



Attitude towards Joint Family: A Comparative Study

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Abstract:

The present study was aimed to measure and compare the attitude towards joint family. A total number of 50 females were included as sample. Among them 25 were residing in rural area and 25 in urban areas of kolhan. Purposive sampling technique was used for the sample selection. Joint family attitude scale by Munda (2018) was used for the data collection. t test was applied to see the significance of difference between two groups means. The result indicated that both the groups viz; rural females and urban females differ significantly on their attitude towards joint family. Further the result revealed that rural females have a higher attitude towards joint family as compared to their urban females' counterparts.

Keywords: Nuclear Family, Joint Family, Aggression, Parenting

1. Introduction

Family is the smallest unit of the society and according to Pope John XXIII it the vital essential cell of human society. Family adds a deep value to our society. Different scholars' categories family in their own ways. According to Kapadia et al (1969) family can be broadly divided into two broadly categories namely nuclear and joint. On the other hand Richard et al. (1985) classified into nuclear, stem joint, joint, stem-joint and others. Calwell et al. agreed to it too.

Agony defined nuclear family as a household consisting of two married, heterosexual parents and their legal children. And joint family as members of a uni-lineal descent group live together with their spouses and offspring in one homestead and under the lead of one member.

According to Shenoy (1986) the root of joint family in India can be seen in the past but due to urbanization majority of the people are residing in the cities for their livelihood. Lack of space and limited resources in cities and towns now are becoming the root cause of disintegration of joint Family system in India. Now families are becoming nuclear. The main advantage of nuclear family is that couple has privacy and a sense of freedom (financial and wish). On the other hand it has disadvantage also. The most important is both parents are working and children get very less caring and quality time to spend with them. The second reason the division of work and finance is not done and both the parents have to bear it. The third in nuclear families the is less feeling of security.

According to Sinha (1984) in a joint family, the child gets many adults for his her personal self identification. Children feel protected in these families. According to the Census of India (2011) nuclear family constituted 70 percent and single member or more than one member households without spouse comprised about 11 percent. The extended and joint family or house hold together claim merely 20 percent of all households. This is the overall picture about the entire country, whereas in the case of urban areas the proportion of nuclear family is somewhat higher still.

Family is a very important unit of society. It give a very deep meaning to society. In the era of globalization and advancement the joint family system is disintegrating. Thus it is the need of present of hours to study the attitude towards joint family system to indentify the factors that are leading to disintegration of joint family and moving to nuclear family.

2. Objective of the study

The main objective of the present study is to measure and compare the attitude towards joint family of rural and urban females.

3. Hypothesis

On the basis of above objective the below Null hypothesis was tested:

H₀₁: Urban females and rural females would not differ significantly on their attitude toward joint family.

4. Sample

A total number of 50 females, split (25=urban and 25=rural) were selected for the present study. The age range of the sample was between 28-38 years. All of them were married and having at least one child. All of them were living with their husbands. Purpose sampling technique was used for the sample selection.

5. Tool used

Joint family scale constructed and standardize by Shakuntala Kumari Munda (2018) was used to measure the attitude toward joint family. This scale is consists of fifty statements. All statements are based on likert scaling method. Each statement scored on the continuum from 0 to 4 and score on each statement contribute to the total score on scale. The test re-test reliability of the scale is .72 and the concurrent validity was also established.

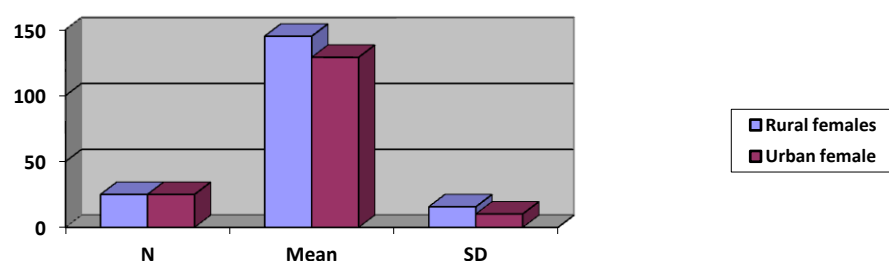
6. Result

Table 1: Presenting the Mean, SD, N and t value of rural and urban females on attitude towards joint family

Groups	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Rural females	25	145	15.66	4.27*
Urban females	25	129	10.25	

Table 1 presents the mean, SD, N and t value of rural and urban females on their attitude towards joint family system. It is clear from the mean value that rural females scored mean 145 and SD 15.66 on scale. On the other hand urban females scored mean 129 and SD 10.25 on the scale. The t value 4.27 confirms that both the groups differ significantly on their attitude towards joint family. Thus the null hypothesis H₀₁ "Urban females and rural females would not differ significantly on their attitude toward joint family" stands rejected. High mean of rural females signifies that they like joint family system as compared to urban females. This can be attributed that due to urbanization most of the families are forced or by choice living in cities and in the cities to accommodate is bit difficult. The amenities are limited for living. And in nuclear family there is freedom.

Graph 1: Showing the Mean, SD, N and t value of rural and urban females on attitude towards joint family



7. Conclusion

- Urban females and rural females significantly differ on their attitude towards joint family.
- Rural females scored higher mean ($M=145, SD=15.66$) as compared to their counterpart urban females mean ($M=129, SD=10.25$) on joint family attitude scale.

8. Limitation

The limitations of the present study are as follows:

- The sample size is small.
- The females from sub urban areas and metropolitan cities were not included in study.
- Uneducated females were not included.

9. Suggestions

Suggestions for future research are as follows:

- It is suggested to include females from sub urban and metropolitan cities also.
- It is suggested to increase the sample size to generalize the findings confidentially.

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