included in the present study. If more than one adolescent was found in the selected house than one was selected randomly in the seventh stage. Thus about 200 adolescent belonging to rural area was the unit of information for the present study. Same procedure was used for selection of urban adolescents from Aligarh district.

Urban area of district Aligarh was divided into 60 wards, out of which one ward Gandhi Nagar was selected randomly in the third stage. Selected ward consisted of six colonies namely Kalayam Puram, R.K. Puram, Pryag Sarovar, Pala and Shanti Puram was selected randomly in the fourth stage. Selected colonies consisted of 1035 houses and out of these houses 20% houses were selected randomly in the fifth stage. Adolescents belonging to the selected houses were included in the present study. If more than one adolescent was found in the selected house than one was selected randomly in the sixth stage. Thus about 200 adolescent belonging to urban area was the unit of information for the present study. Total 400 adolescents were selected for the purpose of investigations.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 shows the distribution of adolescents according to education in rural and urban areas. 400 adolescents were selected for present study. Out of them, 50% each belongs to rural and urban areas respectively. It is noted from the table that majority of the adolescents (64.0 %) were educated up to high school and remaining (36.0%) were educated up to intermediate. Similar pattern about their education was observed in both the areas. Adolescents educated up to high school were found more in urban areas as compared to rural areas while adolescents educated up to intermediate were found more in rural areas as compared in urban areas. In the urban area a higher percentage of adolescents were educated up to high school (64.5%) as compared to (63.5%) in rural areas. But a higher percentage (36.5%) of adolescents was educated up to intermediate in rural areas as compared to 35.5% in the urban areas. The difference in rural and urban areas does not appear to be high as for the pattern of education is concerned. Therefore the pattern

of education in rural and urban areas was quite similar.

Table 1: Distribution of the Adolescents According to Education in Rural and Urban Areas.

Educational Status	Number of Adolescents				Total	
	Rural No	Rural %	Urban No	Urban %	Total No	Total %
High School	127	63.5	129	64.5	256	64.0
Intermediate	73	36.5	71	35.5	144	36.0
Total	200	100.0	200	100.0	400	100.0

Table 2 highlights the distribution of the adolescents according to their caste in both the areas. 400 adolescents were selected for present study. Out of them, 50% each belongs to rural and urban areas respectively. It is recorded from the table that majority of the adolescents (60%) were from upper caste, followed by 28.0 % from the backward caste and the minimum 11.2 % were from the scheduled caste. Adolescents of upper caste were found more in urban areas as compared to rural areas while adolescents of backward and scheduled caste were found more in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Similarity was reported from middle (40) by Maju (1997). However, variation was recorded from place to place (Hartup, 1983).

Table 2: Distribution of the Adolescents According to Caste in Rural and Urban Areas.

Caste	Number of Adolescents				Total	
	Rural No	Rural %	Urban No	Urban %	Total No	Total %
Upper	110	55.0	130	65.0	240	60.0
Backward	64	32.0	51	25.5	115	28.8
Scheduled	26	13.0	19	9.5	45	11.2
Total	200	100.0	200	100.0	400	100.0

Table 3 reveals the distribution of adolescents according to their age in rural and urban areas. 400 adolescents were selected for present study. Out of them, 50% each belongs to rural majority of the adolescents (63.5%) were in the age group of 11-15 years and remaining (36.5 %) was in the age group of 16-20 years. Similar pattern about their age was observed in both the areas. Adolescents of 11-15 years old were found more in rural areas as compared to urban areas while adolescents of 16-20 years old were found more in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The mean age of the adolescents in urban area (15.56 years) was found more as compared to adolescents in

rural area (14.97 years). The difference in mean age of the adolescents was observed significant between rural and urban areas ($t=$, $p<0.05$).

Table 3: Distribution of the Adolescents According to Age in Rural and Urban Areas.

Age in years	Number of Adolescents					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
11-15	135	67.5	119	59.5	254	63.5
16-20	65	32.5	81	40.5	146	36.5
Total	200	100.0	200	100.0	400	100.0

Table 4 highlights the distribution of the adolescents according to occupation of their father in rural and urban areas. Out of total adolescents, majority of them (41.5%) were those whose fathers were engaged in service, followed by 23.0% in business and minimum (13.0 %) were those whose father were engaged in professional work. Among the adolescents of rural areas, majority of them (45.0%) were those whose father were engaged in labour work followed by 28.5% in service, 17.5% in business and minimum (9.0%) were those whose father were engaged in professional work while among the adolescents of urban areas, majority of them (54.5%) were those whose fathers were engaged in labour work followed by 28.5% and the minimum (17.0%) were those fathers were engaged in professional work. It is significant to note that none of the adolescents were those whose fathers were engaged in labour work. Thus the pattern of occupation of father of the adolescents in the rural and urban areas was different. This will make difference in parenting behavior in the rural and urban areas.

Table 4: Distribution of the Adolescents According to Occupation of their Father in Rural and Urban Areas.

Occupation of father	Number of Adolescents					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Service	57	28.5	109	54.5	166	41.5
Business	35	17.5	57	28.5	92	23.0
Labour	90	45.0	0	0.0	90	22.5
Professional	18	9.0	34	17.0	52	13.0
Total	200	100.0	200	100.0	400	100.0

Table 5 reveals the distribution of adolescents according to their family income in rural and urban

areas. It is recorded from the table that majority of the adolescents (37.5%) were in the income group of Rs. 1, 50,000 and above per year, followed by (29.0 %) in the income group of Rs. 1, 00,000- 1,50,000 per year followed by (21.8 %) in the income group of 50,000- 1, 00,000 and minimum (11.2%) were in the income group of below of Rs. 50,000 per year.

Table 5: Distribution of the Adolescents According to their Yearly Family Income in Rural and Urban Areas.

Yearly Family Income in Rs.	Number of Adolescents					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-50.000	45	22.5	0	00	45	11.2
50,000-1,00,000	75	37.5	12	6.0	87	21.8
100,000-150,000	40	20.0	78	39.0	118	29.5
150,000-Above	40	20.0	110	55.0	150	37.5
Total	200	100.0	200	100.0	400	100.0
Mean	91880.00		156865.00			

Among the adolescent from urban area, majority of them (55.0%) were in the income group of Rs. 1,50,000 and above per year, followed by (39.0%) in the income group of Rs. 1,00,000-1,50,000 per year and minimum (6.0 %) were in the income group of Rs. 50,000-1,00,000 per year while among the adolescent from rural area, majority of them (37.5%) were in the income group of Rs.50,000-1,00,000 per year, followed by (22.5%) in the income group of below Rs. 50,000 per year and minimum (20.0 %) each were in the income group of Rs.1,00000-1,50,000 and 1,50,000 and above per year respectively. Average yearly income found more among the urban adolescents (Rs.1, 56865.00) as compared to rural adolescents (Rs.91880.00). Significant difference regarding average yearly family income was observed between the adolescents belonged to rural and urban areas.

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