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Study of Socio Economic Startum of Adolescent Girls of Bhilai and Durg City

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Abstract: socio economic status of individual and family play an important role in human's life in society. For some research there is a need to know socio economic status of respondents. To know ses 450 adolescent girls of bhilai, durg city was selected. The questions were about their category, housing pattern, family type, educational level of parents and family members, medium of study, no. Of family members, earning of family members, pocket money etc. According to study 45% girls are in general category while 55% girls are in obc, sc & st. 23% fathers of adolescent girls are graduate while 16% fathers are post graduate. 74% adolescent girls having only one member earning in family while 23% having 2 earning members.
243 girls received pocket money while 200 didn't get any pocket money. To know purchasing power and interest in clothing of adolescent girls socio economic study was taken out.
Key words : socio economic status, adolescent girls, family, education.

I.   INTRODUCTION

Socio economic status of Individual and family play an important role in human's life in society. The selection of family wardrobe is indirectly or directly dependent on socio economic status of family. To study the selection & interest of clothing of adolescent girls one have to know their socioeconomic status.

Socioeconomic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth and place of residence, socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a persons work experience and of an individuals or family's economic and social position in relation to others based on income, education and occupation. It is typically broken into three levels (high middle and low).

According to EH Baker-The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Health, Illness-204-Abstract socioeconomic status (SES) is defined as a measure of one's combined economic and social status and tends to be positively associated with better health; this entry focuses on the three common measures of socioeconomic status, education, income and occupation.

Chhattisgarh is one of the 29 states of India located in the centre east of the country. Primarily it is a rural state. According to a report by the Government of India atleast 34% are Schedule Tribas, 12% are Schedule Caste and over 50% belongs to the official list of other backward classes.

A.   Housing Pattern

Housing in India varies from palaces of erstwhile Maharajas to modern apartment buildings in big cities to tiny nuts in flung villages. There has been tremendous growth in India's housing and in Chhattisgarh Housing Sector as income have risen.

With modernization there is growing number of nuclear families in which each couple occupies its own house after marriage, in urban areas, in Chhattisgarh colonies, Mohallas and sectors are common for housing.

Family, According to Young and Mack- "The Family is the oldest human group and the basic one while the particular forms of family structure may and does vary from society to society, the central foci of family activities every where are child bearing and initial introduction of the child into the culture of a given society-in short, socialization.

According to Clare-By family we mean a system of relationship existing between parents and children.

B.   Education

According to Dr. A. S. Altekar-The chief assumption of Indians right from the vedic period has been that education is that source of light which leads up towards truth in different aspects of life.

According to Prof. Drever-Education is a process in which and by which knowledge, character and behaviour of the young are shaped and moulded.

There are different levels of education primary education, secondary education, higher education, professional education etc.

The aim of primary education should be to spread mass education, Secondary education should be made the responsibility of efficient and rich people.

1) Two chief aims of secondary education are

a) Preparation for normal life.

b) Preparation for admission to higher education

2)Aims for higher education are

a) To impart higher education to students

b) To acquaint students with moral progress, natural duty and duty to humanity.

c) To acquaint students with their citizenship duties.

In Chhattisgarh and in Bhilai and Durg there are mainly three types of education Institutes-Government, Private and aided. So it is important for socioeconomic status to know type of school where adolescent girls and their family members go for studies. There is mostly two mediums of studies are in school English & Hindi.

3) Income- A total monthly income consists of all the money that comes into the household budget.

a) Your net pay for the month; whether you are paid weekly or monthly.

b) Any money that comes in through unsolicited gifts from friends & family.

c) Any State Allowances those are paid to you weekly or monthly.

Pocket Money- A small amount of money given to a child by its parents, typically on a regular basis or small amount of money suitable for minor expenses.

II. METHODOLOGY

AIM- To know the socioeconomic status of adolescent girls.

A. Objective

1)   To know their family type, education level and monthly income of family.

2)   To know economic conditions of family because it is directly related to their purchasing ability.

3)   To classify adolescent girls into low, medium and high income group, because it is directly related to their clothing section.

B. Hypothesis

H0 -   There is no significant relationship between family income and preference of clothing by adolescent girls.

H1-   There is significant relationship between family income and preference of clothing by adolescent girls.

C. Sample

For the present study purposive random sampling has been choosen for which the sample is school and college going adolescent girls of Durg, Bhilai City. Total 450 girls are selected for the study.

Tools Used- Sess-Jasr consumable booklet of Dr. Abhaya R. Joglekar (Raipur) and Dr. Rupa Salhotra (Raipur) was distributed among 450 adolescent girls of Durg, Bhilai city.

III. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A. Data Cleaning

The following table shows data collected from respondent. It is found that many of feedback were missing for which cleaning of data is performed using mean data replacement method.

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10
N	Valid	398	398	398	397	398	395	397	395	397	396
	Missing	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	3	1	2
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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		V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20
N	Valid	396	398	396	396	394	393	393	393	394	395
	Missing	2	0	2	2	4	5	5	5	4	3
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	32	3	3	3	3	3	11	3	3

		V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30
N	Valid	395	397	392	395	397	396	397	395	396	396
	Missing	3	1	6	3	1	2	1	3	2	2
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

		V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40
N	Valid	396	396	394	397	395	393	396	394	396	396
	Missing	2	2	4	1	3	5	2	4	2	2
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		32	33	3	23	3	33	3	3	3	31

		V41	V42	V43	V44	V45	V46	V47	V48	V49	V50
N	Valid	394	396	384	394	394	394	394	394	395	394
	Missing	4	2	14	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	11	3	3	3	3	32	23	33	3

		V51	V52	V53	V54	V55	V56	V57	V58	V59	V60
N	Valid	394	394	391	394	395	395	393	394	393	394
	Missing	4	4	7	4	3	3	5	4	5	4
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		11	3	3	3	3	3	31	3	3	3

		V61	V62	V63	V64	V65	V66	V67	V68	V69	V70
N	Valid	394	392	392	398	393	393	393	391	393	393
	Missing	4	6	6	0	5	5	5	7	5	5
Minimum		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	3	3		3	3	3	3	21	3

		V71	V72	V73	V74	V75	V76	V77	V78	V79	V80
N	Valid	393	391	392	392	391	390	391	391	390	392

Missing	5	7	6	6	7	8	7	7	8	6
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

		V81	V82	V83	V84	V85	V86	V87	V88	V89	V90
N	Valid	392	391	386	387	392	389	389	390	390	392
	Missing	6	7	12	11	6	9	9	8	8	6
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	3

		V91	V92	V93	V94	V95	V96	V97	V98	V99	V100
N	Valid	390	392	391	391	391	392	391	392	391	392
	Missing	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	6
Minimum		1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

		V101	V102	V103	V104	V105	V106	V107	V108	V109	V110
N	Valid	392	390	388	387	391	390	390	390	391	391
	Missing	6	8	10	11	7	8	8	8	7	7
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	3	3	12	3	3	3	3	3	3

		V111	V112	V113	V114	V115	V116	V117	V118	V119	V120
N	Valid	389	391	391	389	390	389	389	389	388	389
	Missing	9	7	7	9	8	9	9	9	10	9
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

		V121	V122	V123	V124	V125	V126	V127	V128	V129	V130
N	Valid	387	389	390	386	390	391	392	392	392	391
	Missing	11	9	8	12	8	7	6	6	6	7
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

V131	V132	V133	V134	V135	V136	V137	V138	V139	V140	V141	V142
388	390	390	390	388	390	390	390	391	392	389	391
10	8	8	8	10	8	8	8	7	6	9	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

B.   Reliability test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.730	142

Internal Consistency of all the factors measured is 0.730(acceptable range 0.6 to 1) (Lee Chronbach, 1951) and hence all the responses are consistence to measure the same concept of their personality and their preference towards clothing. Thus there is fair degree of interrelatedness of various scores of individual factors.
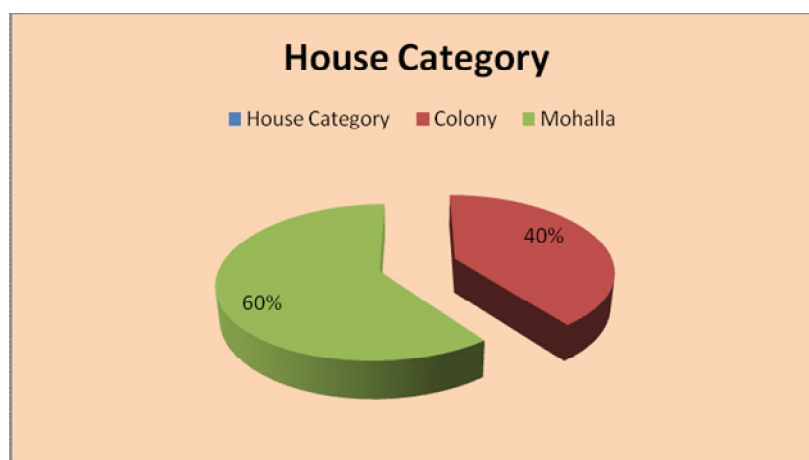
Part-1

Category Information				
Category	General	OBC	SC	ST
Frequency	200	180	33	30
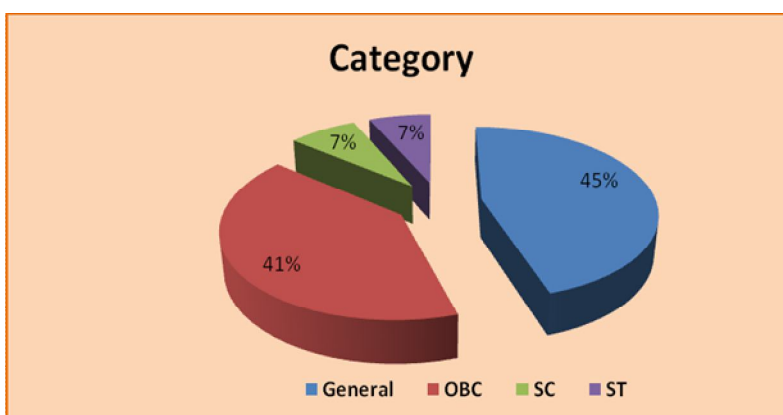
Total respondents are 443, and their category classification can be seen in Table No....

Of which 45% are from general category , 41% are from Other Backward Class (OBC) while 7% are from Scheduled tribes and Scheduled Cast.

C.   House Category

| House Category	
Colony	176
Mohalla	267

The details about the house category the respondent are residing are as above, which shows that 60% of the respondents are living in Mohalla type of house while 40% are in colony type. Most of the colony type house includes, the Bhilai Steel Plan (BSP) quarters.

Family Type	
Joint	169
Nuclear	274
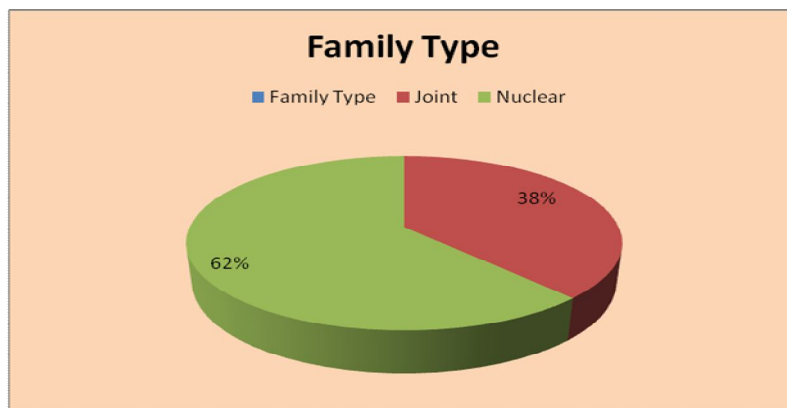
The type of family structure of the respondents are categorised in nuclear type and Joint family, of the total respondents, 62% of the family are Nuclear while 38% are Joint. It is obvious that majority of family members are of nuclear as most of the family is of service class.

No. of Children per Family	No. of Family
1	66
2	301
3	58
4	18
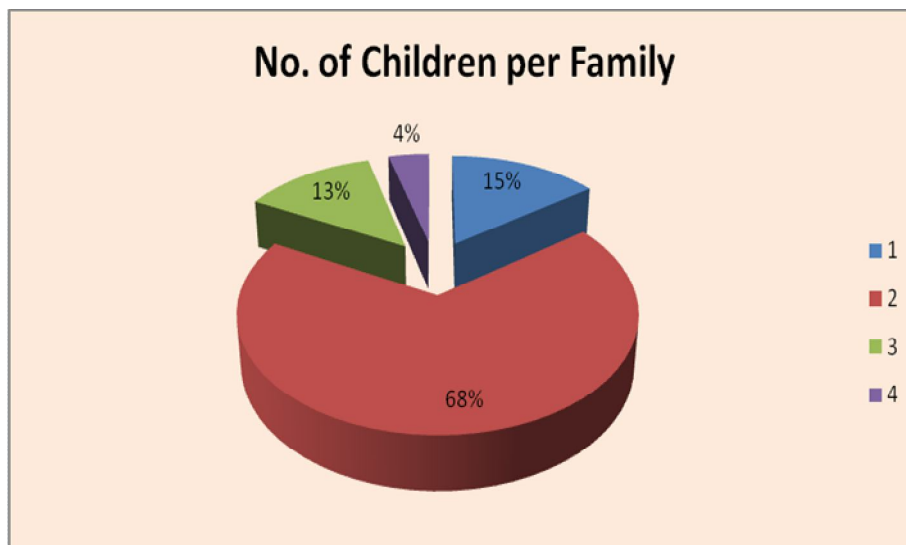
Structure of family is further analysed and it is found that around 18 families out of 443 i.e. 4% of the family are having four children while 66 family i.e. 15% of the family have only one child. 13% of the family i.e. 58 family have three children in their family while 68% i.e. 301 family out of 443 are having only two children in their family.

Family Education Qualification Level

Family Members Education Level	Self	Father	Mother	Elder Brother	Younger Brother	Elder Sister	Younger Sister
Graduate	144	106	78	52	7	55	4
High School	61	43	53	15	43	6	31
Higher Secondary	181	75	67	30	26	23	25
Illiterate	0	14	28	3	1	1	1
Middle Level Education	11	15	53	2	50	5	39
Primary Education	7	9	17	1	22	1	13
Post graduate	31	73	54	33	3	32	2
Professional	8	51	13	17	0	2	1
Grand Total	443	386	363	153	152	125	116

The education qualifications of the family members are shown in the above table. Here self is the respondents, who are mostly at graduate level or from higher secondary level and they account to 73% of the total respondent proportion. While eight respondents, having professional qualification. It is important to analyse the education qualification of other family members so that the effect of new trends in selection of clothing for self can be correlated if any. It can be observed that the respondents belong to good educated family background as only fourteen families have fathers in illiterate category. It is also observed that even elder brothers or sisters and younger brothers and sisters are either at graduate level or in middle class category.

Type of Educational Institute for the Self and Family Members

Type of Institute	Self	Elder Brother	Younger Brother	Younger Sister	Elder Sister
Government Institute	141	61	55	53	47
Private Institute	302	122	127	62	95
Grand Total	443	183	182	115	142

The type of education institute categorisation shows that majority of members are from private institutes. 68% of the respondents i.e. 302 respondents are from private institute, similar is the observation for other family members.

Medium of Education Level

Education Medium	Frequency
English Medium	192
Hindi Medium	251
Grand Total	443
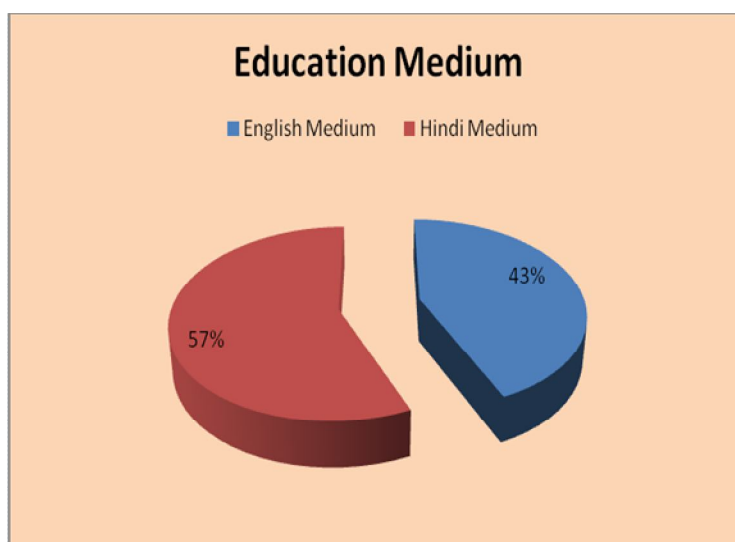
It is seen from the feedback that there are fairly balanced category of the respondents from Hindi medium as well as from English medium education pedagogy. About 57% of the respondent are having Hindi medium while 43% are having English as the teaching language.

Earning Members in Family

No. Of Earning Members	Total Family
1	328
2	104
3	11
Grand Total	443
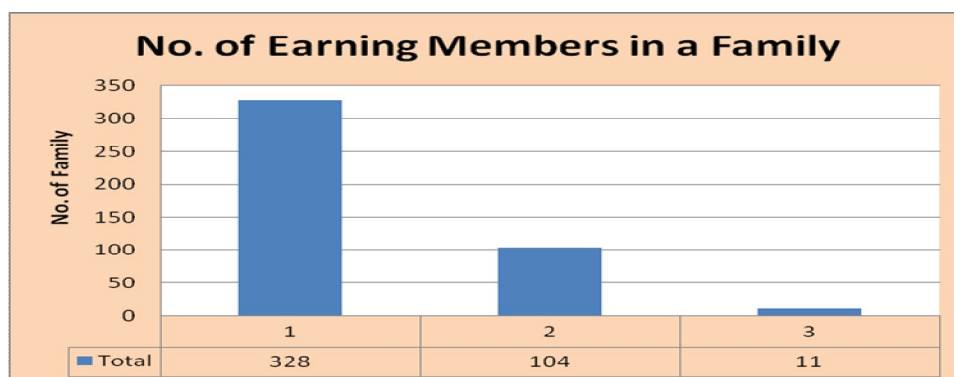
Mean Average salary of Family Members is Rs. 53,716 per family, which is quite adorable considering the country average salary month for India which is Rs. 6746 (on the basis of PPP i.e. purchasing power parity) as per ILO (International Labour Organisation) for the year 2016. One probable reason for this significant monthly salary could be that most of the respondents are from the Bhilai Steel Plant family. Another reason is that there are around 104 families where the earning members in family are two while 11 families have 3 earning members.

Pocket Money to an Individual

Pocket Money (INR)	Frequency
YES	243
30	2
50	18
60	1
70	1
100	64
120	2
150	3
200	33
250	1
300	23
400	6
500	61
600	2
900	1
1000	16

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1200	1
1500	2
2000	4
5000	2
NO	200
Grand Total	443

The question was asked whether the respondents received any pocket money and what amount per month. Out of 443 respondents 243 do receive pocket money per month with varying degree from Rs. 30 per month to Rs. 5000 per month while 200 respondents do not receive the pocket money. This huge deviation could be because the respondents are from school going to professionals. Out of 443 respondents, 260 respondents are upto higher secondary schools. So it may be possible that at school level all requirements of the respondents are fulfilled by their parents and there was almost no need of pocket money, while at graduate level or professional level, the need changes from the need of petrol for their vehicles to outside food or dress materials which accounts to 183 respondents.

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

According to mean 45% girls are in general category, 41% in OBC, 7% are in SC & ST. 60% respondents are living in Mohalla type of house while 40% are in colony type. 62% respondents are living in nuclear family while 38% are living in joint. Most of the respondents are at higher secondary level or at graduate level, 23% fathers of girls are graduate, 16% fathers are post graduate while only 11% fathers are in professional career, 31% girls are studying in Government Institute while 68% respondents are studying in private institutes. 43% girls are studying in English medium and 56% are in Hindi Medium. In respondents family there is only 1 earning member in 74% families and 23% having 2 earning members while 2% having 3 earning members. In family mean average salary of family mean average salary of family members is Rs. 53716/family. In case of pocket money out of 443 respondents 243 do receive pocket money per month with varying degree from Rs. 30 to Rs. 5000 per month, while 200 respondents don't receive the pocket money.

V. CONCLUSION

After studying Socio Economic Status of adolescent girls of Durg & Bhilai city, it is concluded that there is a need to emergence people to be educated and have some professional education. There is a need to earn more family members for their betterment in standard of living. Girls should having more professional education to enhance there standard of living and purchasing power, because there is a direct relationship between family income and purchasing power of clothing.

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