

A study on assessment of implications of perceived family well being on self, family and society by husbands and wives of nuclear families belonging to expanding stage of family life cycle in Udaipur city

■ Neetu Singh and Suman Audichya

Received: 14.02.2020; Revised: 10.11.2020; Accepted: 28.11.2020

■ **ABSTRACT :** The study was undertaken to assess the implications of perceived family well being on self, family and society by nuclear urban families belonging to expanding stage of family life cycle. The study was based upon the sample of 100 nuclear families (100 husbands and 100 wives) belonging to middle socio-economic status, selected purposively from Udaipur city. Data was collected through an implications proforma developed by an investigator. Dimensions wise implications of perceived family well being by nuclear families shows that the majority (90%) of the husbands gave 2nd ranking to family followed by 75 per cent who gave 1st rank to self and 54 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society. Whereas, ranking by wife's data reveals that the majority (83%) of the wives gave 2nd rank to self followed by 72 per cent who gave 1st rank to family and 52 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society.

See end of the paper for authors' affiliations

Neetu Singh

Department of Home Science,
Nitishwar Mahavidyalaya,
Brabu, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) India
Email : neetusingh31cd@gmail.
com

■ **KEY WORDS:** Implications, Perceived family well being, Self, Family, Society, Husbands, Wives, Nuclear families, Expanding stage of family life cycle

■ **HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER :** Singh, Neetu and Audichya, Suman (2020). A study on assessment of implications of perceived family well being on self, family and society by husbands and wives of nuclear families belonging to expanding stage of family life cycle in Udaipur city. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, 15 (2) : 409-412, DOI: 10.15740/HAS/AJHS/15.2/409-412. Copyright@ 2020: Hind Agri-Horticultural Society.

The influence of family in our lives is powerful. The intact family appears to offer a myriad of benefits for adults and children. The married home tends to provide a safer and healthier home environment. Children from intact families are better in school, exhibit fewer behavioural problems, and are more likely to form

healthy romantic relationships as adults. Yet, its influence is difficult to explain because of its complexity both in structure and in the nature of its consequences (Webster and Wright, 1999). As we move into the 21st Century, the role of family is changing even faster than in the past. According to Dreman (1997), changes in family

structure, lifestyle, and family life cycle have caused the family values of community and belongings to be replaced by individualism and autonomy. However, the implication of these changes is less certain because of various boundaries in life (Skolnick, 1997).

RESEARCH METHODS

The present study was conducted within the municipal limits of Udaipur city. The total sample for the present study consisted of 100 nuclear urban families (i.e. 100 husbands and 100 wives) having monthly income ranging from Rs. 15001 – 45000 per capita (Urban Improvement Trust, Udaipur 2007). Total of 200 preliminary samples were distributed personally to families selected from different zones, from which 166 was received back and 34 of families were discarded as they did not fulfill the criteria for the sample selection. Thus the total eligible families were 115. Out of 115, 100 families were selected on the basis of convenience of the researchers to contact them and families assurance of cooperation in data collection.

Scale for measuring implication of family well being:

The proforma assesses the implications of perceived

FWB on self, family and society. 20 items of implication were formulated on the basis of perceived personal, financial, physical and socio-emotional well being. After generating items in implications proforma, the scores of 20 items were based on preference ranking by respondents to rank 1, 2 and 3 to self, family and society.

In implication proforma, 1st ranking means high preference, 2nd ranking for moderate preference and 3rd ranking for low preference. For the standardization of the scale, the scale was given to a panel of 6 experts from the field of Human Development and Family Studies, Psychology, sociology, Foods and Nutrition, Family Resource Management, home science extension and communication management to evaluate the suitability and relevance of the items for assessment of perception of family well-being by adults families.

Analysis of data:

Percentages were computed to assess implications of family well being on self, family and society.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section the results have been discussed in regard to the implication of various dimensions of family

Dimensions	Nuclear families					
	Husbands(n ₁ =100)			Wives (n ₂ =100)		
	Rank			Rank		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Personal well being						
Self	69.00	21.00	10.00	15.00	76.00	9.00
Family	5.00	93.00	2.00	85.00	15.00	0.00
Society	0.00	24.00	76.00	0.00	22.00	78.00
Financial well being						
Self	87.00	11.00	2.00	23.00	67.00	10.00
Family	33.00	67.00	0.00	54.00	46.00	0.00
Society	8.00	40.00	52.00	1.00	10.00	89.00
Physical well being						
Self	52.00	34.00	14.00	19.00	56.00	25.00
Family	15.00	84.00	1.00	76.00	24.00	0.00
Society	6.00	38.00	56.00	5.00	45.00	50.00
Socio-emotional wellbeing						
Self	16.00	41.00	43.00	17.00	50.00	33.00
Family	21.00	79.00	0.00	76.00	23.00	1.00
Society	48.00	39.00	13.00	13.00	42.00	45.00
Overall family well being						
Self	75.00	22.00	3.00	13.00	83.00	4.00
Family	10.00	90.00	0.00	72.00	28.00	0.00
Society	1.00	45.00	54.00	1.00	47.00	52.00

well being on the basis of ranking to self, family and society by husbands and wives from nuclear families.

Close perusal of the Table 1 and Fig. 1 and 2 illustrates the implications of personal well being on the

basis of preference ranking by husbands that pointed out that the majority (93%) of the husbands gave 2nd ranking to family followed by 76 per cent husbands who gave 3rd ranking to society and 69 per cent who gave 1st ranking to self, whereas, implications of Personal well being, on the basis of preference ranking by wives reveals that the majority (85%) of the wives gave 1st ranking to family followed by 76 per cent who gave 2nd ranking to self and 78 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society.

For the implications of financial well being on husbands, data reveals that the majority (87%) of the husbands gave 1st ranking to self followed by 67 per cent who gave 2nd ranking to family and 52 per cent husbands gave 3rd ranking to society, whereas, implications of financial well being on wives reveals that the majority (89%) of the wives gave 3rd ranking to society followed by 67 per cent gave 2nd ranking to self and 54 per cent gave 1st ranking to the family. Similarly, it was observed that ranking to self, family and society on the basis of implications of physical well being on husbands

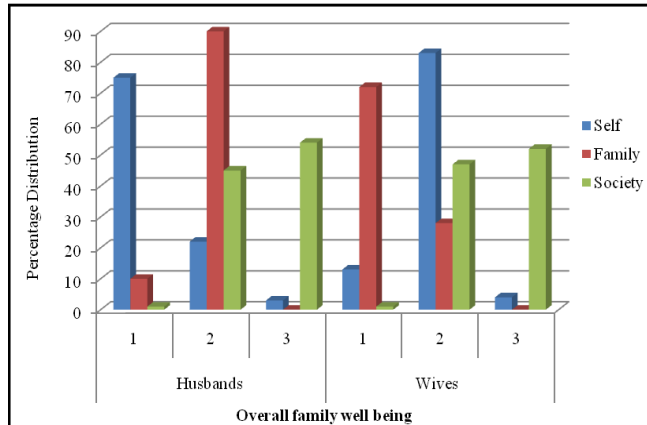


Fig. 1: Percentage distribution of nuclear families for their ranking preference regarding implications of overall family well being

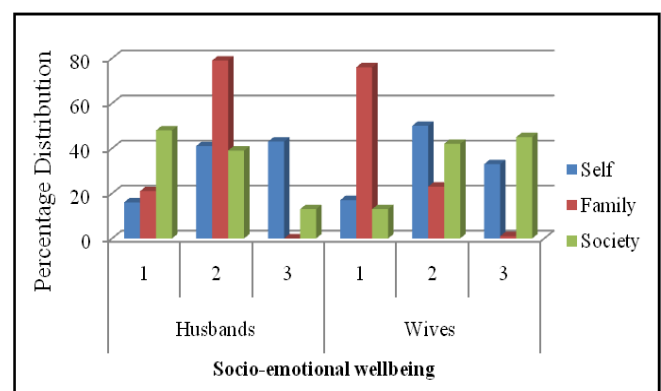
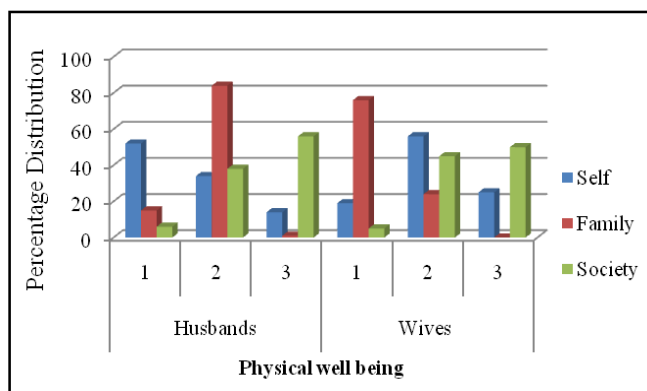
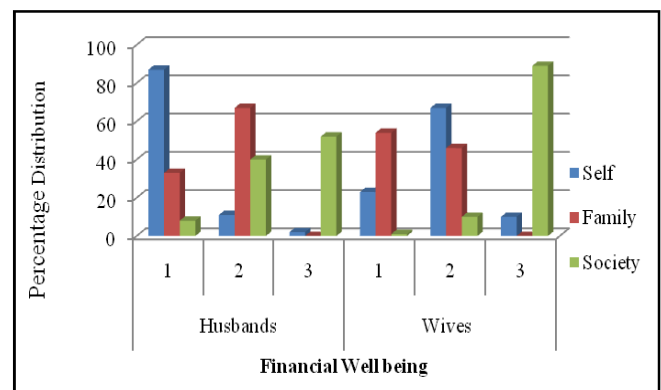
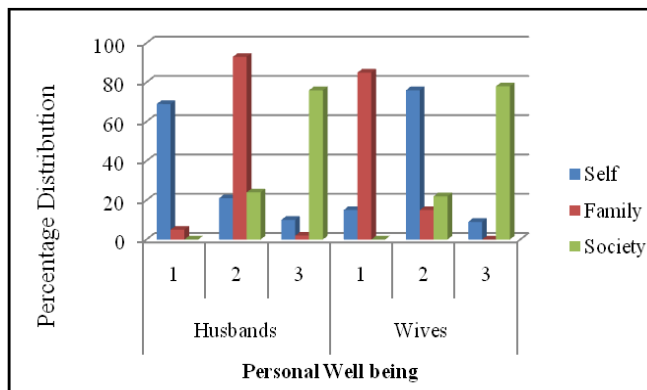


Fig. 2: Dimension wise percentage distribution of nuclear families for their ranking preference regarding implications of family well being

shows that the majority (84%) of the husbands gave 2nd ranking to family followed by 52 per cent who gave 1st ranking to self and 56 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society. Whereas, ranking by wives reveals that the majority (76%) of the wives gave 1st ranking to family followed by 56 per cent who gave 2nd ranking to self and 50 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society.

Per cent distribution with regard to implications of socio-emotional well being on husbands data depicts that the majority (79%) of the husbands gave 2nd ranking to family followed by 48 per cent who gave 1st ranking to society and 43 per cent gave 3rd ranking to self. Whereas, ranking by wives reveals that the majority (76%) of the wives gave 1st ranking to family followed by 50 per cent wives who gave 2nd ranking to self and 45 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society.

Concluding the above results, it was observed that ranking to self, family and society on the basis of implications of family well being on husbands shows that the majority (90%) of the husbands gave 2nd ranking to family followed by 75 per cent who gave 1st ranking to self and 54 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society. Whereas, ranking by wife's data reveals that the majority (83%) of the wives gave 2nd ranking to self followed by 72 per cent who gave 1st ranking to family and 52 per cent gave 3rd ranking to society.

Conclusion

The overall implication of family well being indicated that the family is an important institution that has a center place in the life of any individual. Family functioning and relationships play an important part in the wellbeing of both children and parents. Mooney *et al.* (2009) highlight a number of important family process variables implicated

in family wellbeing. On the positive side are happiness, stability, equity and closeness in parent-child relationships. Negative aspects include poor parenting quality and conflict between parents and between parents and their children. These findings have a number of implications for family policy, as results suggested that the couple relationship, parent-child and social relationships contribute to the personal, financial, physical and socio-emotional well-being of families. By identifying the ways in which the external environment, relationship processes and individual attributes influence individual and family well-being, more sensitive and effective forms of family support can be designed.

Authors' affiliations:

Suman Audichya, College of Home Science Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan) India

REFERENCES

- Dreman, S. (1997).** *On the threshold of a New Era: An Overview. The family on the threshold of the 21st Century: Trends and Implications.* pp. 3-13, Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.
- Mooney, A., Oliver, C. and Smith, M. (2009).** *Impact of family breakdown on children's well-being: Evidence review.* London: Institute of Education.
- Skolnick, A. (1997).** *The triple revolution: Social sources of family change. The family on the threshold of the 21st Century: Trends and Implications.* pp. 167-180. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.
- Webster, W. and Linda B. W. (1999).** The effects of strength of family relationship on intergenerational influence. *Advances in Consumer Research*, **26**: 373-378.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 15th Year ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ of Excellence ★ ★ ★ ★ ★