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KM Rubi
Assistant Professor,
Department of Education,
Faculty of Education,
Swami Vivekanand Subharti
University, Meerut, Uttar
Pradesh, India

A comparative study of adolescent's Personality headed by different types of families: With special reference; Capital of India

KM Rubi

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Abstract

India has a rich culture of Kutumb system, recognized as joint families. This helps the family members to sustain a life with kinship grouping living together under one roof. This type of tradition provides a healthy and sound family environment to nourish the children mentally, physically and economically in a strong manner and also get to know about values and traditions of the society from their grandparents and elders of the family (Mangal, 2010). But scenario is changing day by day due to need of the day. India is in process of becoming developed country in place of developing (lumen, 2020). Urbanization and inclusion of westernization for coping with other countries had its influence on the basic structure of the Indian family structure. The breaking down of the joint family into smaller unites, has become essential due to so many circumstances and conditions (Shaikh, 6 July 2017). Now a day's one of the most family structure also rapidly growing up in Indian society i.e. single parent families. If we go into the deep these kinds of families also has so many genuine reasons to increase the number. Single parenthood is a phenomenon that has always been in existence and is as old as mankind. (Udasi, 2016). This study focused on the adolescent's personality of nourished with different kind of families (single mothers, single fathers and nuclear families) in India. A total of 450 adolescents were selected purposive sampling method. For data collection three static group designs were followed by researcher i.e. single Mother (150), Single father (150) and intact families (150). Research tool for Data collection is R.B. Cattell and revised by Mahesh Bhargva's 16 PF scale. As statistical technique ANOVA were used for analysis.

Keywords: Kutumb system, Single parenthood, Single Mothers, Single fathers, intact families, Adolescents, Personality

Introduction

The smallest unit of the society is the family and the smallest unit of the family is the individual. The family plays the role of a bridge between the individual and the society. In this way, in the life of every child, his family, society and nation have a special role. Therefore, the development of a child cannot be imagined in the absence of family and society. In the family, the person is made aware of the rules and instructions of living in the society directly and indirectly from childhood itself, which has been given the name of socialization, this process of socialization starts in the child's family from birth itself. The child imbibes the basic values like sacrifice, service, affection, sympathy, kindness, love from the family itself. With the help of which he leads a harmonious life in the society. It is the responsibility of the family to provide a suitable person to the society and the nation. If a child is not able to adjust in the society, then surely the process of his socialization has been hampered. Because the specific rites of the family play an important role in the behavioral education and personality development of the child. And from here the background for the complete development of the personality of the child is prepared.

Family in Indian Perspective

In Indian perspective, On the basis of the family system mainly two forms of families are found. Nuclear family and Joint family. The system of joint family is a special gift of Indian culture to this world. In a joint family, a person gets economic and social security and

Corresponding Author:
KM Rubi
Assistant Professor,
Department of Education,
Faculty of Education,
Swami Vivekanand Subharti
University, Meerut, Uttar
Pradesh, India

everyone works equally according to their ability, so no one gets much workload. Everyone has equal rights on production and expenditure. Children growing up in such a family get a full qualitative environment like cooperative, sacrifice, service, sociality, symbiosis etc. In these families, the youth learns the qualities of tolerance and self-control by behaving according to the social rules due to the control of the elders. Children get this type of proper education from the family itself. But due to the Industrial Revolution, this traditional form of family was first broken in western countries (Mangal, 2010) [11]. After that in the 80s, due to the changing social, economic situation and population imbalance in India, the living conditions of the people became challenging. Due to which there was a rapid migration of people from rural areas to the cities in search of children's education and employment and the villages were converted into cities, which was known as urbanization or urbanization. It was a major change in the Indian social structure. This type of change in Indian culture is not proving auspicious for human beings. Its many side effects are available in front of the society. UNA's report Families in a Changing World 2019-2020 states that due to the growing concept of nuclear families, the number of divorces and single parents are increasing in India. If viewed globally, according to research, globally, about 320 million children are born under the custody of single parents, most of whom are single mothers

Single parent family in India

This is an emerging situation now a days in India. The figures of unsuccessful marriages in India are increasing rapidly. In the last two decades, the cases of divorce have doubled. According to the 2011 Census, 4.5% of mothers in India are raising children alone, while no data has been received regarding single fathers. 38% of single mothers are living below the poverty line (UN Women Report Ryan Brown, 2019) [15]. The number of single parents in India is a matter of concern for the children under their protection. Many reasons can be responsible for this situation like dissolution of marriage, death of one of the husband or wife etc. and many reasons for divorce are prevalent in our society like increase in the aspirations of human being, change in the status of men and women in the society, effect of westernization on Indian society, empowerment of women, increasing legal rights of women, changing socio-economic perspective, male dominated society, end of conservatism, free ideology of youth etc.

Whatever the cause, it ultimately results in children. In a research Single mothers remain more disadvantaged and stressed than single fathers, while their children's self-esteem, social ability, and academic achievement were not

affected, but there were significant differences in behavior. Adolescents have to face many psychological problems in single parent homes, where on one hand the child needs the love, affection, and support of the entire family, on the other hand, he is not able to get a nuclear family. The situation would have arisen in the form of a psycho-social obstacle before the child.

Objective

1. To compare the personality of single mother, single father and nuclear families' adolescents.

Limitation: Biological & geographical conditions, Economical & social background, interests and attention of the participants are the limitations of this study.

Delimitation

1. This research study is delimited to Delhi city India.
2. This research study is delimited to single mothers, single fathers and Nuclear families' adolescent under the age 16-18.

Methods: This study relates with a large group of Indian society as a type of family so according to the nature of the study survey research method appropriate has served the purpose.

Research Design: Research design that is used in this study is three static group design to proceed further the study.

Research Population: Population of this study has been defined as adolescent (boys and girls both) 16-18 age group of single mother, single father and nuclear families of Delhi city India.

Research Sampling Method: Purposive sampling method is used for selecting single mother, single father and nuclear families' adolescent. The study sample consisted 150 adolescent from each group a total of 450 adolescents' was selected for this study. Period of data collection was from August 2020 to October 2020.

Research tool for data collection: Research tool for collecting the data is R.B. Cattell and revised by Mahesh Bhargava's 16 PF scale.

Statistical Techniques: For Comparison for more than two groups a descriptive statistical technique ANOVA used by researcher.

Data Interpretation

Table 1: O1. To compare the personality of single mother, single father and nuclear families' adolescents.

H1. There is no significant difference between the personality of adolescent of single Mother, single fathers and nuclear families.

Source	Mean Square	Sum of Mean Square	df	f-value	significance value *.05 (3.94)
Family	14413.29	28826.57	2	**12.30	*Significant (H1 *rejected)
Gender	4189.18	4289.18	1	3.58	Significant (H1 Accepted)
Interaction	7573.04	15146.08	2	**6.46	*Significant (H1 *rejected)
Error	14413.29	28826.57	444		

Significant level**0.05, (3.94) *0.01(6.90) DF is 1-2.

In the above table, the mean square of family is 14413.29, gender-4189.18 and interaction-7573.04 and sum of square of family is 28826.57, gender-4289.18 and interaction-

15146.08 The calculated 'f'-values on the basis of mean of square and Sum of mean square are family-**12.30, Gender-4189.18 and Interaction **6.46. Data clearly shows

that there is a significant difference between single mother, single father and intact family adolescent's personality on the basis of Family and interaction so these values are significant at .05 significant level but there is no any significant difference on the basis of gender so the gender value is insignificant on the same significant level. That shows the partially acceptance of hypotheses at 0.05 levels.

This means that there is no significant difference in the personality of the adolescents of single mother, single father and intact families on the basis of gender, whereas on the basis of family, these three groups are significantly different. This means personality of the adolescents of single mother, single father and intact families are different.

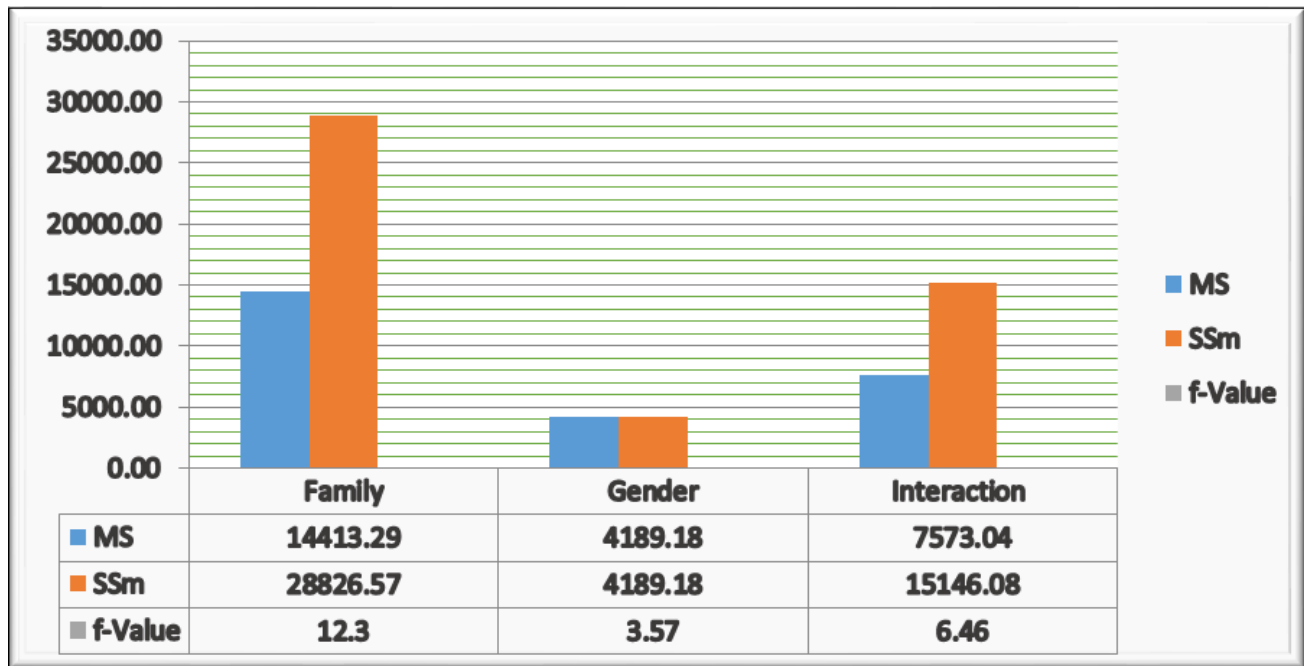


Fig 1: Graphical Presentation of Personality values of SM, SF and IF adolescent's

Findings

- On the basis of data analysis in the table it can be concluded that at the df is 1-2 the calculated value is greater at *0.05 level and that indicates the significant difference in the personality of adolescents of Single Mother, Single father and intact families. Whereas on the basis of gender there is no significant difference in personality even they nurte in different kind of families
- On the basis of t'-value analysis in the table it can be concluded that non-significant difference indicates that the personality of both genders develops equally under the parenting of Single Mother. This result indicate that both the gender is perceiving the same care and devotion of Single mother. So, all the dimensions of both the gander are flourishing equally.

Suggestions for Family Mother-Father Both

- Both parents should cooperate with children (adolescents) in their tasks, behave in an authoritative manner with cooperative behavior, give equal opportunities to both children to do every task and at any level but the feeling should not arise in both of them that their place in the family is different from each other so that their personality will get a similar environment to develop.
- Parents should create such an environment at home that children do not feel hesitation, fear, lack of time, lack of mutual understanding, in spite of not being with the parents, they feel that they are near them. There should be complete and healthy communication between parents and children.

Single Mothers

- Single mothers should not be afraid of the safety of their daughters, nurture them with full positivity, courage, and confidence and make the adolescent girls strong and courageous by keeping them under their supervision in adverse situations so that they can emerge in society with a strong personality.
- Instead of displaying themselves as weak and helpless in front of the children, single mothers should present themselves as inspirational personalities.

Single Fathers

- For the personality development of the adolescent, the single father should not let the adolescent feel inferior, instead of establishing his own dominance, the single father should always discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each task by taking the support of the adolescent, so that they develop self-confidence in their personality and they learn to take responsibility for their actions.

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