

This is a repository copy of The stress of 'forced adulthood': Comparing young people in India and the UK.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper: http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/100921/

Version: Accepted Version

Conference or Workshop Item:

Duara, R, Hugh-Jones, S orcid.org/0000-0002-5307-1203 and Madill, A (Accepted: 2016) The stress of 'forced adulthood': Comparing young people in India and the UK. In: Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR) 37th Conference, 06-08 Jul 2016, Zagreb, Croatia.

This is an author produced version of The stress of 'forced adulthood': Comparing young people in India and the UK.

Reuse

Unless indicated otherwise, fulltext items are protected by copyright with all rights reserved. The copyright exception in section 29 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 allows the making of a single copy solely for the purpose of non-commercial research or private study within the limits of fair dealing. The publisher or other rights-holder may allow further reproduction and re-use of this version - refer to the White Rose Research Online record for this item. Where records identify the publisher as the copyright holder, users can verify any specific terms of use on the publisher's website.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



Stress and Anxiety Research Society (STAR) 37th Conference, Croatia 2016

Title: The stress of 'forced adulthood': Comparing young people in India and the UK

Raginie Duara, Dr Siobhan Hugh-Jones Professor Anna Madill

School of Psychology, University of Leeds, UK

Abstract

Aim and background: The phase of life which can be termed 'transition to adulthood' typically involves search for a life partner, settling on an occupation, and discovering 'who one is'. Some people find this transition difficult and the term 'quarterlife crisis' has been applied to those whose experiences are characterised by feelings of panic, loss, and uncertainty. This paper reflects in detail on how some young people experience the 'quarterlife crisis' through comparing two cultures: the UK and India.

Method: A sample of young people aged 22-30 years living in India (n=8) and the UK (n=15) were recruited. All identified with experiencing challenges making their 'transition to adulthood'. All were interviewed using also photo-elicitation and time-lining. Participants brought photographs to the interview to help illustrate and explain their challenges and placed these on a time-line of their life during the interview. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to analysis the data.

Results: Some participants described the stress of experiencing a sudden turning point in their life which meant having to take on 'adult' roles earlier than they had expected. Others reported a more general assumption of adult-like responsibilities. However, even then, this was experienced as intimidating and participants demonstrated little preparation for this challenge. Hence, in both pathways, adulthood was characterised as 'forced'. Three subthemes were created to understand the experience of forced adulthood: (1) train myself to be an adult, (2) rushing into financial self-sufficiency, and (3) 'man of the house' (relevant only to the Indian participants).

Conclusions: Within broad similarities, a specific cultural difference was identified in the experience of the challenge of forced adulthood in the two cultures studied. Specifically, the British sample focused on training themselves to take up adult roles to attain independence. In contrast, the Indian sample assumed adult roles and responsibilities in order to take care of their family.