

ASPIRATION OF YOUTH IN CHENNAI SLUMS

Richard M. P¹ & S. Arul Prasad²

¹*Research Scholar, Research & Development Centre, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India*

²*Research Supervisor, Research & Development Centre, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India & Associate Professor, Department of Rural Development Science, Arul Anandar College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India*

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ABSTRACT

A slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. It is to be noted that more than half of the Indian population will live in urban areas by 2020 and nearly one-third of this urban population will be slum dwellers. For the purpose of Census, slums have been categorized and defined into three types namely a) Notified Slums, b) Recognized Slums, c) Identified Slums. Aspiration is hope or ambition of achieving something. The aspirations of youth keep changing from school to college life. The youth pursuing their graduation or post graduation and working in the age group between eighteen to twenty-four years of age from Zone 8 slum recognized by the slum clearance board alone are the respondents. A number of thirty samples by using simple random sampling method were used for the research. A majority of the respondents had a high level of problems during their schooling but despite that, they had a good opinion about their schools. A majority of them had a good interpersonal relationship with friends and parents. A small number of respondent's aspiration remained the same as police for male respondents and as a teacher for female respondents. However, for a majority of them, the aspiration kept changing from their schooling to college. While parents were the major inspiration for some of the respondents, followed by them were the teachers who were the inspiration to some. But in this fast technological world, many of the respondents are addicted to the internet culture and hence the respondent's aspiration gets changed with the current trending.

KEY WORDS: *Aspiration, Inspiration, Notified Slums, Identified Slums, Interpersonal Relationship*

INTRODUCTION

A slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. While slums differ in size and other characteristics from country to country, most lack reliable sanitation services, a supply of clean water, reliable electricity, and other basic services. As per census 2011, roughly 1.37 crore households, or 17.4% of urban Indian households lived in a slum i.e., nearly one in every six urban Indian residents lives in a slum, It is to be noted that more than half of the Indian population will live in urban areas by 2020 and nearly one third of this urban population will be slum dwellers. For the purpose of Census, slums have been categorized and defined into three types namely a) Notified Slums, b) Recognized Slums, c) Identified Slums. Aspiration is hope or ambition of achieving something. Aspiration is a strong desire to achieve something high or great. Youth, specifically boys, have developed aspirations from their school life to become a Police Personnel. On the other hand, girls have developed an interest to become a teacher. This aspiration which they get into their life is usually from their teachers, parents, and neighbors. Few of the youth have

got the natural interest of getting into government positions by writing competitive examinations. Their expectations or aspiration is the government job. The aspirations of youth keep changing from school to college life. At the time of their college, their aspiration totally gets changed. Some of them aim at becoming even a businessman. However, as formal education is affected to most of the youth, they are trying their level best to involve in income generating activities in order to sustain their families at the next level, but they are unable to succeed in these areas due to having no experience or opportunity for education and training in business-related activities.

Aim of the Study

To study the Aspiration of youth in Chennai slums.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the Socio-Economic profile of the youth of slums in Chennai
- To know the Aspiration among the youth of slums in Chennai

Research Design & Sampling

The researcher adopted Descriptive research design. The youth pursuing their graduation or post graduation and working in the age group between eighteen to twenty-four years of age from Zone 8 slum recognized by the slum clearance board alone are the respondents. A total of 30 samples were identified and collected by using simple random sampling method. In zone 8 one housing board Osankulam and one tenement slum New boopathy Nagar were identified for the research. In order to know the Aspiration among the youth of slums in Chennai, a self-prepared questionnaire prepared by the researcher was used as the primary data source through an interview schedule method. Socio-demographic details of the respondent and their economic background were included in it.

Basic Data

Table 1

S.No	Gender	Frequency(F)	Percent (%)
1	Female	17	56.7
2	Male	13	43.3
	Total	30	100.0

The above table, shows that more than 58.7 % of the respondents are female, whereas 43.3percent of them were male respondents.

Table 2

S.No	Age	F	%
1	18-20	19	63.3
2	21-24	11	36.7
	Total	30	100.0

From the above table it is revealed that the majority 63.3% of the respondents belong to the age group of 18-20 years, while 36.7% of them were in the age group of 21.24 years.

Table 3

S.No	Education	F	%
1	PG	11	36.7
2	UG	19	63.3
	Total	30	100.0

From the above table make it is clear that majority 63.3% of the respondents were studying undergraduate level and 36.7% of them were studying postgraduate level.

SALIENT FINDINGS

Table 4

S.No	Level of problems	F	%
1	Very High	4	13.3
2	High	21	70.0
3	Medium	4	13.3
4	Low	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0

A vast majority 70% of the respondents reported that they faced problems during their school days in high level, while 13.3% of them have faced both very high and medium level respectively the remaining 3.3% of them faced very low level.

Table 5

S.No	Opinion about School	F	%
1	Very Good	13	43.3
2	Good	12	40.0
3	Medium	1	3.3
4	Poor	1	3.3
5	Very Poor	3	10.0
	Total	30	100.0

Nearly half 43.3% of the respondents reported that they had a very good opinion about their school environment, while 40 % of them had a good opinion 10% of them had a very poor opinion and the remaining 3.3% of them experienced medium and poor level.

Table 6

S.No	Opinion about College	F	%
1	Very Good	6	20.0
2	Good	16	53.3
3	Medium	7	23.3
4	Poor	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0

More than half 53.3% of the respondents reported that they had a good opinion about their college environment, while 23.3 % of them had an opinion on medium level 20% of them had a very good opinion and the remaining 3.3% of them had experienced a poor condition.

Table 7

S.No	Subject Learning at School	F	%
1	Very Good	5	16.7
2	Good	19	63.3
3	Medium	1	3.3
4	Poor	2	6.7
5	Very Poor	3	10.0
	Total	30	100.0

A majority 63.3% of the respondents reported that they had a good subject learning during their school days, whereas 16.7 % of them had an opinion about medium level, 10% of them had very poor and remaining 6.7% of them experienced poor level.

Table 8

S.No	Subject Learning at College	F	%
1	Very Good	5	16.7
2	Good	19	63.3
3	Medium	1	3.3
4	Poor	2	6.7
5	Very Poor	3	10.0
	Total	30	100.0

A majority 60% of the respondents reported that they had very good subject learning during their college days, whereas 33.3 % of them had an opinion about the good level and remaining 6.7% of them were at medium level.

Table 9

S.No	Interpersonal Relationship in School	F	%
1	Very Good	9	30.0
2	Good	18	60.0
3	Poor	1	3.3
4	Very Poor	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

A majority 60% of the respondents reported that they had a good level of interpersonal relationship with their friends during school days, whereas 30.0 % of them had a very good level of interpersonal relationship and the remaining a very less percent of them were in poor and in very poor level.

Table 10

S.No	Interpersonal Relationship with Friends	F	%
1	Very Good	16	53.3
2	Good	8	26.7
3	Poor	4	13.3
4	Very Poor	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

More than 53.3% of the respondents reported that they had a very good level of interpersonal relationship with their friends during college days, whereas 30.0 % of them had a very good level of interpersonal relationship and the remaining a very less percent of them were in poor and in very poor level.

Table 11

S.No	Interpersonal Relationship with Parents During School Days	F	%
1	Very Good	12	40.0
2	Good	12	40.0
3	Medium	3	10.0
4	Poor	1	3.3
5	Very Poor	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

More than one third 40% of the respondents reported that they were in a very good level and in a good level of interpersonal relationship with their parents during school days, whereas 10 % of them had a medium level of interpersonal relationship and the remaining a very less percent of them were in poor and in very poor level.

Table 12

S.No	Interpersonal Relationship with Parents During College Days	F	%
1	Very Good	7	23.3
2	Good	11	36.7
3	Medium	4	13.3
4	Poor	6	20.0
5	Very Poor	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

More than one third 36.7% of the respondents reported that they had a very good level of interpersonal relationship with their parents during school days, whereas 23.3 % of them had good level of interpersonal relationship while 20% of them had a poor level the remaining a very less percent of them were in medium and in very poor level.

Table 13

S.No	Travel Distance to Educational Institutions	F	%
1	Less Than 1 Kilo Meters	2	6.7
2	1-3 Kilo Meters	14	46.7
3	3-5 Kilo Meters	8	26.7
4	Above 5 Kilo Meters	5	16.7
5	Above 8 Kilo Meters	1	3.3
	Total	30	100.0

More than one third 46.7% of the respondents reported that their travel distance to their Educational institution was between one to three kilometres from their home, while 26.7 % reported that their travel distance was between three to five kilometres 20% of the respondents travelled a distance above five kilometres. And the remaining 6.7% travelled less than one kilometre.

Table 14

S.No	Interpersonal Relationship with School Teacher	F	%
1	Very Good	5	16.7
2	Good	9	30.0
3	Medium	4	13.3
4	Poor	8	26.7
5	Very Poor	4	13.3
	Total	30	100.0

One third 30% of the respondents reported that they had a good level of interpersonal relationship with their teachers during school days, while 26.7 % of them had a poor level of interpersonal relationship, 16.7% of them had a very good level and the remaining 13.3% of them were in medium and in very poor level.

Table 15

S.No	Interpersonal Relationship with College Teacher	F	%
1	Very Good	7	23.3
2	Good	14	46.7
3	Medium	4	13.3
4	Poor	1	3.3
5	Very Poor	4	13.3
	Total	30	100.0

More than one third 46.7% of the respondents reported that they had a good level of interpersonal relationship with their teachers during college days, whereas 23.3 % of them had a very good level of interpersonal relationship, 13.3% of them had a medium level and the remaining a very less percent of them were in poor level.

Table 16

S.No	Working Environment	F	%
1	Very good	7	23.3
2	Good	5	16.7
3	Medium	11	36.7
4	Poor	5	16.7
5	Very Poor	2	6.7
	Total	30	100.0

More than one third 36.7% of the respondents reported that they had a medium level of working environment condition, whereas 23.3 % of them had a very good level of working environment condition, 16.7% of them had a good level and the remaining a very less percent of them were working in poor level Environment.

Table 17

S.No	A1(Aspiration during School)	F	%
1	Police	2	6.7
2	Teacher	5	16.7
3	Doctor	9	30.0
4	Others	14	46.7
	Total	30	100.0

More than one third 46.7% of the respondents reported that they wanted to become in other types of professional works during their school days, while 30% of them aspired to become as a doctor, 16.7% of them reported as teachers and the remaining 6.7% of aspired of becoming as a policeman.

Table 18

S.No	A2(Inspiration for Aspiration)	F	%
1	Teacher	4	13.3
2	Parents	4	13.3
3	Relatives	4	13.3
4	Others	18	60.0
	Total	30	100.0

A majority 60% of the respondents reported that they got their inspiration from others, 13.3% of them reported it from teachers, parents, and relatives for their inspiration respectively.

Table 19

S.No	A3(Aspiration during College)	F	%
1	Police	5	16.7
2	Teacher	6	20.0
3	Businessman	3	10.0
4	Others	16	53.3
	Total	30	100.0

More than half 53.3% of the respondents reported that others were their Aspiration during their college days, while 20% of them reported as becoming teachers, 16.7% of them reported as becoming police and the remaining 10% of them aspired to become a businessman.

Table 20

S.No	A4(Inspiration for Aspiration)	F	%
1	Teacher	9	30.0
2	Parents	12	40.0
3	Relatives	2	6.7
4	Others	7	23.3
	Total	30	100.0

A majority 40% of respondents reported that they were inspired by their parents, while 30% of them got inspired from their teachers, 23.3% of them got inspired by others and the remaining 6.7% of them from relatives.

CONCLUSIONS

The aspirations of youth keep changing from school to college life. The others in the option included celebrities, sports stars, and leaders of the country. But in this fast technological world, many of the respondents are addicted to the internet culture and hence the respondent's aspiration gets changed with the current trending. Proper guidance at the time of pursuing their school education with the proper usage of the internet is the best way to design the career path of the student community.

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