

Socio Economic Status and the Associated Factors Regarding Culture in Youth – a Study Among the College Students in Twin Cities of Telangana State



STATISTICS

KEYWORDS : Culture, socio-economic status, exemplary Character, transform, inimitable

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the structural relationship between socio economic status and the associated factors of youth. The purpose of the study is to find out awareness of our culture in youth and its relevance for better quality of life. The study also attempts to inquire about the levels of education of parents, grandparents in teaching the human values and culture of our country. The universe of the study consists of the youth in twin cities of Telangana state. The students are of age around 20 years. Random sample of 576 young students were covered. Colleges which are attended by the students of affluence and high socioeconomic status and those of colleges available for students of average and middle income groups were covered. The data consists of women's colleges and co-education colleges and professional colleges in twin cities of Telangana state. Principal investigator collects data through questionnaire.

Introduction:

Indian Culture is unique and it is one of the oldest cultures of the world. Knowledge of Indian culture is helpful to be an attractive and balanced personality (www.bsgp.org). Every aspect of Indian Culture is distinctive. The way of living, dressing, eating in India is inimitable. It is very necessary to make our children aware of this rich Indian culture at an early age. Children should follow and respect Indian culture. Train students to behave politely and respectfully with elders and younger ones which is one of the important Indian values. Try to teach them not to compromise with their values but at the same time be practical also. Build trust in your child and this begins with openness and authenticity. Education must determine and delve into the nature and characteristics of spiritual search for the absolute or the over self. One must be able to judge the difference between "good thing" and another that seems to us to be "better" It is also important to explain them how good it feels when you talk politely or shun away any problem with polite behaviour. One should also practice what they teach as children will always follow parents, elders or care givers. In the Indian culture there was a time when there used to be a festival every day of the year – 365 festivals in a year – because a festival is a tool to bring life to a state of exuberance and enthusiasm. That was the significance and importance of festivals. The whole culture was in a state of celebration. Harvesting, of course, is still a celebration. Presently people are satisfied if they just get some simple food to eat. So all the festivals fell away and only 30 or 40 festivals remain ([http:// www.isha.sadguru.org](http://www.isha.sadguru.org)) we are not even able to celebrate those as we are busy. If we don't create interest like this, by the time the next generation comes, they will not know what a festival is. They will just grow up without concern for another human being. Even though education is by no means a quick intervention, it is more permanent and perhaps has more impact on the home environment across youth development than what might be expected from temporary increases in income. This is particularly important for current welfare policy, where little incentive or compensation is given to those who want to obtain additional education. As Bhagawan says, it is only the youth, who have the power to transform other youth through their own example, conduct and exemplary character. Work done with no concern or desire for the profit therefrom, purely out of love or from a sense of duty, is Yoga.(Chap VIII of Vidya Vahini 2009 by Bhagawan Sri Satya Sai Baba).Service is far more salutary than even vows and worship. Service disintegrated the selfishness latent, it makes the heart blossom.

Need for the study:

The literature on achievement consistently has shown that parent education is important in predicting children's achievement (Klebanov, Brooks-Gunn, & Duncan, 1994; Haveman & Wolfe, 1995; Smith, Brooks-Gunn, & Klebanov, 1997). The mechanisms

for understanding this influence. In general, family process models (Linver, Brooks-Gunn, & Kohen, 2002; Yeung, Linver, & Brooks-Gunn, 2002) have examined how parenting behaviours, such as the structure of the home environment, influence children's achievement outcomes. This study examined the process of how socioeconomic status, specifically parents' education relates to the development of child. Youth is the mirror in which future of a nation is fully reflected. In order to preserve, maintain and advance the position of our country in the world, it is imperative that there should be a comprehensive program of value-based education starting from the pre-primary level.

Objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To see that parents education and income indirectly influence children's achievement through parental beliefs and behaviours.
2. To see the responsibility of youth regarding the care taking of elders, service to poor and needy, celebrating festivals, purchasing pattern etc.
3. To know about the awareness of practicing yoga.

Materials: A cross sectional study was conducted on the students of final year under graduate course. Women's colleges, co-education colleges and professional colleges were taken for the study. To meet the objectives of the study we have generated a questionnaire. Details of questionnaire distributed and percentage of subjects responded are provided in the table 1. The data was collected to study the awareness of our culture in youth with respect to parent's education level.

Sampling procedure utilized: Total number of subjects studied were 576. Stratified cluster sampling procedure was utilized. The colleges in twin cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Rangareddy districts were taken and broadly classified into 3 strata as below. i) students belonging to women's colleges as first strata, ii) co-education as second strata and iii) Professional colleges as third strata. Randomly selected colleges from each strata were completely enumerated. Within each selected cluster % non-response was minimal. The details of the colleges selected strata wise are provided in the table 1.

The Data needed and generated: To trace the factors associated with awareness of culture in youth, in relation to parent's education level and influence in maintaining human values. It is of interest to know the details of present life styles. To get the information about their present life styles the questionnaire is designed to have the data which explains the culture regarding respect for elders, culture regarding celebration of festivals, culture regarding the celebration of special occasions, culture regarding concern for others, culture regarding the type of education, culture regarding practising of yoga in their daily life, culture of ac-

cepting food prepared outside, the culture regarding purchasing branded items and the approach towards nation.

Scoring method developed and utilized: The entire questionnaire developed consists of 40 questions. All these questions are categorised into 5sets of interrelated variables. The sets of variables studied and scoring system developed and utilised are as follows. These are quantified with scores as higher the score better it is.(Kuntal K saha, 2008). Data from 27 colleges were studied for this purpose. The purpose of this paper is to address these issues by testing a cross-sectional model of how parent education influences child development and also as youth how they are responding to their duties, all together nine variables are studied. The study attempts to inquire about the culture regarding respect for elders, culture regarding celebration of festivals, culture regarding the celebration of special occasions, culture regarding concern for others, culture regarding the type of education culture regarding practising of yoga in their daily life, culture of accepting food prepared outside, The culture regarding purchasing branded items and the approach towards nation. The universe of the study consists of the youth in twin cities of Telangana state. Mean and Standard deviation values of three types of colleges studied are provided in table 2.

Results and Discussion:

Table: 1 Details of the subjects chosen from different colleges under study

S.No	Type of college chosen	Total number of colleges	No.of colleges studied	% they constitute	Number of subjects studied
1.	Women's	96	7	32.6	188
2.	Co-education	128	8	34.2	197
3.	Professional	189	12	33.1	191

Table: 2 The Mean ± SD values scores of indicators of life styles

S.No.	Variables under study	Women's college			Co-education college			Professional colleges		
		M-sd	Mean	M+sd	M-sd	Mean	M+sd	M-sd	Mean	M+sd
1.	Culture regarding respect	14.43	16.82	19.22	14.23	17.08	19.93	11.74	15.11	18.48
2.	Culture regarding Celebration	12.23	14.40	16.58	11.83	14.89	17.95	8.81	12.12	15.43
3.	Culture regarding Special occasion	7.10	10.79	14.47	6.49	11.05	15.62	7.05	9.90	12.75
4.	Culture regarding service to poor and needy	10.03	13.42	16.81	11.07	14.76	18.45	7.56	10.84	14.11
5.	Awareness regarding education	3.12	6.77	10.41	4.53	8.27	12.02	2.54	4.30	6.05
6.	Practising yoga in daily life	3.48	9.06	14.64	6.14	12.73	19.31	3.98	7.70	11.43
7.	Type of food they prefer	9.76	13.76	17.76	11.24	15.43	19.62	9.16	12.75	16.35
8.	Purchasing patterns of youth	6.05	9.40	12.75	6.04	9.50	12.95	6.55	9.93	13.32
9.	Approach towards nation	6.54	9.49	12.45	6.37	9.20	12.03	7.42	10.60	13.79

Table 3: Best set of variables related to lifestyle indicators

S.No.	Variables under study	Related variables	R	F Ratio	Sig.
1.	Level of education of Mother	Education, respect, service	0.283	8.118	0.00

2.	Level of education of Father	Education, Yoga, approach towards nation	0.273	7.557	0.00
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Table:4 Total Variance explained

S.No.	Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction sum of square loadings		
		Total	% of variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of variance	Cumulative %
1.	Culture regarding respect	2.191	24.348	24.348	2.191	24.348	24.348
2.	Culture regarding Celebration	1.301	14.456	38.803	1.301	14.456	38.803
3.	Culture regarding Special occasion	1.128	12.536	51.339	1.128	12.536	51.339
4.	Culture regarding service to poor and needy	1.040	11.556	62.895	1.040	11.556	62.895
5.	Awareness regarding education	.842	9.354	72.249			
6.	Practising yoga in daily life	.818	9.092	81.341			
7.	Type of food they prefer	.727	8.073	89.414			
8.	Purchasing patterns of youth	.531	5.905	95.319			
9.	Approach towards nation	.421	4.681	100.000			

Note:Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Findings: It is inferred that 188 subjects covered under Women's college category, 197 subjects covered under Co-education category and 191 subjects studied under Professional colleges category(table 1).The normality of the subjects studied and found mean, median and mode. All three are equal for the data and conclude that data follows normality. Under the null hypothesis it is assumed that there is no significant difference between the variables under study. Mean ± S.D values are provided for all three types of colleges under study (table 2).It is observed that all mean values are of almost same for Women's colleges and co-education colleges, but slightly different from professional colleges. Students studying in professional colleges are may be from better of familiesTable:3 Regression analysis says that mother education is associated with the factors like obtaining good education, respecting elders and extending immediate help they need, helping poor and needy. It is also observed that father education is associated with the factors like obtaining education, practicing yoga as a part of our life and approach towards nation. Factor analysis is used to identify latent constructs or factors. It is commonly used to reduce variables into a smaller set to save time and facilitate easier interpretations. Factor analysis can also be used to generate hypothesis regarding casual mechanism or to screen the variables for subsequent analysis. Varimax method of rotation is done and four factors are identified which are linear combinations of indicators and all these factors jointly explained 62.895% of the total variation(table 4).The first component explained 24.348 % of the variation and is heavily loaded for culture regarding respecting elders. In the second component celebration of festivals were explained load-

ed with 14.456%. Third component explains 12.536% variation in celebrating special occasions like birth day parties, and other celebrations. Fourth component related to service to poor and needy explained 11.556% variation.

Discussion: Socio economic status and parents interest towards the development of child makes the child's life better and they constitute healthy environment. Young students always need proper guidance for their career. They go from college to corporate world. College must train the students with necessary skills to meet the corporate world. They must be given training through add-on courses, student development programs such as guest lectures, workshops, and organize affective discussion. Swami Vivekananda's method of teaching is still applicable in modern perspective. In 1996 the international commissions on education announced the four pillars of education, they are (i) Learning to know (ii) Learning to do (iii) Learning to live together (iv) Learning to be.

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