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# A STUDY OF SOCIOLOGICAL URBAN SETTING OF FEMALE YOUTH

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## ABSTRACT

It is essential to have an understanding of the target population for the study that is currently being conducted. This is not only a prerequisite for the study from a scientific point of view, but it also focuses on the attributes of young people. It offers a substantial amount of background material that is useful in the process of conducting the research and determining the actual outcomes. In point of fact, the age length known as youth is one that encompasses a magnificent period of time. This time period is measured differently in different societies. In the vast majority of civilizations, individuals are seen to be at their most productive ages between the ages of 18 and 40. A person who is 11 or 12 years old, newly relocated from a rural environment, and is fighting for their existence does not qualify as a youth, according to a report published by UNESCO. In historical context, the summary of the relevant literature also provides information about the steady growth of young women. The study also makes inferences about the many different aspects of society that are undergoing value shifts. In addition to this, the review examines the times when young women were younger and explains how conventional values are adapting to new circumstances. the present study's implications provide evidence that values are shifting. In order to create a scale, ten questions are used, and then the results of those questions are cross-tabulated according to the amount of value change.

**Keyword:** Sociological, Urban; Of Female Youth.

## INTRODUCTION

The young people of today make up a significant portion of society. Due to their age range, they are considered to be youthful, lively, and energetic. The older generation has a warm and fuzzy feeling for them. The young population offers many handicapped and suffering members of society a glimmer of hope for a better future. There is evidence from the annals of human history to suggest that they played a significant role in the overthrow of autocratic regimes and the removal of long-reigning tyrants. The youth have brought solace to a great number of people who have been suffering as a result of the injustice, horrors, and tyranny. They represent the next generation of people and have a lot of potential to contribute to the growth of society. Their

research, which takes a scientific method, offers a great deal of material that may be useful to a great number of academics.

The bulk of the time, young women are placed in the difficult position of having to choose between traditional and contemporary methods of living. The manner in which they carry out the responsibilities and obligations that have been assigned to them has been a source of worry for many academics. When it comes to choosing decisions, having strong values is a crucial factor. The study of youth from the point of view of value transformation seems to be crucial in this respect, and it receives academic support for the creation of a research topic for the purpose of conducting an investigation based on scientific principles.

### **Youth Activism**

Youth activism is a phenomenon that is occurring all around the world. It is present in most of the world's civilizations and makes an appearance in a variety of social contexts. It is clear from looking back at history that politically engaged young people have altered the course of history by setting many countries on the road to modernization. These young people not only back the political leaders they like, but they also encourage other young people to get involved and work towards achieving the worthy goals in social life. The power of young people has been used for the aim of eradicating poverty and advancing in virtually all countries, both those already developed and those still in the process of becoming democratic. There is a possibility that places such as England, the United States of America, France, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Prague, Tokyo, Cuba, Nepal, and Peking will be mentioned. At the moment, the vast majority of traditionally Muslim nations in the Middle East are participating in this trend

### **Intergenerational Conflict**

The generational gap in values often serves as a source of contention between the generations. This is something that happens everywhere. The degree of adaptability people have tends to determine the quality of relationships in various communities. This distinction is reflected in the ways that individuals behave and the reactions they provide. The behaviour difficulties are brought under control via the process of socialization. The more senior members of society do not take well to the boastful actions of younger members of society in many instances. The current generation of young people is being insulted. They are often criticised for the novel thoughts and choices that they make. The older generation often struggles to comprehend the perspectives of today's young people.

Plato and the other early thinkers. Both Socrates and Aristotle gave concern to the conduct of young people in their day. According to their findings, young people have poor manners, a passion for luxury, and disregard for those of an older age. They argue with their parents, devour their meals, and exert excessive authority over their instructors. Plato regarded this struggle in the realm of politics not only as a fundamental mechanism of change, but also as a dis-equilibrating element in the system of government and the primary agent in the transition between political forms, which was explored in Social Welfare, December 1968. This disparity in worth persists even in the modern day and has attracted the attention of a great number of academics. It has been the subject of research carried out in a variety of civilisations.

Regarding this topic, D.P. Mukherjee's points of view are very significant. According to him, young people are in the same position as an outcast guy. They are caught between the stability of their family and the

unpredictability of the outside world. They take in new ideas, many of which are unsettling. Their economic prospects in the future are unknown. The Indian young live in a world that has passed away while also inhabiting a world that is terrified of being born.

The opinions expressed by Mukherjee do not seem to be positive, and it is possible that they will not be well received by today's young, who are more informed and technically educated. In the interest of the community, he has a lot of work to perform.

According to the findings of Singh and Gangrade's research, when young people rebel, they take their grievances out on those in society who hold authoritative and commanding positions. The vast majority of today's young people are bound to fail according to their own standards and definitions. As soon as they learn this, which happens quite early on in their undergraduate careers, the groundwork is laid for a neurosis that runs deep. S.C. Verma recognises the importance of modernising elements and takes them into consideration as a potential source of value friction. The author of this work believes that the socioeconomic framework of the society is the responsible cause of conflict between different generations. According to him, competitive systems and cooperative socialist societies are virtually completely free from issues with young people.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To the study of the create a conceptual framework that reveals the Nature and Extent of value change among female youth;
2. To the study of the discover the Sources of value change among female youth.

### **Incidences Of Violence Directed At Women**

In most of the world's countries, women continue to be subjected to a wide range of discriminatory practises. One of them is the use of force. It is a kind of physical force that is used against women in a variety of ways, including bride burning, torture, rape, kidnapping, eve-teasing, bigamy, abduction, wife battering, adultery, and marriage fraud. The most significant contributor to this problem is value discrimination. Women are considered to be a member of society's lowest strata, notwithstanding this perception.

According to K alpna Sharma, sex detection and sex selective abortions are now spreading like an infectious epidemic, from the affluent to the poor, from the higher castes to the Scheduled castes, and even to the Scheduled tribes. This phenomenon is affecting people of all socioeconomic backgrounds. The child-to-sexual-parent ratio for STs was 985 in 1991 (compared to a national average of 945), but by 2001, it had dropped to 973. This is an improvement. And with regard to SCs, the numbers were 946 in 1991 and 938 in 2001 respectively.

In the north of India, a frequent prayer asks for a son for the family and a daughter for the other. In the south, the suffix for a boy is Chiranjeevi (one who lives long), while for a girl it is saubhagyavathi (lucky), which indicates that a woman is fortunate if her husband lives a long life. Manu also spoke on the topic of women.

### **Marriage**

The marriage of a young couple is the most significant life event that may lead to the formation of an institution such as a family. After becoming familiar with the roles that families play in society, children of both sexes begin to daydream about having their own. They start considering the alternatives in order to prepare for the greatest possible future. It is generally agreed that being married is more desirable than having a partner with whom you live with. It is an institution that is present everywhere in the world, and it is responsible for controlling and regulating human sexual life. The support of family is essential to the maturation and development of children and adolescents. It is the basic source from which moral and ethical principles are derived. With the assistance of these ideals, marriage transforms into a system of duties that both the husband and the wife are responsible for doing inside the family.

### **Divorce**

As a result of the absence of a provision for divorce in Hindu law, divorce was never really practised in Indian culture until the middle of the 1950s. It is something entirely different that the local traditions of some castes authorised penalties for the dissolution of marriage in exchange for the payment of a certain sum of money. These days, there are provisions in the law for divorce. However, divorce should only be considered a viable alternative after all other efforts to maintain the marriage have been exhausted. The disorganisation of Indian society is therefore prevented by the fundamental ideals of that culture.

In the United States and Britain over the past two decades, the concern over rising divorce rates has frequently reached the status of a moral panic, and it is often stated that, given the continuation of current rates, more than one in three marriages that are contracted will end in divorce. During this time period, the United States and Britain have both experienced a rise in the number of divorces.

The most up-to-date concept for the psychological and legal dissolution of a marriage is that of divorce. There are various instances in which it is connected to the act of desertion. Desertion is defined as an irresponsible departure from the household, during which the family is left without light. The majority of times, divorce is a tragic event because the rejected partner experiences feelings of suffering. The following studies, all of which were conducted by highly regarded academics, look at the topic in light of various ethical concerns.

### **Youth Deviance**

The problem of deviance among young people is seen as a larger issue overall. Many of today's young people do not adhere to social standards since they were not properly socialised and grew up in dysfunctional families. It has been discovered that they are engaged in a variety of criminal activities, including kidnapping women and robbing them of their gold chains, stealing automobiles and motorcycles, and smuggling items from one state or city to another. They seek intoxication via the use of drugs and alcohol. Young people pick up such harmful behaviours via the movies, literature, and other forms of media and communication. It has also been shown that the rise of urbanisation and industrialisation is a contributing factor to the expansion of such antisocial acts. Young people who are without jobs are enticed by the promise of occasional cash.

Since so many years ago, Indian society has been struggling under the weight of these challenges. In the best interest of society as a whole and the people of the future, this problem may be solved via education that is centred on moral principles and effective political leadership. These topics have been the subject of research carried out by a variety of academics.

Both Bhatt and Advani have voiced their worry on the conformity and deviance that is prevalent among young people. This is a sociological and psychological research that takes into consideration a wide variety of factors that contribute to the criminal behaviour and antisocial behaviour of young people. K.S. Shukla's research focuses on juvenile offenders and their activities. The author has conducted a comprehensive study on the socio-cultural dynamics of such delinquent kids. Researchers have determined that the background elements are to blame for the antisocial behaviours shown by the younger generation.

### **Youth Culture**

A person's age falls into the category of youth if they are not sufficiently developed and have not yet completed the learning process. What they learn during this time period is often distinct from what individuals of other age groups in the culture learn at the same time. In addition to this, kids attend a school or other educational institution for their official education. Because of all of these varied sources and experiences, they have a culture that is distinct from that of other parts of society. Teenagers tend to have similar preferences, decisions, and goals in life. Young people nowadays are increasingly becoming culturally homogenous in this sense.

Either aspects inherent in the adolescent experience or the manipulation of young people's spending and leisure time, as a result of advertising and other forms of mass media, are responsible for the formation of youth cultures. It is believed that when teens have their homes, schools, and workplaces functionally separated from one another, they become more differentiated from adults, more self-aware, and more susceptible to the effects of their peer groups rather than their parents or other adults. In Britain, the term "youth culture" was nearly always used to refer to males of the working class, which contributed to a moral panic over the youth's manner and violence. Neo-Marxist studies saw this as a symbolic protest against, for example, the collapse of the traditional working-class neighbourhood community and mass control over what were formerly primarily working-class forms of leisure (such as football). Neo-Marxist studies also viewed this as a protest against mass control over what was once largely working-class forms of leisure (such as football).

### **CONCLUSION**

The emphasis of this thesis is going to be placed on young women because they make up over half of the entire population of young people. Their involvement in the productive activities of society is a relatively recent development as a social phenomenon. They find themselves in a new scenario with the world of work as a consequence of their active involvement, which is not only challenging for them but also feels like a miracle to them. As a result of their active engagement, they have found themselves in this new circumstance.

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