

Impact of socio-economic factor on resiliency of children in late childhood

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■ **ABSTRACT** : Resilience is the capacity to bounce back from adversity. Protective factors increase resilience, whereas risk factors increase vulnerability. The present study examined socio-economic status effect on resiliency and vulnerability of children in late childhood. The sample consisted of 310 children *i.e.*, 145 from Dharwad, Karnataka and 165 from Tura, Meghalaya regions. The samples were drawn by sociometric technique. Child's resiliency was assessed by using Embury's (2006) scale, whereas socio-economic status was measured by using socio-economic status scale by Aggarwal *et al.* (2005). Results revealed positive significant correlation between resiliency and socio-economic status. Further, children from low socio-economic status were found to be vulnerable than high and medium level of socio-economic status children.

■ **KEY WORDS**: Resilience, Vulnerability, Socio-economic status

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It is a universal capacity that allows a person to prevent, minimize or overcome the damaging effects of adversity. Despite their exposure to severe risk factors children who are resilient thrive and excel under such circumstances. Resilience and adversity are distributed unequally across the population and are related to broader socio-economic inequalities which have common causes—the inequities in power, money and resources that shape the conditions in which people live and their opportunities, experiences and relationships.

Good housing and a standard of living reasonably above poverty levels are major resilient factors in children's lives. Poor families face many challenges besides their standard of living. It touches all aspects of

human life: the quality of housing and health care, access to education and recreational facilities, and even one's own safety as one walks along the street. This has consistently been implicated as a risk factor for many of the problems that plague children. Families of high socio-economic status families afford their children an array of services, goods, parental actions, and social connections that potentially redound to the benefit of children and a concern that many low socio-economic status children lack access to those same resources and experiences, thus, putting them at risk for various problems. So, with these a connotation is attached that children from economically disadvantaged families are at an elevated risk for various problems compared with