

# Analytical Study on Different Demographics Factors with Perception of Youth towards poverty with Reference to Ahmedabad city

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**Abstract:** Youth is a Critical stage in life, full of challenges, confusions and insecurities. It is a phase that acts as a bridge between childhood and adulthood. It is change-oriented, and a questioning phase and includes concepts like identity, role and dynamism. In this paper an attempt is made to study some Demographics Factors with Perception of Youth towards poverty aspect With Reference to Ahmedabad City.

**Keywords:** Demographics Factors, poverty aspect, Classification of Data, Statistical Analysis, Testing of Hypothesis, Chi-square Distribution.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION & LITERATURE REVIEW

Each period of a human's life has its different features. Childhood is known for its innocence, Adolescence for spurt in growth and for its characteristic enthusiasm of energy, aggressiveness, the will to fight and overcome difficulties and to do brave activities. It is the uncertain period of man's life when enthusiasm is in peak, and man has active and vigorous co-operation of the body to fulfil his dreams, good or bad. (Mirama, A. N., 2016)<sup>4</sup> The period of youth described as "characterized by the spirit of adventure and the shine of energy, tempered by a growing sense of responsibility and maturity. A man in the span of his youth can thus make a lasting contribution to the cause of understanding the inner and outer nature, invention, courage, creative art and architecture and bring to bear his energy on the toughest issues of life, and find keys to their solution. This period on man's life is, therefore, of unspeakable significance". (Jagdish chander, 2001)<sup>3</sup>

A report of the survey on the attitude of youth and their values to which they remain attached reveals that while the biological aspects of the problems of youth have received a certain amount of attention in many areas of research, the social aspects have not been given the attention due to them and in this age which has been marked by crisis of conscience their study has assumed new significance and has been marked by crisis of conscience their study has assumed new significance and importance. The growing behavior pattern of youth reflects the interactions of organism and environments. Therefore, any study relating to this does reveal certain relationships that exist between the behavior of youth and the values to which they remain attached (Patel, R. M. 2016).<sup>5</sup>

Youth is the age of changes both physical and psychological. It should be taken care that the energies of youth are channelized into right way. When it is channelized positively it contributes a lot to the national development. Youth have full potential and to develop, they need opportunities. At the same time they are also needed to equip with knowledge, attitude and skills. These competencies enable youth to become socially useful. It is essential that youth should be considered as a community resource and it should be harnessed for social development. At large it leads to the national

development. (Patel, R. M. 2016)<sup>5</sup> .“Age is basically a biological factor, contributes to social differentiation. It distributes privileges, and responsibilities, rights and duties, in term of separate statuses. Age statuses, like sex statuses are ascribed and not achieved. In almost all societies following age groups are recognized: 1- infancy 2- childhood 3- adolescence 4- adulthood 5- old age (Rao, 2001, p.281)<sup>6</sup>.

## 2. POVERTY

Samuel, Y. A., & Ernest, K. (2012) concluded that attribution for poverty have been investigated using 147 marketing students of Sunyani polytechnic who were selected through the use of convenient sample method. The paper is based on exploratory quantitative survey. With the use of self design questionnaire primary data were obtained from the field and analyzed using SPSS 16.0. Percentages and frequencies as well as One-Way ANOVA were used for the analysis. The results indicated that individual perspective of poverty attribution dominates among structural and fatalistic explanations. It was also revealed that success depends significantly on the individual effort and that work is one’s contribution to society. Future research should increase sample size, and also consider the relationship between educational level and poverty attributions.

In an opinion poll by Ipsos News Centre (1999) the findings were that 30% of the respondent considered the individual explanation of poverty, and that people are poor because of their own choices and actions, while 51% support the structural explanation of poverty, and stated that people are poor for no fault of their own.

In a study by Reutter et al. (2006) on the Canada, it was revealed that there is variation in the public understanding of the causes of poverty and that structural explanation was strongly favored. Poverty was attributed to government policies and unequal opportunities for citizens. About 30% of the respondents favored the fatality explanation of poverty with over one half respondents favoring the intergenerational explanation.

Sims, T. Y., & Muhammad. (2012) concluded that First, a significant difference between non-whites and whites perception of themselves as lower class may indicate that poverty consciousness may be more a reflection of race than class. The other significant difference in older and younger person’s attitudes and perceptions of class and consumption may be due to a culture that ascribes modernity to youth. Moreover, young adults may have a different perception of poverty because of their exposure to more conspicuous consumption portrayals in mass media whereas older persons may discern mass media reality from fantasy. Young adults now more than ever may have limited realistic perception, attitude or awareness about poverty in comparison to their older counterparts. The results of this study indicate that some young consumers consumption and leisure spending is based on influences from family, friends, mass media and entertainers. This may indicate that some young adult consumer perception of poverty and consumption may be attributed to popular culture portrayals in the mass media. Mass media portrayal shapes the ideology of success and then legitimizes the means to achieve success-conspicuous consumption.

Gholson, M. L. (2015) used Yun and Weaver’s (2010) Attitudes toward Poverty Short Form (ATP-SF) of twenty-one items on a Likert-type scale in her study to determine the poverty attitudes of 309 principals in a rural Appalachian state in the United States. The study compared the poverty attitudes from the ATP-SF scaled score as a dependent variable to the following demographics which were used as independent variables: social class origin, political orientation, gender, age, ethnicity/race, religiosity, Appalachian identity, experience, poverty training, school socioeconomic status and locale. his study replicated the factor structure found by Yun & Weaver (2010) and achieved a Cronbach’s Alpha of .81. Three factors established for the scale were personal deficiency, stigma and structural perspective. The overall score poverty attitudes by respondents were 77.60 points which produced positive attitudes results on the interpretive scale. The study used both descriptive and inferential statistical analyses, including a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for significance testing of the independent variables. A stepwise regression was conducted to determine if any independent variables were predictive for poverty attitudes. Political orientation was identified as statistically significant at the  $p \leq .001$ . Liberal views were found to have more positive attitudes of poverty (versus conservative). Age was found to be statistically significant on the overall scale at  $p \leq .001$  and achieved a  $p \leq .001$  on the factor of stigma. Older respondents had more positive poverty attitudes than younger. Educational researchers need a dependable scale to measure poverty attitudes. Findings from this study demonstrate the utility of using the ATP-SF scale as a tool for measuring poverty attitudes for a variety of research purposes. Results indicated characteristics of school administrators impact poverty attitudes. The results of the study identify areas for further study and implications for teacher and administrator training to offset the impact of poverty attitudes.

Wollie, C. W. (2009) in study, the perceived causal attributions of poverty among youths have been investigated. Thirty-nine attributions for poverty questionnaire were completed by a total sample of 460 (male = 285, female = 175). Principal factor analysis revealed that the respondents' poverty attributions could be distinguished along three main dimensions: structural, individualistic and fatalistic. The findings of the study showed that youths in Bahir Dar were more inclined to attribute poverty to structural factors. Group breakdowns revealed some important significant differences related to the respondents' demographic variables and socioeconomic status of parents. The respondents' sex and educational level had statistically significant main effects on fatalistic and individualistic attributions of poverty respectively. Similarly, parents' income level showed main significant effects on the structural dimension of poverty. Statistically significant interaction effects were also observed among demographic variables and socioeconomic status of parents on the three possible explanations of poverty. The result suggests that respondents perceived potential causes of poverty to be more structural than individualistic thereby emphasizing more on community based poverty reduction intervention strategies. The results of the study also provided an insight on the way Bahir Dar youths' perceive poverty, with recommendations for developing poverty reduction interventions accordingly.

The study was delimited to be conducted among youths (university and secondary school students). Students at these levels were considered deliberately. Firstly, high school students were taken because it is a stage where the experiences and beliefs they gained during childhood periods need to be reformed in preparation for the individual's new status and increasing participation in the society (Hayes, 1998).

Nasser, R., Singhal, S., & Abouchedid, K. (2005)<sup>[8]</sup> investigated attributions for poverty among secondary school and university students in relation to socio-economic and socio-demographic variables. The questionnaire was adapted from Nasser and Abouchedid (2001), and included 31 items. It was administered to a sample (n = 365) of secondary school and university students from public and private schools and universities in India. Findings showed that Indian youth were more inclined to attribute poverty to structural factors. Socio-demographic variables of age and educational status were significant predictors for the individualistic causal attribution of poverty. Research in this area should extend to relate stereotypes and various socio-economic attitudes as liberalism or conservatism and their relation to attribution for poverty.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

The research design for the study was exploratory and conclusive descriptive research. This research was exploratory as it explore the provincial youth issues and a conclusive descriptive research because it describe provincial youth issues in detail in light of social development and also find out the effect of various demographic on these provincial youth issues detailed with the help of hypothesis testing.

The population for the study consists of youth (Specifically young adults- Age group of 18 to 34) who live in Ahmedabad. Determining the sample size plays critical role in any research. The time taken by researcher for collecting sample is played major role in research, research scolder detailed interaction with youth sample. A personal survey method is used as a survey technique to experiment with an aim to measure the provincial youth to that it will help a researcher to solve the doubts of the respondent if any. For the study, Convenience sampling under Non probability sampling is chosen as a sampling technique. Total 650 sample questionnaires were filled up out of that 33 were not filled properly or blanked so they were removed and final sample size for the study is 617. The data are processed through SPSS. For the analysis purpose SPSS is used. The analysis is classified into two parts that is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Under descriptive statistics screening, coding, decoding, tabulation and bar charts are applied while under inferential statistics two independent sample T test, is used in SPSS 22 (Statistical Package for Social Science).

### 4. RATIONAL OF THE STUDY

A particular attention needs to be paid to cultural roots of today's India, India's youth is lacking the in depth knowledge of their heritage and roots which is pioneer built up of their personality and which enhances their ethics and values which directly affects their social and psychological behavior pattern which is faced by India. A paradoxical situation where, on one hand, youth is looking for job and other hand industry is suffering from availability of skilled workers. This creates youth unemployment. There should be an integrated policy focus in the coming years on promoting growth that supports livelihood and promotes youth development. In ancient time high government officials, professional people and all other were accustomed to reading habits, and some of them maintained personal library also, in reference to that today's youth

are completely lacking regarding habits as the absence of reading habits are starting from home, amongst families and use of free time to spend watching television programs and etc which has to be seriously considered. Today youth are also dealing with financial issues as unemployment rate is high. Nevertheless, it is clear that the frustrations of young people over the lack of employment opportunity and their deep anxieties over their future insecurities. It has also been found that India should spend more on social and welfare policies than many countries in Asia Pacific region. Thus this study focuses on youth issues like unemployment, behavioral pattern, ethics and values, cultural inheritance etc. so that it can be improved and have better youth as it has been said that India will be having maximum strength of youth in upcoming years.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

As our study focus on some Demographics Factors like age, gender, education, work status, family type, annual income with Perception of maturity of youth which is very fast growing. With Reference to Ahmedabad City. It will give us saturation views of respondents. We have taken view of respondents in five scales namely poor, below average, average, good and excellent. For obtaining general impression of various Demographics Factors the last two scales (good and excellent) given by customer to the factor are considered.

### 5.1 Age and Perception of Poverty of Youth

**Crosstab**

		Poverty Group			Total
		1	2	3	
Age	18 -21	84	0	42	126
	21 - 24	31	20	140	191
	24 - 27	61	0	167	228
	27 -30	0	6	66	72
Total		176	26	415	617

The table shows that the highest frequency is between age group ( 24-27 ) who agrees with the poverty group i.e- 167 ,& there is a similarity between age group (18-21) and ( 27-30 ) who are neutral at same level i.e- 0 , the highest frequency of people who are disagree is under age group ( 18-21 ) i.e.- 84.

### 5.2 Gender with Perception of Poverty of Youth

**Crosstab**

		Poverty Group			Total
		1	2	3	
Gender	Male	122	20	212	354
	Female	54	6	203	263
Total		176	26	415	617

The table shows that 212 males are agree with the Poverty group and 203 female are agree with it, while the frequency of disagree male are 122 which is higher as compare to female- i.e -54.while the ratio of neutral male are more than female i.e- 20.

### 5.3 Education with Perception of Poverty of Youth.

**Crosstab**

		Poverty Group			Total
		1	2	3	
Education	Higher Secondary	49	0	32	81
	Bachelor	85	13	175	273
	Master	42	6	196	244
	Other	0	7	12	19
Total		176	26	415	617

The analysis can be made that the highest frequency of people who has masters degree agrees with Poverty group i.e. – 196 while people who has bachelors degree who agrees with it – the no's are -175, and the lower ratio for the same is from other study level i.e- 0 , who disagree with the poverty group.

#### 5.4 Work Status with Perception of Poverty of Youth.

**Crosstab**

		Poverty Group			Total
		1	2	3	
Work Status	Student	74	14	186	274
	Unemployed	30	6	36	72
	Employed	72	6	193	271
Total		176	26	415	617

The cross tabulation table of work status with different Poverty group shows that 186 students agrees with the Poverty group while 193 employed people agrees with it and 36 unemployed people agree with it, while the highest frequency of disagree people is from student level people i.e- 74.

#### 5.5 Family Type with Perception of Poverty of Youth.

**Crosstab**

		Poverty Group			Total
		1	2	3	
family type	Joint	68	14	129	211
	Nuclear	108	12	286	406
Total		176	26	415	617

From the cross tabulation table the analysis can be made that the highest frequency shown in nuclear family type i.e- 286 who agrees with Poverty group while 129 joint family agrees with the same & and 68 family are disagree, the ratio from nuclear family for disagree level is 108 about Poverty group.

#### 5.6 Annual Income with Perception of Poverty of Youth.

**Crosstab**

		Poverty Group			Total
		1	2	3	
Annual Income	No Income	104	20	222	346
	1 - 4,00,000	42	0	133	175
	More than 4,00,000	30	6	60	96
Total		176	26	415	617

From the above cross tabulation table the analysis can be made that the highest frequency belongs to the people who has no income i.e 222 who agrees with the Poverty group, 104 people from same group is disagree , the lower ratio for disagree level is from people who earn more than 4,00,000 i.e- 30.

## 6. TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

**Table 6.1 Chi-Square Tests for demographic factors and poverty of Youth.**

As per the objective of the study we framed various hypotheses for Different Demographics Gender, Family type, Occupational background of family, Age, Work status, education and income level. Based on data collected from youth, we have verified the various statements on Chi-Square Tests at 5% level of significance for demographic factors and poverty of Youth.

FACTOR	HYPOTHESIS	RESULT	CONCLUSION
Age	age and poverty issues of youth are independent	0.004	age and poverty issues of youth are interdependent
Gender	gender and poverty issues of youth are independent	0.013	gender and poverty issues of youth are interdependent
Education	education and poverty issues of youth are independent	0.023	education and poverty issues of youth are interdependent
Work status	work status and poverty issues of youth are independent .	0.005	work status and poverty issues of youth are interdependent .
Family type	family background and poverty issues of youth are independent .	0.020	family background and poverty issues of youth are interdependent .
Annual income	annual income and poverty issues of youth are independent .	0.005	annual income and poverty issues of youth are interdependent .

## 7. CONCLUSION

It is observed from the data representation that today's youth is the carrier of the culture and is capable of passing it on to the generations to come. Also, the youth can make the Indian culture richer by valuing it and following it.

Here we can conclude that age and poverty of the youth are dependent on each other. Here we can conclude with respect to gender, the weak status attached with women, deep-rooted social sidelining and long rooted perceptions of home life renders about 50% of the country's population unable to work. As a result the women of the family add to the number of dependents that need to be fed instead of being able to contribute considerably in the family income which might lessen the poverty situation of the family. Thus gender and poverty dependent on each other

The second link between poverty and educational achievement are parenting factors. Youth whose parents, especially mothers, have higher levels of education were more likely to be supported in ways that encouraged engagement in education including better resources. Overall experience in homes with lower levels of parental education was likely to be less with lower parental input. Here we can conclude that education enhances the thought process, life style and hence we can expect that poverty can be minimized and thus we can say that they are dependent on each other

Here we can conclude that work status and poverty are dependent on each other

Here we can conclude with respect to Family background and poverty issues are directly or indirectly related with the youth are dependent on each other.

Here we can conclude with respect to Annual income and poverty issues of the youth are dependent on each other as if the annual income is less that raise issue of poverty in the house within the society and throughout the country.

Thus, from the study of different Demographics Factors (Age, Gender, Education, Work Status, Family Type and Income Level), we can say all Demographics Factors and poverty of the youth are interdependent.

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