

Study of Correlation between the Socioeconomic Status and Psychological Well-Being of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribal Adolescents

Dr. Vikas K. Rohit ^{1*}

ABSTRACT

The research works on marginalized groups are key important in our country for betterment of the every individuals. The present studies covered with the major of knowing the relationship between the socioeconomic status and psychological well-being of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe adolescents of Gujarat. In the research total 480 respondents were taken from the Gujarat with using the simple random sampling technique; and two standardised tool were used for the collecting data i.e. socioeconomic status and psychological wellbeing developed by Singh, Shyam and Kumar & Bhogle and Prakash respectively. The studies outcomes observed as the adolescents from the scheduled castes and tribes of Gujarat have a positive relationship between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being.

Keywords: *Socioeconomic status, Psychological well-being, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe adolescents*

Investing in India's demographic dividend is the best way to realize the economic potential of this population group. A fifth of the population is an adolescent, and every third is a young person between 10 and 24 years old. To realize the economic potential of this cohort, it is imperative to understand the realities facing young India. It is always focused on issues related to teens and young people of the country in addition to presenting the age-group distribution of the population in the Census.

Social, economic, and psychological status play key roles in the development of our youth and adolescents. The reason for this interest is that many high-income families provide their children with a variety of amenities, products, parental actions, and social contacts, which enable them to reach their full potential. It is also important to note that many low-income families face challenges because they lack access to resources, experiences, and opportunities.

"Adolescence" is defined as a stage of transition from childhood to adulthood. It is from the Latin word "Adolescere", which means "to grow, to mature". It is a significant transition between

¹ Post- Doctoral Fellow, DAIC, MoSJE (GOI), Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat, India.

*Corresponding Author

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childhood and adulthood. Although not universally accepted, WHO has defined it as spanning between 10 to 19 years in age.

Objectives

1. To measure the correlation between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being of SC/ST adolescents.

Hypothesis

1. It is predicted that there is no relationship between SC/ST adolescents' socioeconomic status and psychological well-being.

Sample

In Gujarat state, 480 respondents were selected through the simple random sampling method. Out of which 120 scheduled caste and 120 scheduled tribe male and female respondents were selected.

Tools information:

In this research, the following two standardized tools were used with the health measurement index developed by the researcher for collecting data.

Personal information sheet: A personal information schedule was designed for the purpose of collecting personal data with regard to the socio-demographic details of caste, gender, area, and family, along with other necessary information to support the study.

Socio-economic status scale: The socioeconomic tool was developed and standardized by Singh, Shyam, and Kumar (2006). This scale has twenty-five statements that are related to measuring the family type-size of family), educational qualification with family members, monetary items (i.e., income, saving, IT, and deposits), monthly expenses related to entertainment, housing type-area), real estate (i.e., agri-land holding, residential plots and size, shops with their area), social status, and household possessions.

Psychological well-being scale: The Psychological Well-Being Inventory was designed by Bhogle and Prakash (1995). The scale has total 28 statements with 13 psychological well-being factors, which you have to response by considering the right indicator. In the scale two types of alternatives given: "Yes" or "No". Also the scale having positive and negative statements is outlined and there is maximum "28" score and a minimum "0" score.

Statistical technique

The Karl Pearson's product-moment correlation method was used to measure the relation between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being of tribal adolescents.

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RESULTS OF CORRELATION

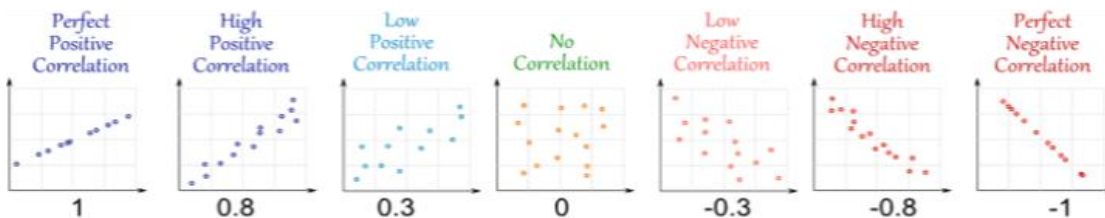
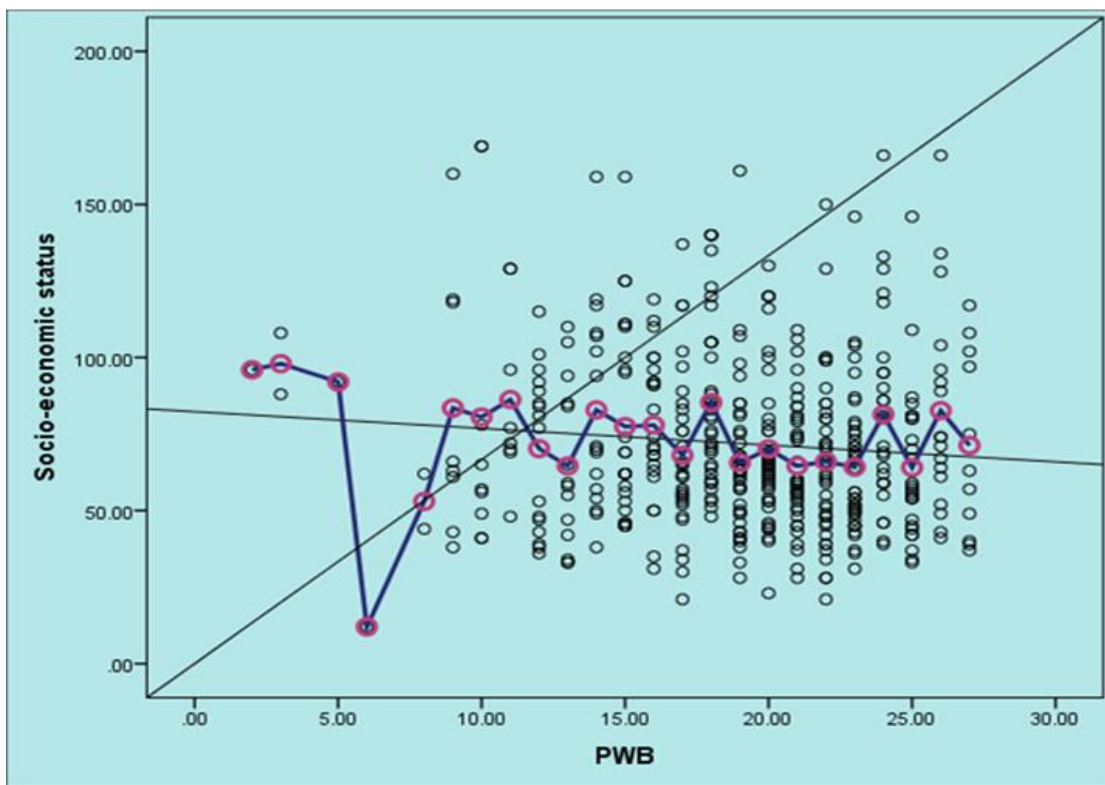
Correlation between the socioeconomic status and psychological well-being of SC/ST adolescents.

Table no.01

Correlated variables	Psychological well-being	Significant level
Socioeconomic status	0.090	*

Scatter plot no. 01

Showing the correlation between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being



Above table and scatter plot explain the correlations between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being in tribal adolescents. The obtained correlation value is 0.090, and it was

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found to be a crucially significant positive relationship between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being. A positive correlation means that as one variable's ratio increases, another variable also increases, and in the same way, as one variable's ratio decreases, the other one also decreases. Therefore, as the tribal adolescent's socioeconomic status increased, their psychological well-being also increased, and as the first decreased, the second also decreased.

CONCLUSION:

It is essential to conduct research on marginalized groups to better understand their needs and to make necessary changes that will further empower them in the future. According to the studies, adolescents from the scheduled castes and tribes of Gujarat have a positive relationship between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being. It has been shown that if socioeconomic conditions improve, psychological well-being is also increased, and if socioeconomic status declines or if there is no improvement, psychological well-being decreases as well.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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