



Constraint of Family Structure in Youth Progress: A Study of Urban Slum of Lucknow District, India

ShuklaArti and SinghNeetu

BabasahebBhimraoAmbedkar University (A Central University), Vidya Bihar, RaibareliRoad, Lucknow, INDIA

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Abstract

Family structures are defined in terms of their internal composition. The number of members that integrate each model and their relationship, the marital status of the parents and if there is the responsibility of rising of youth. This study was carried the objective: Tomapout demographic characteristics, environmental behaviorand socio-economic assessment among youth in the study. This study was conducted on 110 youth (15 to 24 years) age group of urban slum area of Lucknow city. The duration of the study was 11 months (July 2011 – May 2012). The approaches adopted for the study was multistage random sampling to cover the area of study (Ambedkar Nagar, Rajabazar, Aishbagh from Zone 2 and Sarojini Nagar 1st and 2nd, Kharika, Hind Nagar, Sharda Nagar From Zone 5). The tools in the present study were predesigned and pretested questionnaire for family level information. There were 59 male respondents and 51 female respondents participate in that educational achievement test therefore 6 family included. The highest number of intact family in slum area of Lucknowcity. Regarding to belongingness of family a majority of study subjects lived in intact family. Youth were involved in education and working field. Mostly youth involved in the working area so that they alive their own life neatly and cleanly.

Keywords: Family structure, family size, age, sex, occupation, belongingness of the family.

Introduction

Family structure considering the models was typical in the post and their evolution according to the social, political and economical movement that take place in India after globalization, urbanization and modernization. Family structures are defined in terms of their internal composition. The number of members that integrate each model and their relationship, the marital status of the parents and if there is the responsibility of rising of youth. When one parent leaves home the other partner has to carry the financial burden all alone. Female will need to go out to work, if she was not out in the work place already, and money won't be readily available anymore. Youth will find that their responsibilities around the home will increase as a result, real effort must be made to make the burden as light as possible.

India's resurgence potential as an economic and a socially responsible power rests among the Indian youth. Statistics like 72 % of India's population is below the age of 40, 47% of Indians is under the age of 20 and 10% of the world population is an Indian under 25 is a common assessment of India. According to 2001 Indian Census 41.05 % of the people are between the age group of 13 to 35 which is considered as "youth" by the Indian Government. And this youth percentage is higher when compared to any other country's youth population.

Youth around the world, the term, youth, adolescent, teenagers, kid, young, person are interchanged often meaning the same thing, occasionally differentiated. Youth generally refers to a

time of life that is neither childhood nor adulthood, but rather somewhere in between youth also identifies a particular mindset of attitudes, as in "He is very youthful". The term youth is also related to being young. International youth day 12 August 2011 International year 2010.

The national youth development policy defines as youth as a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood : The policy adopts the definition of youth as declared by the united nations, which defines a youth as a person aged between 15 to 24 years. According to United Nations General Assembly "Youth those people between the ages of 15 to 24 years". According to the Danish Youth Council "Youth is defined as any members of society between the ages of 15 to 34 years". There are 315 million young people aged 10-24 years in India, representing 30% of the country's population. Literacy rates of 15 to 24 years old, both sex percentage, in year 1991-61.9%, 2001-76.4%, 2006-81.1%. Correspond Literacy rates of 15 to 24 years old, only Men, percentage, in 1991-73.5%, 2001-84.2%, and 2006-88.4%. Literacy rates of 15 to 24 years old Women, percentage, in 1991-49.3%, 2001-67.7%, 2006 - 74.4%. (UNSD).

The Census of India defines a slum as "a compact area of at least 300 in population or about 60-70 households of poorly built, congested tenements in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking proper sanitary and drinking water facilities."

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation: Housing in slums becomes a major health concern because residents of slums live in overcrowded situations. Two-thirds of households are simple one-room structures, a majority of them with dirt floors and poor ventilation. Such overcrowding can lead to rapid spread of respiratory and skin disease. Access to drinking water in slums is another major problem. More than two thirds of slum residents lack access to safe drinking water on their premises. The main sources of water are handpumps, though tap water is available in some homes. The lack of safe drinking water facilitates the spread of water borne diseases. The presence of stored water further promotes the breeding of mosquitoes and diseases such as malaria. Absence of available latrines is a major health problem as well. It is estimated that over one third of slum households have no access to bathroom facilities, promoting open defecation, which in turn leads to spread of fecal-oral disease and parasitic infestation.

Malnourished loader, the scavenger and the conservancy labour The urban poor has become an inevitable concomitant of the development path of many countries including India, have chosen or have been forced to choose. The poor in urban areas not only prop up the economy, but they also help the city governments make services economical because the poor offer their labour at a very nominal rate. Imagine the city without the poor.

Research Methodology

The study was conducted in the year 2011-12 among 110 youth of slum area between the age ranges of 15 – 24 years in Lucknow City U.P. The study was carried out in 2 zone out of 6 zones. From 2 zones selected 8 wards. Total aforesaid 70 slum in urban area. Only 09 slum area were taken through multistage random sampling using purposive random technique. Following tools and techniques were used in the study:

Family schedule: This part is related to the family variables such as – relationship, education, marital status, occupation and income, household structure, nature of house and household amenities and socio economic status.

Individual schedule: This part is related to individual variables like - age, sex, caste, literacy status, occupational status, religion, addiction pattern, marital status, health condition, employment and personal habits.

Results and Discussion

The majority of youth 66 (sixty percent) out of the 110 sample size, they are age group of 15 to 19 years and 40 (forty percent) youth participate age group belong to 20 to 24 years. Eight study subjects carried their education as a student as well as work outside the home. Corresponding value ie.37 and 44 numbers should only working condition and students' status.

Table-1
Background characteristics of the study subject:

S.no.	Parameters	N= 110	Percentage
1	Age (in year)		
	15-19	66	60.00
	20-24	44	40.00
	Total	110	100.00
2	Sex		
	Male	59	53.64
	Female	51	46.36
	Total	110	100.00
3	Literacy status		
	Just literate	13	11.82
	Primary	28	25.46
	Middle	26	23.64
	High school	17	15.45
	Intermediate	18	16.36
	Graduate and above	08	07.27
	Total	110	100.00
4	Occupation		
	Student	37	33.64
	Non-working	21	19.09
	Working	44	40.00
	Student + Working	08	07.27
	Total	110	100.00

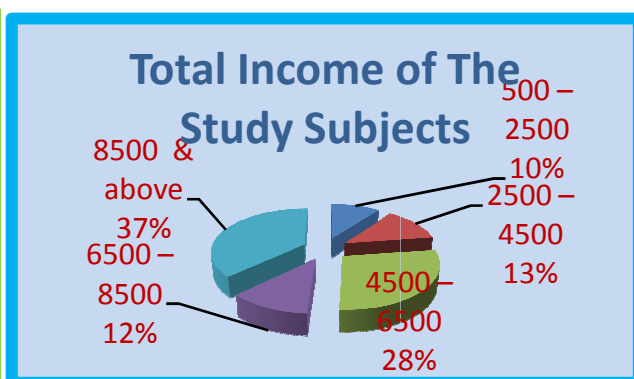
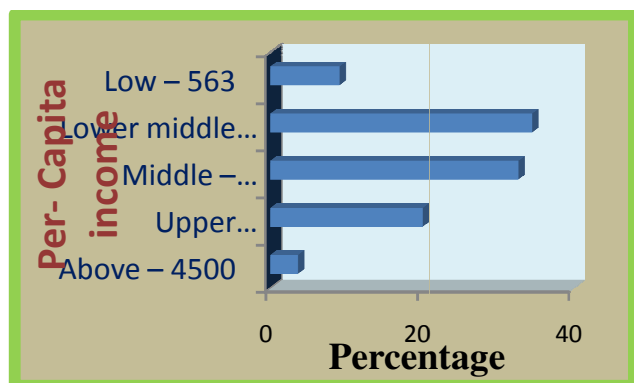


Figure-1
Per-capita income and total income of the family

The above figure Showb that thirty eight (34.54%) study subjects are found who belong to lower middle income group and lesser number are 03.63 percent. Forty one (37.27%) study subjects were belong to 8500 and above income group and only 10 percent were 500 to 2500 income groups. This table show that the lower middle level was the highest score than another level in respect of per capita income.

Seventy three (66.37 percent) study subjects are belonged to nuclear, as compound family1 (00.90) percent. In study area,

there are no culture of compound and stem family custom but find the lesser number.

Above table show that the age is highly significant ($P < 0.00$) associated with family structure of the youth.

Above table show that Maximum study subjects (88.14) belong to 1 – 5 and 6 – 10 (family size) those are male. Majority study subjects (40 %) belong to 1 – 5 and 6 – 10 (Family Size) those are female.

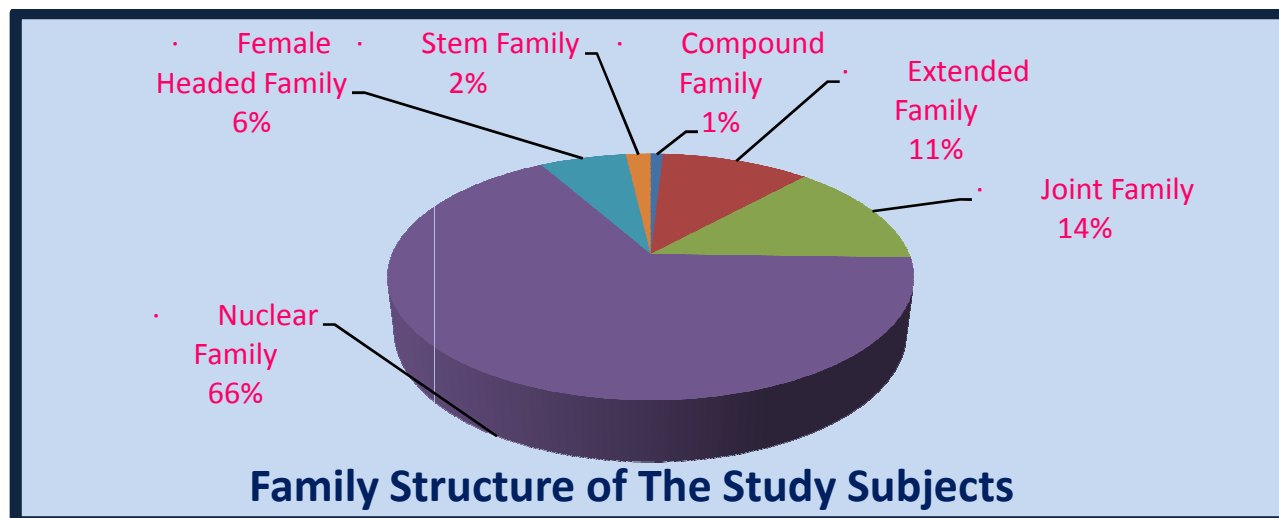


Figure-2
Distribution of the family according to family structure

Table-2
Age distribution of the study subjects in different family structure

Age (in year)	CF	EF	JF	NF	FF	SF	Total	Chi-square
15- 19	01	03	09	49	04	01	67	$X^2 = 356.65$ df=40 $p < 0.00^{**}$
20 - 24	00	09	06	25	02	01	43	
Total	01	12	15	74	06	02	110	

Note: CF: Compound Family, EF: Extended Family, JF: Joint Family, NF: Nuclear Family, FHF: Female Headed Family, SF: Stem Family

Table-3
Distribution on the basis of family size wise

Family size	Male (N=59)		Female (N=51)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1-5	52	88.14	40	78.44
6-10	07	11.86	11	21.56
Total	59	100.00	51	100.00

Conclusion

In study area there are found the various family structure like compound family, extended family, joint family, nuclear family, female headed family and stem family and most of study subjects belong to nuclear family and lesser number of compound family. The highest number of intact family in slum area of Lucknow City. Regarding to belongingness of family a majority of study subjects lived in intact family. Youth are involved in education and working field. Mostly youth involved in the working area so that they alive their own life neatly and cleanly. According to family size (1 -5) mostly study subjects belong to the study area.

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