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Analyzing demographic profile of adolescent girls with respect to parental educational, societal & economical index

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Abstract
This research was conducted on adolescent girls living in Agra city aged between 16 to 18 years studying in 11th class in 2010. This research analyzed Demographic profile of adolescent girls in relation to parental educational, societal and economical index. Multistage stratified random sampling method was employed to conduct the study. Research was carried out in 5 stages. At first stage, Agra city was purposefully selected. At the second stage, all Girls intermediate colleges of Agra were selected. At the third stage, 4 girls' intermediate colleges from Agra city were randomly selected by chit lottery method, namely Prem Vidyalaya Girls Intermediate College, Queen Victoria Girls Inter College, St. Anthony's Junior Girls College and St. Patricks Girls School. At the fourth stage, one section of 11th class from each selected schools was randomly selected. At the fifth stage, 30 students from each section of 11th class from each selected schools were randomly selected. Total of 120 female students were taken as 'sample' of the study. This tool is divided into 7 sections – Power & entitlement, autonomy and self-reliance, decision making, participation, capacity building, social political and legal awareness and exposure to information media. The second set of questionnaire was self-constructed tool. This tool determines the levels of Self Esteem of Adolescents Girls. Both sets of questionnaire were close ended and five point rating scale was used for the responses.

Keywords: demographic profile, adolescent girls, parental educational, societal index, economical index

1. Introduction
This research analyzed (n = 120) Demographic profile of adolescent girls (aged 16 to 18 yrs) in relation to parental educational, societal and economical index in 2010.

2. Material and Method
Researcher adopted Multistage Stratified Random Sampling method for data collection. Standardized Empowerment Scale and Self-Constructed Self Esteem Scale were used in the study.

3. Results & Discussion
4.1 Studying Demographic Profile of adolescent girls.
Table shows the sample distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of their education in Public and Government schools. Each of the four schools forms 25% of total sample.
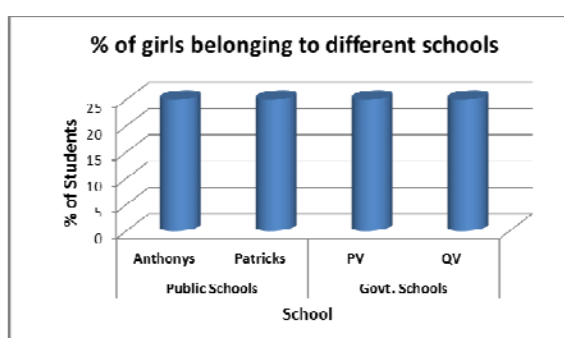

Fig 1: Sample Distribution of adolescent girls among Public and Government Schools.

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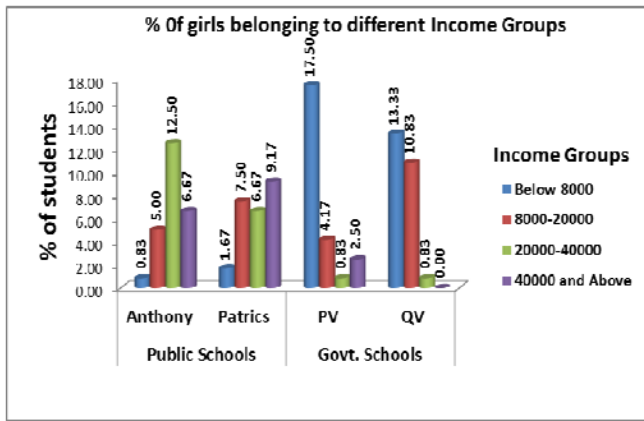premsarna29@gmail.com

Fig 2: Sample distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Monthly Parental Income.

Figure shows sample distribution of adolescent girls according to type of schools girls are studying and on basis of monthly parental income. In public schools, 23% adolescent girls belonged to 20000 – 40000 income groups. 19% of them fall in 40000 and above income group. 3% of adolescent girls were found in below 8000 income group.

In Government Schools, 37% of maximum adolescent girls belonged to below 8000 income group, followed by 18% in 8000 – 20000 income group, 3% were found in 40000 and above monthly income status, least of 2% were in 20000 - 40000 income group.

Results show that maximum adolescent girls of public schools belonged to 20000 – 40000 income group where as government schools had only 2% belonging to this group. The cause is that due to financial constraints, parents prefer to enroll girls in Government schools. Results found show that 30.8% girls studying in government schools belonged to below 8000 income group. Economic status also becomes deciding factor in the selection of schools.
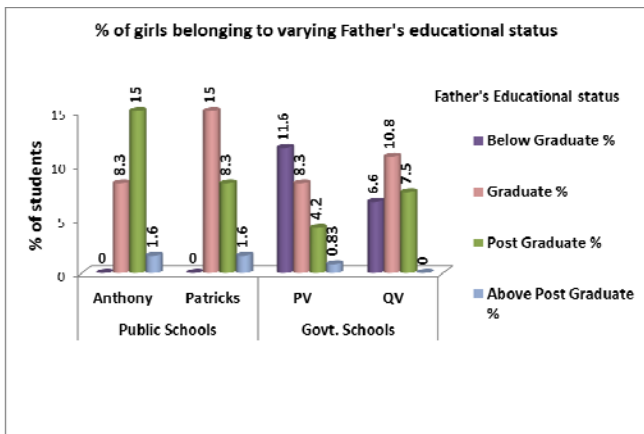

Fig 3: Sample distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Father's Educational Status.

The figure reveals sample distribution of adolescent girls on basis of their Father's educational status. In Public schools, both 23.3% - 23.3% adolescent girls had fathers who were graduates and post graduates. None of them were daughters of below graduate fathers. In Government Schools, maximum 19.2% were daughters of adolescent graduate fathers, 18.2% had below graduate fathers and least of 0.8% adolescent girls had above post graduate fathers. Great difference was found between adolescent girls of public schools and government schools; who had maximum % of daughters of below graduate fathers.

In total sample, maximum 42.4% were daughters of graduate fathers; 35% were daughters of post graduate fathers and only 4.4% adolescent girls had above post graduate fathers. Results show that highly educated fathers had enrolled their girls in Public Schools. Socio economic statuses, home environment, parental education, influence the selection of schools.
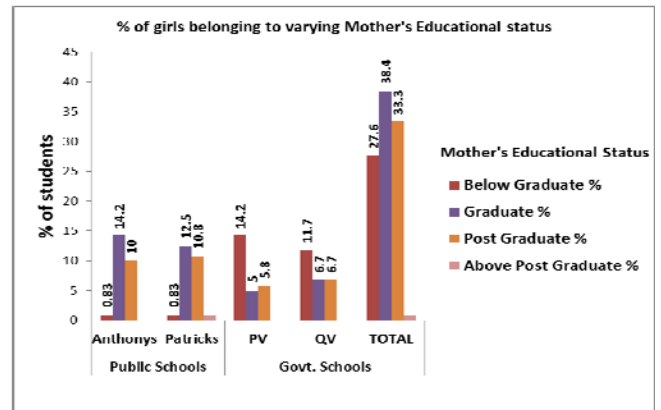

Fig 4: Sample distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Mother's Educational Status.

Figure reveals distribution of adolescent girls on basis of their Mother's education. In public schools maximum of 26.7% of adolescent girls had graduate mothers and least of 0.8% were daughters of above post graduate mothers. In government schools, maximum of 25.9% adolescent girls had below graduate mothers, 12.5% had post graduate mothers, 11.7% had graduate mothers, none of adolescent girls had above post graduate mothers. Basic difference found in both schools that public schools adolescent girls had maximum of graduate mothers and government schools had maximum of girls having below graduate mothers. In total sample, it was found that 38.4% adolescent girls had graduate mothers; 33.3% had post graduate mothers, thirdly 27.6% had below graduate mothers.

Results found shows majority of less educated mothers had their adolescent girls studying in Government schools. Sharpe (1976) found that discriminatory attitudes, beliefs of a society, parental education, awareness, and attitude influence the school environment and socialization of adolescent girls.
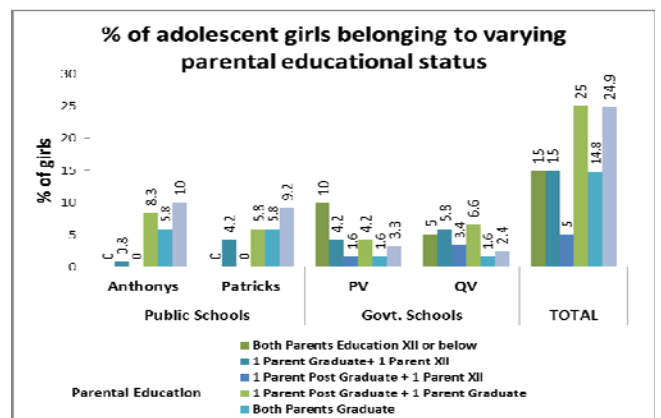

Fig 5: Sample distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Parental Educational Status.

Figure reveals distribution of adolescent girls on basis of their parental education. Public schools had maximum of 19.2% girls who had both parents graduate and none of the girls had parental education below intermediate level. Dissimilar results came in government schools having 15% girls parental education was of intermediate levels or below and least of

3.3% girls had both parents graduate. In total sample, 24.9% - 24.9% of adolescent girls had graduate and post graduate parents. Results show that in public schools adolescent girls had both parents highly educated. Parents of high socio economic status spend more percentage of income on girl's higher education.
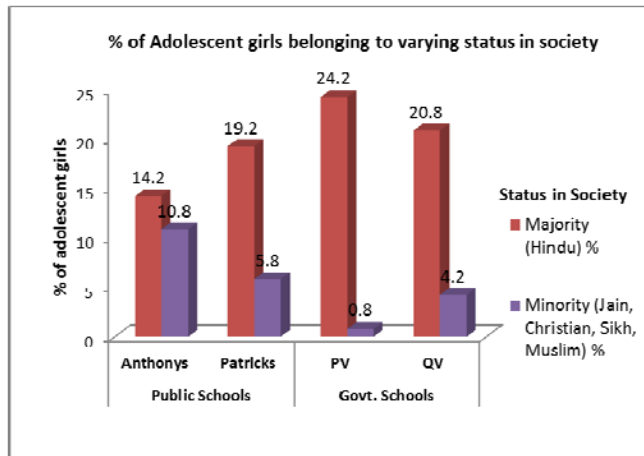

Fig 6: Sample distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Parental Educational Status.

78.4% of adolescent girls belonged to majority status and 21.6% of adolescent girls belonged to minority status. 45% majority status girls were studying in Government girls and 33.4% adolescent girls in public schools. There was wide acceptance found in both majority and minority group for public schools.

Financial inefficiency is the cause for parents to enroll them in Government schools. Although it was found that monthly parental income of adolescent girls studying in public schools was 2.5 times greater than parental income of adolescent girls of government schools.

4. Conclusion

The findings and conclusion are systematically arranged here in the accordance with the objectives of the study mentioned below-

4.1.1 Objective: To study the demographic Profile of adolescent girls.

4.1.1.2 Sample Distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of monthly parental income: In Government schools, maximum 37% of adolescent girls belonged to below 8000 income group. In public schools, maximum 19.7% of adolescent girls belonged to 20000 – 40000 income groups.

4.1.1.3. Sample Distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Father's Educational Status: In total sample, maximum 42.4% were daughters of graduate Fathers. 39.4% girls had post graduate fathers.

4.1.1.4. Sample Distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Mother's educational Status: In total sample, it was found that 38.4% girls had graduate mothers, 33.3% had post graduate mothers, and 27.6% had below graduate mothers.

4.1.1.5. Sample Distribution of adolescent girls on the basis of Parental Educational Status: In total sample, 24.9% - 24.9% of girls studying in both public and government schools had graduate and post graduate parents.

6. References

1. Sharpe S. Just Like a Girl: How Girls learn to be Women, Penguin Books, London, 1976.