

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES OF ADOLESCENTS GIRLS IN SAMASTIPUR DISTRICT OF BIHAR

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Abstract: In India traditionally the household activities are shared by the girls only starting from the adolescent period itself but as affluency increases their share of works is being performed by servant or maid. Therefore present study is an outcome of students of different socio-economic strata of the society. The adolescent girl of government & private school were randomly selected from Pusa block of Samastipur district. A total sample of 60 school going adolescent girls (30each) from government & private school of 13 to 16 year were identified for the purpose of household activities. The maximum participation of government school girls were in brooming, moping, cooking etc & private school students participated in arranging beds and least in gardening and helping younger brother or sister in getting ready. The government school adolescent do more domestic chores than the private school adolescent, which was proved by a significant positive t-test value. This may be attributed due to the fact that there is more educational pressure on the private school adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent, Household Activities, School Students.

Introduction

The Indian culture is still the same while talking about the equality in terms of household activities between boys and girls. Still today there is hardly sharing of household activities by the boys but girls start sharing household activities from the adolescent period itself.

Adolescent is a crucial period for healthy development in both psychological and physical terms. During this period attitude beliefs and values tend to settle into a pattern, out of which emerges the shape and direction of one's life-style. Girls below 19 year of age comprises one quarter of the country's rapidly growing population. For girls, puberty typically occurs between age 12 and 13, while for boys it occurs between age 14 and 15. It is one of the fastest growth periods of a person's life. During this time, physical changes affect the body's nutritional needs, while changes in one's lifestyle may affect eating habits and food choices. For rural India, an adolescent girl can best be defined as the period of engaging extensively in household activities, as a pre-requisite for a good women in future, and also the premature end of education. Girls are often confined to do household work. The domestic burden of girl

child is always higher than the male child. Even the girls are often withdrawn from school to lend a helping hand to her mothers in the household duties. Keeping in mind the above background, the study was formulated with the objective of examining the work pattern with reference to the household activity of adolescent girls in Samastipur district in Bihar.

Material and Method

A total sample of 60 girls of age 13 to 16 years from 8th to 9th standards were selected from government schools and private school of samastipur districts.

Two private and Two Government Schools were selected. General information regarding caste, religion, family size, and types of family as well as their socio-economic status was obtained from each subjects. To measure the household activities a questionnaire was developed. Direct interview method was adopted to collect relevant information from the respondent. The data have been represented in frequency, percentage, mean, SD and t-test table.

Result and Discussion

General information about the subjects has been presented in Table 1. This table inferred that majority of the adolescent i.e., 33.3 percent and 50 percent from government and private school were of the age of 14 years followed by 40 percent and 26.6 percent of 15 years age group .The table 1 further showed that 23.3 and 20 percent of adolescent from government and private school were of 13 years and 6.6 percent were of 16 years.

Table 1 also showed that 50 percent of adolescents from both the government and private school studying in VIIIth and IXth class & majority of the adolescents i.e., 53.3 percent from government school and 63.3 percent from private school were non-vegetarian followed by 13.3 percent and 20 percent lacto-vegetarian. The vegetarian from government school constitute 33.3 percent and from private school 13.3 percent. The Ovo-vegetarian of government school was nil and private school constitute 6.6 percent.

Table 1. General information of the subjects

Particulars	(N=60)			
	Government school students (30)		Private school students (30)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.Age(years)				
13	7	23.3	6	20
14	10	33.3	15	50
15	12	40	8	26.6
16	1	6.6	1	6.6
2.Education				
8 th	15	50	15	50
9 th	15	50	15	50
3.Food habits				
Vegetarian	10	33.3	4	13.3
Non-vegetarian	16	53.3	19	63.3
Ovo-vegetarian	0	0	1	6.6
Lacto-vegetarian	4	13.3	6	20

Table 2 .Household activity of the subject

Parameters	(N=60)			
	Government (30)		Private (30)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Domestic work				
Brooming	25	83.3	20	66.6
Moping	14	46.6	2	6.6
Cleaning clothes	20	66.6	15	50
Cleaning utensils	24	80	19	63.3
Vegetables cutting	25	83.3	23	76.6
Cooking	27	90	20	66.6
Arranging bed	25	83.3	24	80
Gardening	0	0	0	0
Helping younger brother or sister in getting ready	3	10	0	0
parental seva	9	30	5	16.6

The table 2. shows the participation of government and private school adolescent in domestic work. The maximum participation i.e.,90 percent in cooking followed by 83.3 percent of the subjects from government school in brooming, vegetable cutting and arranging bed while the

nil in gardening & the maximum subjects i.e., 80.0 percent from private school participated in arranging beds and nil in gardening and helping younger brother or sister in getting ready.

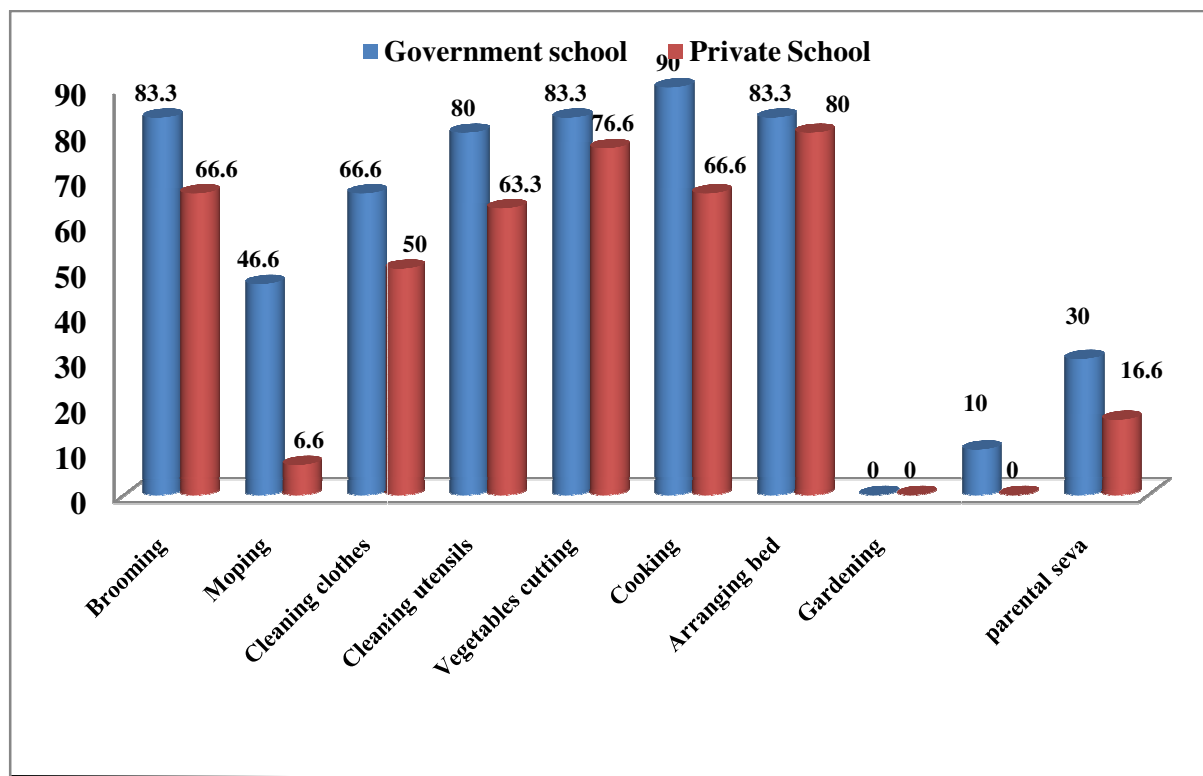


Fig. 1. Domestic works done by government and private school adolescents

Table 3. Difference between household activities done by private and government school students

	Mean \pm SD	Difference (t-test)
Government	19.11 \pm 8.50	3.69**
Private	14.22 \pm 9.35	

*Significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 3 showed that the government school adolescent do more domestic chores than the private school adolescent. The t-test value is positive and highly significant. This may be attributed to the fact that there is more pressure of study on the private school students. Hence they attain school, coaching, and give their time in fruitful activities. Their parents are more conscious about their career while the government school adolescents parent are not that much worried for their daughter's career. Rather they begin in getting their daughters trained for future homemakers. Hence they are engaged in studies along with domestic chores.

Conclusion

In the years, when importance has to be given to education and future career, the emphasis of the parent's of government school students is on carrying out domestic activities and fulfilling parents expectations. This may be due to the fact that private school adolescent parent's were more educated and economically sound than the government school students hence there is more educational pressure on the private school adolescent girls than the government ones.

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