# A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF URBAN AND RURAL ADOLESCENCE WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR SELF IMAGE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Adolescence is a crucial phase of human developments during which several biological. Psycho-social changes take place biologically, adolescence is defined as the span of life between . The onset of puberty and completion of bone growth the urban late adolescence girls have not shown any sign of relationship between self image and conformity either to parents or pears.

**KEYWORDS**: Adolescence, biological, self image

In the development process of human being there are change at every stage but none so drastic and dramatic as those occurring during adolescence. The child who had been clinging for emotional, social and even Physical security to his parents later find himself as an adolescent in a struggle when these supports are either withdraw or abandoned by him in his search for a new adults identity.

The concept of self is indispensable in the description of one's personality and is an important determinant of behavior by Kumar (1969); Offer (1969) and Purkey,(1970) as well as self concept as that aspect of the phenomenal field which mainly determines individual behavior Snygg and Comb (1949). Self grows and develops in relation to other persons, groups, objects, institutions and values. Every culture has an unwritten list of valued traits, beliefs and motives which it expects its members to possess these characteristics differ with sex, social class and ethic back ground of the person. The child is dependent on his parents for food, protection and emotional supports. He identifies himself with his parents but as he grows, he strives to get himself free from parents.

This process is not an easy one with the onset of adolescence he gets an opportunity to move out into the would of his peers, who belong to his age group and stage. Parents may not be of important as models to imitation and identification and may be replaced by the role models provided by the peer groups whether the adolescents accept the choices made by parents or he agrees with the peer groups depends on several factors such as age sex and socio cultural conditioning. In adolescence self image is another important aspects thought developments of self begins at

birth and continues throughout life but during adolescence the awareness of one's identity related to social status Physical and mantel potentials and sex role become heightened.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Self image is urban group is better than rural group. In view of presents work a comparative study of urban and rural adolescence will boys and girls of 14 to 18 years an age . the investigation will be made on 592 adolescence of Varanasi district, the sample will be as given below.

#### Adolescents (N=592)

A:- Urban (N=300) B:- Rural (N=292)
I )- Male (N=150) I)- Male (N=146)
II)- Female (N=150) II)- Female (N=146)

For the above investigation the adolescent would be contacted in their school & college and would be randomly selected.

Tools to be used Indian adaptation of offer's self image questionnaire (SIQ) by Agrawal and Mishra, (1978). The Indian adaptation of SIQ was selected to measure the adolescent's self Image. The scale is being widely used on Indian adolescents and has been standardized in India after undergoing rigorous methodogical requirements. On item analysis, it was determined that all the items yielded a significantly high index of discrimination. The 't' value worked out of test the discrimination index ranged from 2.284 to 15.70 (Agrawal, 1978).

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Source of Variation	Sum of	D.F.	Mean	F	
	Squares		Squares		
S (Sex )	0.44	1	0.44	0.0217	
L (Locality)	9.84	1	9.84	0.4859**	
S x L (Sex x Locality)	0.20	1	0.20	0.0098	
A (Age )	0.11	1	0.11	0.0009	
S x A (Sex x Age )	0.18	1	0.18	0.083	
L x A (Locality x Age )	0.41	1	0.41	0.020	
S x L x A (Sex x Locality	0.02	1	0.02	0.00098	
x Age )					
Error with in	11821.62	584	20.25		
treatments					

Table 1: Summary of analysis of variance for total self image scores

F. Ratio - 0.0767 Significant at .01 level

To arrive at a dependable generalization the data will be statistically analyzed . For the purpose analysis of variance 't' test was used. Other relevant statistical computations will be carried on at appropriate stage.

## **Analysis of Self Image Scores**

A study of summary of analysis of variance (table,1) for total SI scores indicates that the effect of locality factor on level of Self-image is significant at .01 level. The other main effects and the interaction effects are not significant. An inspection of table,2 indicates that in urban boys, early adolescent group show more Psychological disturbance than late adolescent group. It has also been observed that in the rural group, older adolescents have more realistic plans about their career than the younger group of adolescent, boys and girls of urban population differ significantly on scale -7 i.e. family relations which indicates that girls are having better relations with family members than boys.It may be

concluded that parental self image is positively related in urban group and especially in early adolescent boys. Peer self image is negatively related in rural group and especially in late adolescent girls.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Indian adaptation of self-Image questionnaire (Agrawal, 1978) has been used to measure the level of self Image of adolescents. The test has been widely used and is reliable and valid. Results indicates that adolescents have demonstrated significantly higher conformity to parents than to peers. These finding are interpreted in the light of Indian culture in which joint family system is more common. Hierarchy of authority is maintained. Adolescents are conditioned to respect authority . conformity to parents in Indian culture is considered to be a positive traits.

It has been found that in rural group only girls and in urban group only boys have shown a marked decreases in

Table 2: Urban and rural groups compared for homogeneity on Sub scales of self-image scores

Sub groups compared						Scale					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ULAG vs. RALG	0.85	0.36	2.44	1.30	2.93	2.40	3.01	2.25	1.13	3.5	2.24
ULAB vs. RLAB	1.56	1.45	0.78	0.33	1.91	1.00	0.80	0.57	2.39	1.65	1.67
UEAB vs. REAB	0.22	0.54	1.33	2.00	2.47	0.33	0.68	0.59	4.15	0	2.50
UEAG vs. REAG	1.29	1.98	2.35	2.50	1.20	0.09	3.37	2.14	4.04	2.89	3.78

Significant at .05 level of Confidence

U= URBAN, L=LATE, A=ADOLESCENT, G= GIRL, B= BOY, R= RURAL, E= EARLY

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agreement with parents with growing age. The differences are not significant for other comparisons. Hence, hypothesis is partially supported.

#### **CONCLUSION**

On the basis of different theoretical perspectives and empirical finding it may be concluded that establishment of self identity and interpersonal relations are the crucial issues during adolescence. The self image of urban adolescent is significantly higher than the self image of rural adolescents. It seems that locality factor has a signification effect on developments of self image.

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