Family Norms and Its Impact on Indian Youth

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Abstract: In 21st century the process of globalization have augmented, especially in India with coming of liberalization. Indian societies are being affected by it both negatively as well as positively. This paper will be covering two most important element of Indian society i.e. Family and Youth. In recent times, the pattern of family life is changing, there norms, attitudes towards there children have become moderate as compared to earlier times This paper will give an insight into how globalization has effected youth and family both and what challenges both of them has to face in context to globalization. The evaluation is based on secondary sources as well as on primary data collected through questionnaire, interview schedule methods.

Keywords: **Family Norms, Youth, Globalization, Liberalization, Modernization**

INTRODUCTION:

MacIver (1977) in his book has discussed that in early times people had community life even before they had any proper language developed that's why he refers man as a cultural animal. Many sociologist have always emphasized on the importance of marriage and family as complimentary institution and also the permanent one because of their biological foundation. The institution of marriage exists in several forums. Ahuja (1993) is also of the opinion that family is an important instituion all over the world. It is an unavoidable and most important instition in any human society though the shape and form of the family may vary from society to society for example its smallest unit is known as the nuclear family and consists of a husband, wife and their children. Any family larger than this is called joint or extended family.

 Family is "a group of persons united by ties of marriage, blood or adoption, constituting a single household; interacting and communicating with each other in respective social roles of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister; and creating and maintaining a common culture by (Burgess & Locke, 1950).

Family has been the most famous subject to be studied by sociologist and anthropologist. Family is known for procreation and also for the socialization of the newly born baby. Many studies have been made to study the shape, form and structures of family and how it changes with the time. These studies analysis's another important factors related to family which is caste and kinship in larger perspectives. Sastry (1985) has discussed family in very detailed manner and focused on the change which happened in family and how family structures have changed i.e. transition of family from joint to nuclear, its causes, its importance and difference between the two. In earlier times the basic unit of Hindu society was joint family because most of the people use to live in joint family.

In recent times, the pattern of family life is changing, there norms, attitudes towards their children have become moderate as compared to earlier times. Today parents do not apply most of the norms and rules on their children which they have witnessed in their childhood so children most of the children differ in the attitudes and values from their parents. Consequently, they find themselves unprepared and at a loss for as to the manner in which they must grapple with the problems they face in relating to their unstable and expressive adolescent children. Many families because of it do not have smooth family life and most of them remain in the state of confusion nd ambiguity. Earlier Indian society as compared to the present Indian Societies have lot of difference in terms of kinship patterns. The kinship and caste structures are changing under the impact of Industrialization and modernization. The traditional links between caste and occupation is fast disappearing. Also, the diversification and secularization of occupations have increased in recent times in India. In addition, the State has adopted a series of measures to tackle the problem of unemployment and fruitfully utilize its manpower resources. These factors, understandably, have brought about a gradual change in Indian family structure (Sastry, 1985, p. 204).

Impact of All Zation's on the Family in India:

Globalization The discourse over globalization is a recurrent preoccupation today. Its meaning varies with both individual and the context. Globalization is projected as a powerful driver of growth and is widely believed to have the potential for all-round development of humanity, in a free and liberating environment. In the words of Nobel laureate economist Stieglitz is of the view that though globalization has done good to the world by making countries closer to each other in terms of economy, politics, trade and commerce, culture, communication has become so easy but he also warns that despite all the positives traits of globalization we must not ignore its cons than globalization will not succeed in promoting development but will continue to create poverty and instability. If we will not take care of problems which are barrier to our country's development than globalization will also not save us from future miseries(Stieglitz, 2002, pp. 248-249).Giddens,(1990) has defined globalization as "the intensification of worldwide social relationships, which link distant places in such a way those local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa"(p.64).

The past few decades of all the factors of globalization and the speedy growth of information technology have produced numerous challenges on different segments of societies everywhere. It has been argued that any development resulting from globalization should be seen not merely as economic development, but also in terms of how it influence the relationship within the family as well as all other social and cultural aspects of life in a society. The problem posed to global society today ranges from survival to sustainable development and peace (Somayaji & Somayaji, 2006, p. 336). The impact of globalization on the Indian family may be viewed in two ways.

With the rapid growth of globalization and many Asian economies and introduction of youth to foreign goods, services and information has given birth to the new concept of an international youth culture. The spread of western notions and cultures have made this possible and many Indian traditions have started being affected by it. In earlier times due to modernization approach many ill practices like sati pratha, child marriage have been vanished for good but all the modern notion are not positive for Indian societies leaving few. developing communication technologies have enabled many young people from countries large and small to access information that may otherwise have been unavailable. Indian youth have become sandwiched between the modernity and traditionalism and many times they have to face many constraints for there will by there parents.

Most of the youth family In India faces problems in there relation with current youth in terms of abiding family norms and traditions because they experience clash between traditional and modern norms and values. A youth is a phase between child and adulthood i.e. youth is the one who neither can be considered as child nor fully matured adulthood so he is somewhere in between but he has some characteristics of both child and adult. In some situation he is seen as child and in some he beholds the characteristics of adult. But it is very important to give attention to nurturing of youth in right way because whole country future is dependent on them. Youth if treated in a right way can become a strength for any country but at the same time if not given much emphasis then same can become a liability upon country too. The term youth is often associated with vibrancy, joyfulness, enthusiasm and passion because youth are vulnerable and they have immense powerhouse storage in them. They can be easily molded that why it has been suggested to pay proper attention to them from very beginning .They are curious so they easily learn new things, it is the age where they use there potentials build them and at larger context help there countries to grow and develop. Youth can play vital role in making country powerful, prosperous and developed. The Indian government has launched various programs to ensure that every child in the country gets education. The very first step towards building strong youth is to impart education.

Parents and teachers play a vital role to impart education to youth making them not only right human being but also a responsible citizen of the country when they grow up.\ India has a pool of young talented people who are making the country proud in different fields. The contribution of the Indian youth in the field of Information Technology is known to all. Many medals and laurels have been brought by the youth to the country making the country proud on all the global platforms but the bitter reality is that we have very small population of youth doing this, as most of the youth are trapped in the chain of poverty, unemployment . many of the youth because of being unemployed and poor choose wrong means to earn which results in destroying thereby whole life. The selection of this topic is extremely relevant, perhaps young people are the ones intensely affected by globalization and in my view they are also influencing globalization process.

Youth and globalization are both affecting each other and getting influenced by each other. Youth is not merely a passive receiver to the globalization rather they have larger role to play in this force and also makes many changes in it with their influences. Many youth are active in the processes which take place around the world like social justice, humanity programmers and so on. I also see youth facing negative consequences of globalization in employment, education, gender discrimination particularly for those who are living under vulnerable conditions in low income countries. Globalization has emerged as one of the most frequently used term of which there is no universally acceptable definition derived from the term "global" which implies covering the globe. It aims for the

establishment of a borderless world. With the opening up of the border came the liberalization of the economy in 1991. It did help government temporarily meet its emergent need of foreign exchange but it had had a dialectical impact Indian social structure.

The traditional Indian society remains sandwiched between modernity of globalization and traditionalism of its culture and has impacted every section of the society. However the trajectory of impact on today's youth has been colossal. Then trajectory of impact on today's youth reflects in their dilemmas - culture of their own, clicking selfies, going to pubs, restaurants, late night parties have been rising. Sociology of Youth cannot be more relevant than now in light of vast growth of youth population in India. In fact an estimated 70 cores of people in India would be under the age of 29 in about seven to eight years that is by 2020. It is predicted that unless they have some constructive job facilities, educational and vocational trainings, they may create a volatile situations leading to unknown disastrous.

 Primary relations for youth have undergone change – often narcissist, disconnected and disjointed . Technology and Social media becomes the new teacher of Social values. Multiple Social networking site's "Live Features'" of face book and instagram have made their private lives public and vulnerable.

Engagement in there virtual world is the norm of the day. Every other youth is seen clicking selfies everywhere including dangerous locations resulting in many losses of lives on daily basis. Games like Blue whale has been proved as disastrous yet across the world the younger generation remains addicted. Careless behavior, brands consciousness , premarital sex, live-in-relations are some of the common features that can describes youth of today's generation. They remain disconnected and disengaged in family spaces and relations.

Now-a-days though youth sound secular and their attitudes towards caste and religion looks reformed ; however it has not deterred many of them from becoming orthodox traditional. The public and private space still remains 'distanciated' . They are likely to go in for inter-caste and inter-religious marriages yet religious ideology spurs venom in public spaces.

Though India once was known for its heterogeneity of culture but today due to globalization and global village concept, youth are seen to pursue homogenous culture ex: craze of foreign brands, foreign pop music and junk foods among youth across the states in India. Indian Bollywood movies have also contributed in making youth this way as most of the movies though with Indian plot, actors and actresses are shot in foreign destinations, there are seen wearing western dresses, eating and drinking western foods like chowmein and pepsi etc. Bollywood has also been seen encouraging plastic beauty concept and zero size figure where outer beauty is pictured as more important than inner beauty. Today both male and female youth are more conscious about their outer appearance and do not hesitate to go under the knife to fit into the scale of so called fashion.

Youth is seen as a as biggest and most vulnerable consumer for the market., Globalization offers clear economic opportunities and benefits, but comes with substantial social costs that often appear to affect young people disproportionately, given their tenuous transitional status within an uncertain and rapidly evolving global context. The opportunities are immense but distractions are larger.

Review of Literature:

 Sigmund Freud is known as father of Pschychiatry , his Theory of Personality Development: emphasized on the ides that how the early life experiences of child accounts for their future personality. The experiences which children have in their initial lives gets repeated in there whole life and their complete personality is shaped on that. According to Freud, each individual goes through various stages of psychosexual development and how an individual progresses through these shapes his/her personality. Freud suggested that a normal individual's personality consists of three components the Id, Ego, and Superego. Along with that Freud also describe the number of developmental stages, in which a normal individual passes and learn informally various activities, which is the need of every life stage.

George Herbert Mead's Theory of 'Self': G.H. Mead, the famous philosopher and psychologist, stated that 'the individual, largely through interaction, becomes aware of himself'. He gave the term "Role Playing" by which he meant that an individual understand its personality by actually playing role of other personality and this process is referred as Role playing where by doing so an individual gets clear picture of himself. So basically he argued that an individual gets insight of his own personality by playing other roles in society. An individual sees himself with others people opinion by putting himself in other people place and then imagining what their reaction might be. By others Mean meant that his parents, any family members, people living in society or anyone close to him.

W.I. Thomas's theory of the 'Definition of the Situation': The views of W. I. Thomas about the process of socialization can be understood by an analysis of his theory of "the definition of the situation. "According to Thomas, the situation in which the child finds himself has already been defined for him. Here he talks about the socialization process where a newly born child is made to learn the collective behavior of the society. He is made familiar with the values, norms and acceptable behavior of the society. In the process a child is learn to sacrifice their own will for the sake of family, society. He is introduced to legal behavior, what is right and what is wrong. The child all his life through this process continuously learns the informal , formal values and behavior. In every stage of his life he learns something new and the family and society tries there level best to teach the rightful thing to the child. He is expected to behave and act according to the group to which he belongs and all the rituals, legal behavior, acceptable norms are taught to the child by the member of that group. Thomas argued that, by definitions within the family, by playmates, in the school, by formal instruction, and by signs of approval and disapproval, the child, that is, the growing member learns the norms of his society. Thomas puts emphasis on socialization and shows how important this whole process is and how it plays an significant role in shaping the personality and life of an individual from child to his old age. These collective representations or social values directly or indirectly mould the character and the behavior of the new-born child.

Mishra (1993) describes Indian society has become sandwiched between traditional and modernity still the traditional aspect of society still at larger context hold back the modernity forces. Though the present youth are getting modernized but still the traditional roots are making there life complex to larger extend and many times it creates the situation of ambiguity for them. There is lot of generation gap occurring between the older people of society and younger ones because the former may perceive the youth as impatient and over demanding while the latter may perceive the old to be obstinate, unresponsive and reluctant to accept the changing realities. His study come to the conclusion that youth today are ill-directed and have been thrown to their bewilderment into the realm of role crisis at the expectation as well as at the performance level. Inherent contradistinctions and marked contra indications have become the salient attribute of the youth in general.

Chandra (2015) describes youth as most vocal and vociferous section of society. They are active, energetic and vivacious.. In comparison between urban youth and rural youth he found that rural section of youth are more religious minded than urban youth and 66.7% of urban youth and 24.7% of rural youth do not follow the caste rituals.

International Youth Day is celebrated on 12 August and in India it is celebrated on 12 January, birthday of Swami Vivekananda. India will be youngest Country in coming 2020 year (cf. Hindu article, April 2013) therefore if becomes even more important to understand the varied impact of globalization on youth in India.

Youth have been defined as those aged 15 to 29 in the national youth policy (GOI,2014). This age-group constitutes 27.5% of India's population. The 2011 Census counted 563 million young people from 10 to 35, according to the 12th Five-Year Plan Vol. II (2013). Youth are the future leaders of India, youth is a transition stage between adolescence and adulthood. Indian society is moving from a rigid to a liberal and democratic system . (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com)

As early as in the 1940's Mukherjee (1945) analyzed problems of youth in sociological terms. He refers youth not as citizens but only marginal beings. On one side there is family control and on other, the uncertainties of the world anarchic, pell mell and uncontrolled. In between come the youth. The specialty of the Indian students consists in the fact that in his case while the family control is extremely well defined in its conventions, his economical future is very dark.

Erikson (1998) viewed personality development as a continuous process through viable stages. That is personality development is an ongoing process from birth to death. Erikson divides the process of personality development into eight stages. Infancy, Early childhood, Play age ,School age, Adolescence/Youth, Adulthood, Old age. Erikson has argued that youth is a period of preparation for adult roles such as becoming an earning member, parent, citizen etc. This period of preparation called by Erikson as "*Psychological moratorium*" is a socially sanctioned intermediary period between childhood and adulthood during which the individual experiments with a member of roles, values, norms and ideologies. According to Erikson, youth development is possible for only those classes and categories of youth who get a period for preparation or experimentation.

Mehta (1971) in his book analyzed the problems of youth in changing world while Lakshminarayana (1985) in his study of college youth made a modest attempt to understand the various challenges they encountered in their daily life , focusing on the factors that were functional and dysfunctional for the progress of the society. The study also tried to show how far present education is functional in bringing changes in the value-orientation and behaviour pattern of youth. This study revealed the changing value-orientations, from tradition to modernity.

Pandey (1974) in his study revealed that college students are undergoing significant changes in their patterns of behavior. They are becoming aware of their role in modern society.

Pandey (1984) argues that youth in the Indian society is placed in an very precarious positions as normally he is treated as a child and frequently expected to play the adult role by virtue of which his position in the society becomes that of "marginal man'. By marginal man he meant that human being who are emotionally instable and sensitive. They tend to unbalanced behavior to either boisterous or shyness, exhibiting too much tension and frequent shift between extremes of contradictory behavior.

Sinha (1979) in his study on the young and old found that there is ambiguity of role models and values in the case of Indian youth. Sinha found that young did not accept the memo of old generation as their models for the youth.

Sinha (1977) in his paper points out that Indian youth, especially college youth face a crisis of role-models. They do not know what to select and what not to select. It is argued here that the crisis in role-models is more among backward castes, Muslims, women and rural people than among forward castes, Hindus, men and urban youth. Obviously, the former are more alienated in the educational system than the later.

Nayar (2005) discuss that youth migration. In the era of globalization and industrialization many youth for the employment purpose or for studies generally leave their hometown and move to bigger cities with better opportunities. Though many youth achieve there goal but most of the youth after migrating from there birth place to completely new place get exposed to uncertainties, anxieties, variety of stresses of alienation, isolation, sometimes discrimination and challenges for adaptation to the culture they move in. Many youth's migration have negative impact on them and does not proofs to be fruit full to them. Sometimes they are not able to adjust to the new life and becomes vulnerable to many ill things of the cities.

Subaiya (2008) in her paper argues that in popular media , there is now a sense that sex before marriage is on the rise with the social and economical change brought about by globalization. It has been found in many researches that the increasing globalization has made youth familiar to the western culture which has resulted in change of youth's outlook towards marriage ,premarital sex and in most of the cases the youth of 21st century are okay with premarital sex now, many youth when in committed relationship do not hesitate to involve in physical intimacy with each other which make them vulnerable to various STDs and other problems. Despite of change in outlook towards premarital sex the knowledge about sex education still remains low. Today also many youth still feels hesitant to discuss there sexual or relationship issues with there family members. The increasing exposure of youth to western culture is thought to have effected a change in moral attitudes towards sex before marriage. The pre marital sex is entering popular culture and is reflected in the mainstream Hindi movies which had the protagonists played by popular actors, living together and having a child before marrying each other. She also argues that knowledge and awareness of STDs is low in Indian populations which later on have very bad consequences on youth's health.

Verma and Chandra (2009), found that students in India do not have proper channel of getting sex education and usually they get half baked information on sex and human sexuality from different unauthentic sources and how important it is to provide sex education in India as it would enable them to lead healthy lives and learn important life skills to manage sexual relations in their future lives and respect their bodies.

Appadurai (1996) in his book argues that there are more choices now in front of younger generation and this has changed the family institutions, gender practices, and cultural understandings in India. On the impact of globalization, he emphasize that international media circulate western definition of authoritative masculinity and desirable feminists that often change the concept of male dominance.

Chandra (2013) is of the view that Skill development through vocational education is required to cope up with the opportunities and challenges of employment in the new economic order. Many a times not because of poverty or absence of formal education but because of relative state of skill deprivation that pushes youth back in job market.

Hochschild (1998) in his article analyzed that shooting of Indian bollywood movies with an Indian plot generally are not in India rather in foreign location. Most of them show modern culture in them like hero and heroine wearing western dresses, eating Japanese food, consuming mineral water and huge quantities of drinks like Pepsi and cola. So what we have in end in Indian Film, India without Indian traits in it. He further argues that globalization should be an exchange among equals in which culture borrows from each other judiciously and selectively, and where what crosses borders most easily are not brand names but good ideas. In today's world creating this will not be easy.

Narayana (2007) discuss how globalization has resulted into Desankritisation as while some lower caste people are making serious efforts to sansktrise with a view to obtain upward social mobility, the upper caste people are busy in imitating western way of life. A good number of Brahmins are de brahminising in customs, rituals and practices. Most of them do not perform the daily rituals. Some of them dislike traditional attire. Smoking, drinking alchohol have become very common. Many do not have taboo in eating non vegetarian food, marrying outside their caste or religion, resorting to divorce, visiting to dance clubs, even brothels. Present generation tend to use several electric and electronic devises at all levels. Youth are losing taste for indigenous forms of entertainment.

Relevance of study:

Globalization is not a new process rather it has been the ongoing process. Though globalization has done most good to the various countries but one of the strongest criticism of globalization is that it threatens to create one homogeneous worldwide culture in which all children grow up wanting to be like the latest pop music star, eat Big Macs, vacation at Disney World, and wear blue jeans, and Nikes. This is how youth are interacting with globalization as it has both negative as well as positive dimension.

However, Indian society is among the world's most rapidly changing ones. One effect of globalization is that urban and educated Indians are increasingly adopting the western style of family life. The attributes of individualism and independence among the urban educated youths and their increased mobility within India and outside is accelerating the rate of change (Somayaji & Somayaji, 2006, p. 337). However, in today's world, with the growing inroads of materialism, consumerisms, and changes in lifestyles, youth are heading towards an entirely different way of life. The Indian family in the era of globalization is undergoing striking changes in India. In our six metropolitan cities and other major urban centers, globalization is influencing the institution of family greatly. All these factors have contributed to the massive changes in traditional values, cultures and every day lives of the people

It has been 70th year since Indian independence and lot of structural and functional changes have happened in Indian Society since then. Each aspect of Indian society has seen major transformation from what it used to be in past. One among them is the most vulnerable section of society i.e. Indian Youth which has undergone into a Cultural shift since then. Today Indian youth has been greatly affected by globalization and westernization. There is emergence of many popular culture among them like junk food and restaurant culture, social network sites and craze of selfies among them, brand consciousness, restaurant culture etc. The transformation is not limited only to these instead their attitude towards their culture and religion have also changed. Most of them have homogeneous attitudes towards them.

Earlier India was known for its varied cuisines of different states but due to cultural shift in eating habits of Indian youth across states, eating habit are becoming more homogeneous in nature. For example McDonald, KFC and many more junk food chains are indianising their store to attract youth population of the country (cf. www.youthkiawaaz.com)

India is going to be the youngest country in 2020 and 64% of its population will be in the working age group. This research will help in better understanding of the social changes among youth in context to globalization, in what directions change is happening, to what extend this phenomenon is shaping the Indian youth and this research would contribute in helping the policy makers to attend to any imbalances.

It focuses on the overall impact of liberalization with globalization on Indian youth. The need of the hour to understand their concerns as they are the future of the nation and the most valued as well as vulnerable resource for the Nation.

Objectives:

1.   To analyze the change in perception of Indian Youth towards marriage, family and profession.

2.   To analyze the attitude towards their culture, religion and social values.

 STUDY :

Though my study has several aspects covering but due to limitation of time and money in my research I have just focused on my objective which is "To analyze the change in perception of Indian Youth towards marriage, family and profession"..Through stratified random sampling I have selected 100 respondents for scheduling. The study has been carried out in the Institute of Hotel management, Aliganj in the city of Lucknow. Lucknow is The capital city of Uttar Pradesh, the largest state in India. India has 29 states and 7 union territories. India is the second most populated country in the world and world's largest parliamentary democracy.

Respondent's Profile:

        Under the profile of the respondents, several personal aspects of the respondents dealing with age, sex, religion/caste ,educational status, and family structure are analyzed. Further it is kept under analysis to ascertain what kind of approaches they have regarding Family norms and also what factors affect their attitudes, values and behavior.

(i)   Age and Sex of Respondents:
        Age is the crucial factor here because a person is considered youth only if if he/she has attend the age of 18 yrs according to the adult franchise law of India. Here the respondent selected for scheduling were between 18 to 23 yrs as the research is to know the of youth.

Table 2.2: Sex wise distribution of the respondents

Sex	Respondents	Percentage
Male	56	56%
Female	44	44%

(ii) Respondent's Caste and Religion :

Religion is the pattern of the belief of an individual. Some religions are prohibitive in nature while others are comparatively liberal. The sample taken for the study included Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

Table2.3: Caste and Religion wise distribution

Religion/Caste	Number	Percentage
Hindu	82	82%
(i) General	50	50%
(ii) O.B.C	30	30%
(iii) S.C.	20	20%
Muslim	10	10%
Sikh	6	6%
Christian	2	2%

(iv) Marital Status of respondents:

Marital status: Marriage is an important institution and an important agency of social control in Indian culture. Married life in general deters an individual from social deference like falling prey to antisocial acts.

Table 2.4: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status of the Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Unmarried	100	100%

(v) Economic Background of respondents:

Economic background of the respondents shows the overall spending pattern, purchasing power and also the economic status of the family of the respondent.

Table 2.5: Economic background of Respondents

Economic Background of the Respondent	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Upper High Class	2	2%
Upper Class	16	16%
Upper Middle Class	36	36%
Middle Class	46	46%
Lower Middle Class	0	0%

(vi) Family Structure of respondents:

Like marriage, family is one of the oldest and most imporatant institution of an indian society. It plays an important role in shaping individuals existence and his/her perception about everything.

Table 2.6: Family structure of Respondents

Type of Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Joint	46	46%
Nuclear	54	54%
Total	100	100%

Responses:

1. **There opinion regarding their family type:**

   Table 1.1 : opinion regarding family type

Type	No. of respondents	Percentage
Conservative	10	**10%**
Modern	26	**26%**
Mixture of both	64	**64%**

2. **There perspective about their family nature towards them:**

   **Table 2.1: perspective about family nature:**

Family's Nature	No. of respondents	Percentage
Dominating	28	**28%**
Flexible	72	**72%**

3. **Opinion regarding how often they cooperate with their family members regarding general issues .**

   Here by general issues I mean that meeting relatives, doing shopping for home with mom or dad, doing household task and general things family expect them to do on daily basis.
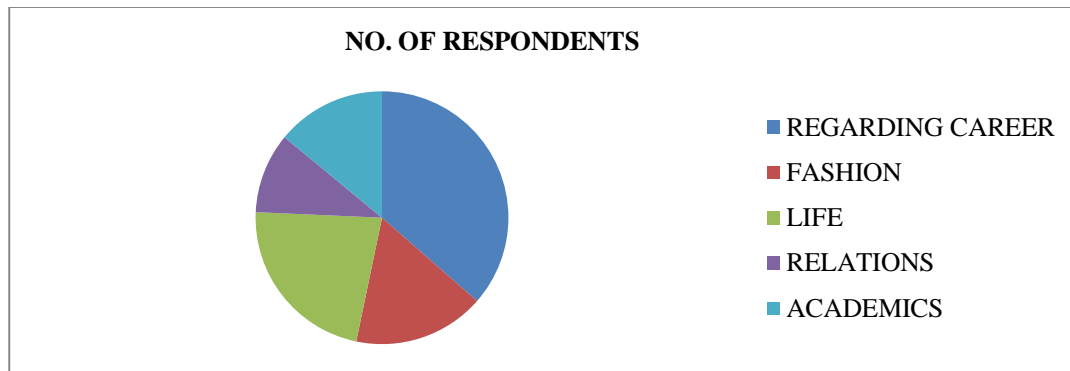
   Table 3.1: Cooperation with Family members

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Always	66	66%
Sometimes	32	32%
Never	2	2%

4. **With whom youth share their private/personal issues most in their families** .

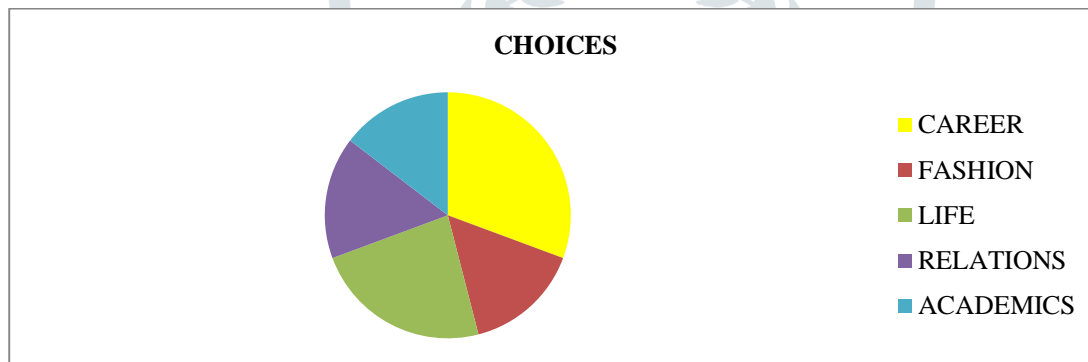   Table 4.1: **Sharing personal issues among family members**
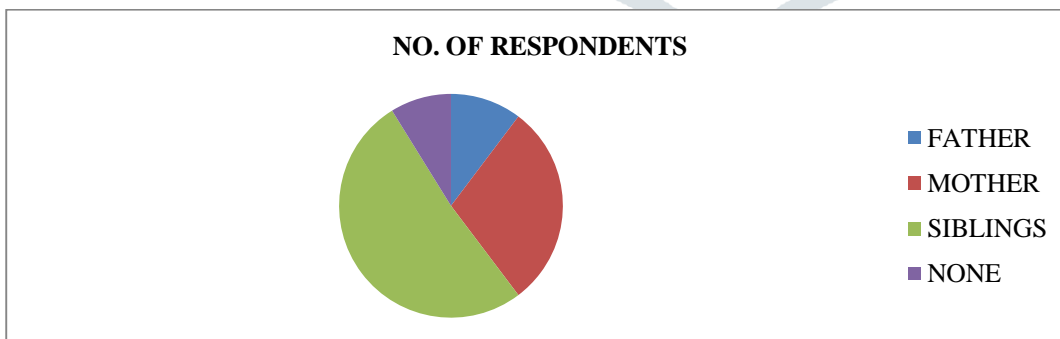
5. **Generally what type of issues youth discusses with their parents**:

Table 5.1: **Issues generally discussed:**

6. **Issues in which youth wants their family not to interfere:**

Table 5.1: Issues of youth in which they want no interference:

7. **Opinion of youth about how much they think that they follow family traditions.**

Table 7.1 : Youth follow family traditions:

Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
Always	36	36%
Sometimes	54	54%
Never	10	10%

8. **Opinion of youth family about how much their family thinks youth follow family traditions.**

Table 8.1: Youth's Family perspectives :

Opinion of Family	No. of respondents	Percentage
Always	12	12%
Sometimes	66	66%
Never	22	22%

9. **Response about whether getting pocket money or not ?**

    Table 9.1 : Youth's pocket money:

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	68	68%
NO	32	32%

10. **Opinion about how satisfied youth is with what they get as pocket money.**

    Table 10.1: Satisfaction level:

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Completely	54	54%
Partially	12	12%
Not Satisfied	34	34%

11. **Opinion about how often they participate in making family affairs decision?**

    Table 11.1: Participation in family affairs:

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Completely	48	48%
Partially	50	50%
No participation	2	2%

12. **Opinion about whether youth will take up their family business or aspire to become what their parents are in their coming future.**

    This was the question which was asked to know about youth's opinion about whether they will take up there family business as their future jobs irrespective of what they are studying or doing or if they don't have any family business than whether they aspire to do the job which their parents do for livelihood.

    Table 12.1 : Future Goals of youth:

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	36	36%
No	64	64%

13. **Opinion of youth whether an unemployed youth should get married.**

    Table 13.1:Unemployed youth should get married or not

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	22	22%
No	78	78%

14. **Response about whether they have girlfriend or boyfriend:**

    Table14.1: Relationship status

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	54	54%
No	46	46%

15. **Response whether there family knows about their current relationship status**

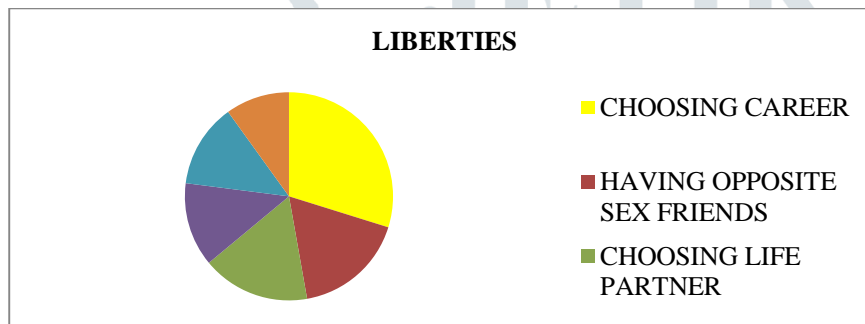   **Table 15.1: Family's Awareness about youth relationship:**

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	24	24%
No	26	26%
No response	12	12%

16. **Youth preference for marriage.**

   Table 16.1: Preferences:

Preferences	No. of respondents	Percentage
Love	36	36%
Arrange	14	14%
Depends on future	50	50%

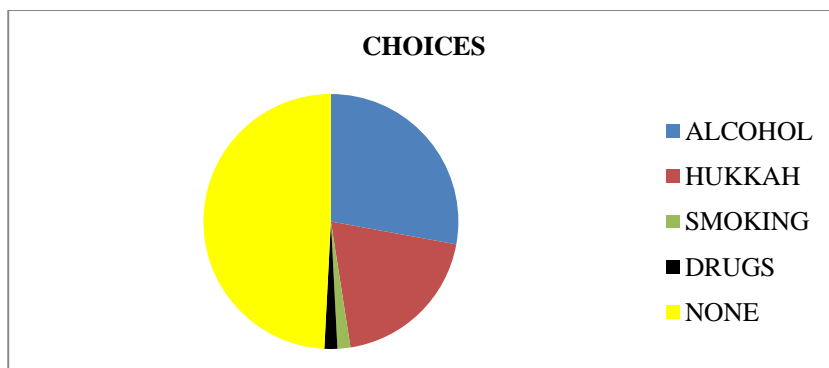17. **Liberties youth get from their families :**

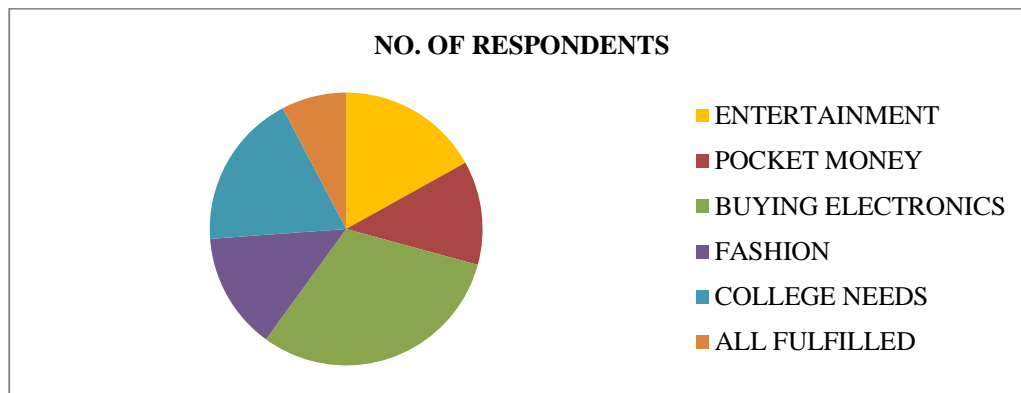18. **Opinions about after marriage youth want to stay with your parents or separate from them**

   Table 18. 1 Marriage preferences:

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage
With them	84	84%
Without them	16	16%

19. **Response of youth about what they are into.**

Table 19.1

20.　**Expectation of youth least fulfilled by their family:**

NO. OF RESPONDENTS

- ◼ ENTERTAINMENT
- ◼ POCKET MONEY
- ◼ BUYING ELECTRONICS
- ◼ FASHION
- ◼ COLLEGE NEEDS
- ◼ ALL FULFILLED

21.　**Response of youth about their waking up time whether it is according to their parents**

Table21.1:

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	48	48%
No	52	52%

22.　**Responses about how often youth take bath**

Table 22.1 :

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Everyday	74	74%
3-5 times a week	26	26%

23.　**Responses about how often youth offer a prayer to god:**

Table:23.1

Responses	No. of respondents	Percentage
Not at all	20	20%
Everyday	16	16%
During Exam time or when I am in problem	24	24%
Depends on mood	20	20%
Sometimes	20	20%

24.　**Responses about their satisfaction about the food cooked in their kitchen:**

Table: 24.1

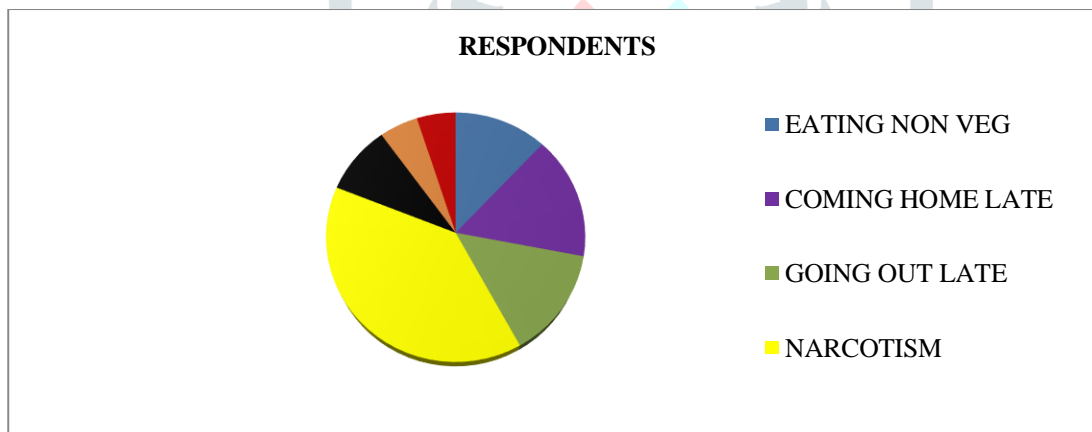| Responses	No. of responses	Percentage
Yes	76	76%
No	24	24%

25. **Opinions about what type of food they prefer eating if they are eating out:**

Table 25.1

RESPONDENTS

- NORTH INDIAN FOOD
- SOUTH INDIAN FOOD
- CHINESE
- STREET FOOD
- FASTFOOD
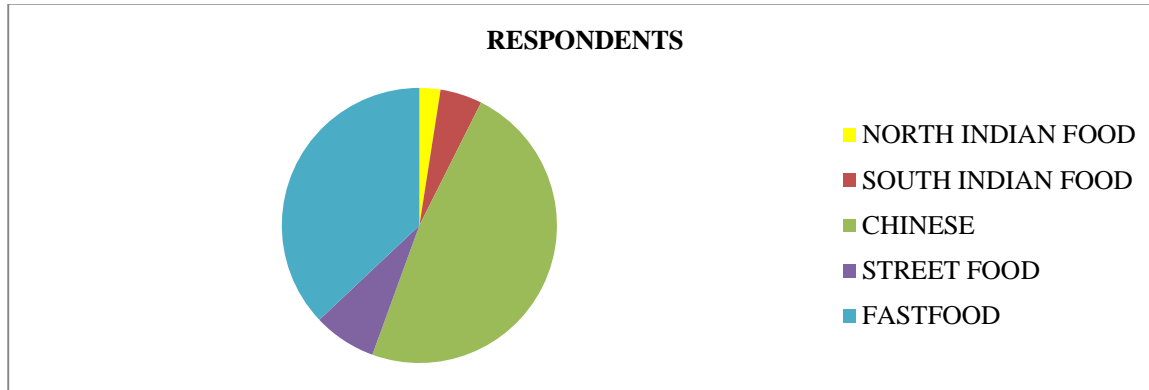
26. **Restrictions on youth put on them by their parents:**

Table :26.1

RESPONDENTS

- EATING NON VEG
- COMING HOME LATE
- GOING OUT LATE
- NARCOTISM

Conclusion:

As mentioned earlier respondent were 100 in numbers in which 56 were male and 44 were female and all of them were unmarried. Responses which have been recorded gives as fair picture of what impact due to family norms have on Indian youth today. Most of the respondents considers there family, mixer of both modernity and conservatism because in the era of globalization, modernization family also has been impacted there by making them constitute both dimensions. Also most of the respondents consider there family attitude flexible towards them, only few told there family as dominating. Most of the respondents loves to cooperates with there family members in shopping of groceries, other house centric things, welcoming relatives and doing household task.

This shows no matter how much Indian youth get modernized, their love for family remain unchanged. Most of the youth share their personal issues with their siblings and least with father, mother was second best choice for them. Youth generally share and discuss their career with family members most, personal relation is least discussed and this is also one of the most alarming concern because it leads to unsafe premarital sex, depression, abortion, suicides etc. when asked what youth want their family to least interfere, most of them answered "career", which gives us clear picture that though youth discusses career issues most but want least interference in it.

Most of the youth think they follow family traditions but some group of youth feels that there family doesn't think so. Most of the youth are dependent i.e. sixty eight out of hundred youth get pocket money and most of them are satisfied with the given amount. Asking about careers, most of the youth want to pursue careers other than their family business has been. Regarding marriage most of the youth wants to marry after they become independent. Among chosen respondents, fifty four out of hundred were into committed relationship status, and most of youth family were not aware of it. Some of the respondent were hiding there relationship status as well.

Many of youth were not sure what type of marriage arranged or love they want to do and left on future situation to decide. Many youth's family give them liberty for choosing career now but least liberty is given for having opposite sex fiends, specially to girls. After marriage most of the youth wants to stay with their parents, thus showing the impact of family norms on them. Discussing about narcotics, drugs and alcohol, most of the youth are indulge in drinking alcohol, hookah is second most liked choice for them. Least fulfilled desires of youth by their families are investment in electronics (buying gadgets, machines etc). discussing about daily routines, most of the youth wake up early and bath regularly but do not offers prayer to god regularly rather they do this when there exams are near. Most of the youth liked going out, eating out but are also satisfied with the food cooked in their home. While eating out most of the youth prefer Chinese cuisines and fast food of any kind. When asked about what restrictions by parents were most put on youth, Narcotics was the popular answer than was going out or coming in and least was making opposite sex friends

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