

A study of family values and its effect on marital adjustment of women in Gujarat state

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ABSTRACT

This research is linked to the society. Family is a very important institution of the society. Every family has a different family value. Origin of a family life is marriage and the bases of this marriage adjustment are family values. For the purpose of getting information, method of survey and questionnaire is prepared so as to get comprehensive information about the working and non-working women, their age caste level of education, occupation, type of family and basic three family values and its effects and its effect on marriage adjustment. Sample of the study consisted of 200 working and 200 non-working Total 400 married women selected from Urban and Rural areas in Jamnagar district of Gujarat state. Keeping in view the objective of the study, the data collected through the questionnaire is analyzed and interpreted with the help of statistical tabulation method using percentage, mean, standard deviation and T-test whichever needed. Analysis and interpretation of data is done with the help of computer. From the study we find that mean score of working women positive effects of Family values in adjustment level is 59.47 and that of negative effects is 40.53. Mean score of non-working women positive effect of Family values in adjustment level is 60.40 and that of negative effect is 39.60. It is concluded that t-ratio for positive effect among working and non-working married women is 0.48 which is less than tabulated standard value at 0.01 level so there is no significant difference between positive effect among working and non-working married women and t-ratio for negative effect among working and non-working married women is 0.49 which is less than tabulated standard value at 0.01 level so there is no significant difference between negative effect among working and non-working married woman. Independence and safety are a must for gender equality. There should be good education for women, respect for them, equal and social-economic status for them, and equal rights for decision making.

INTRODUCTION

Socialists have given importance to the Family background for adjustment in marriage. B Kyppusy said that we can find adjustment from various sources like life partner, lover, Family, friends, colleagues etc.

Adjustment is a lifelong process, Family marriage and adjustment are interrelated with each other. This research is linked to the society. Family is a very important institution of the society. Every family has a different family value. Origin of a family life is marriage and the basis of this marriage adjustment is family values. The

standard of living and the adjustment of a women, who is the foundation of a marriage, is determined by the family values. Working women have to face family values.

Due to family values, many social problems are originated. The cause of all these social problem, is to some extent, due to family values only. Women in the rural areas and women in the urban areas are different. In the urban areas, their status may further be examined at three sub levels; rich women, middle-class women and poor women. In the rural areas, there is little difference in the status of women who are non-working and those who are working. But in the urban areas, middle class women are at the cross roads. The rich and the poor women have always had a lifestyle of their own but the middle class women have different perceptions and values.

Even in this modern age Indian women are facing lots of problems. In India majority of women are not given freedom. It is her life but her family decides what should be done. She should get permission from the male members. In India a woman always sacrifices her life for some or the other reason. Does this make Indian women special? It is to protest against these cruel practices. It is their life and they have the freedom to live it according to their wish. Changes in socio-economic and political conditions in India, like many of the third world countries, have brought about a change in attitudes, beliefs and value system of the women, there have been alterations in the entire fabric of the society. The women folk, especially with higher levels of education are in dilemma to choose between traditionally female roles, *i.e.*, wife and mother within the home and non-traditional roles, *i.e.*, career-person outside home. In case of the latter, the role of former still goes and hence, the duality of the role for career women, in other words, modern tradition has not been accepted fully and a great confusion in moral and social norms is still there. The techno-economic changes do not swamp the traditional social structure absolutely. There remains a zone of indifference in the realms of which traditional and modern values co-exist. Review of the related literature are as given below.

Women in Indian society : *Sunita Kumawat Swastik Publication - 2013, Pg. 160* have stated that the role and status of women from an integral part of the prevailing Socio-economic structure of any community and the cultural norms and traditional and value system determine the women's status in society.

Society in India by Ram Ahuja: *Rawat Publication Jaipur and New Delhi – 2004 Pg. No.130* have stated that old values are being replaced with modern values of equality- individualism and rationality. Through males have yet to be domesticated to share the daily chores but they have been made to realize that they do not hold dominating position in the family. Thus, modern middle class women have greater privacy more opportunities, Freedom of action and equal rights.

Navi Nari Nava Vidhan : *Kaji Jayavati Pg. No. 94- Nove Bharat Publication Ahmedabad – 2002* Mentions that women have scarified time with children and quality of their *family life Pg. 89*. The special heritage of values and priorities that have been traditionally associated with women as wives and mothers can be seen as sources of strength to create so enlarged and strengthened will make more room for every one's dream.

www.preserve-articles.com states that women in modern India is a sort of Paradox the modern Indian women have honed their skill and jumped into a battlefield of life fighting against social restrictions emotional ties. Religious boundaries and cultural clutches.

The study was undertaken with the following objectives :

- To study the family values.
- To study the family values and its effect on marital adjustment of working women (Housewives).
- To study the family values and its effect on marital adjustment of non-working women (Housewives).
- The study of difference of effects family values on the marital adjustment of working and non-working women(Housewives).
- Comparing the effects of family values on the marital adjustment of working and non-working women (Housewives).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Since the present study is conducted in survey method which analyzes the study of Family value and its effect on marital adjustment of working and non-working (Housewives) Women.

Sample and sampling procedure :

Sample of the study consisted of 200 working and

200 non-working Total 400 married women selected from Urban and Rural areas in Jamnagar district of Gujarat State.

Technique :

Out of the above mentioned 400 working – non-working married women were selected as Sample for study through satisfied random sampling technique.

Tools and techniques :

Informal interviews :

For making questionnaire and developing programme informal conversational interviews of Heads of institution in various fields like Anganwadi Worker, Mahila Mandal, Social Service Center and Women Protection Center and visited ward wise area covered in Jamnagar District, Different Area wise House wives related to research topic. (Schedule – Three month)

Survey questionnaire :

The tool used in this study for survey prepared by Research (Investigator) in construction with some experts and after studying different Research work and Literature on marriage life of women, reference book, Journals and Articles related to research Topic. It contained total 30 close Tpe structured Question.

Statistical techniques for data analysis :

The following statistical techniques were used for the analysis of the data :

- Percentage

- Mean
- Standard deviation

T-test will be employed to test whether only difference in scores existed between two groups.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Total 400 women (200 working and 200 non-working married) were given Questionnaire by institution in various fields and social service centers. Containing Basic structures of closed type above questionnaire and the one having the questionnaire had to respond by encircling the “yes” or “no” at the end of every question. Family profile information was given at the beginning of the Questionnaire. For this questionnaire, no time limit was given but generally 40 to 50 minutes were enough to fill up this. The entire questionnaire was filled in the presence of the researcher.

Major findings of the study :

Mean score of working women positive effect of family values in adjustment level is 59.47 and that of negative effects is 40.53 (Table 2).

Mean score of non-working women positive effect of family values in adjustment level is 60.40 and that of negative effect is 39.60.

It is concluded that t-ratio for positive effect among working and non-working married women is 0.48 which is less than tabulated standard value at 0.01 level so there is no significant difference between positive effect among working and non-working married women and t-ratio for

Type of family value	Adjustment effectiveness	No. of working women (n=200)		No. of non-working women (n=200)	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Relationship	Positive	61.4	13.91	61.4	16.13
	Negative	38.6	13.91	38.6	16.13
Living life	Positive	58.6	19.37	59.5	21.22
	Negative	41.4	19.37	40.5	21.22
Achievement	Positive	58.4	18.79	60.3	20.28
	Negative	41.6	18.79	39.7	20.28

Family value effectiveness	No. of working women (n=200)		No. of non-working women (n=200)		t - value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Positive	59.47	18.79	60.40	19.34	0.48 (NS)
Negative	40.53	18.84	39.60	19.37	0.49 (NS)

NS=Non-significant

negative effect among working and non-working married women is 0.49 which is less than tabulated standard value at 0.01 level so there is no significant difference between negative effect among working and non-working married woman. All the above results are derived from Table 1 and 2 and Fig. 1 to 4.

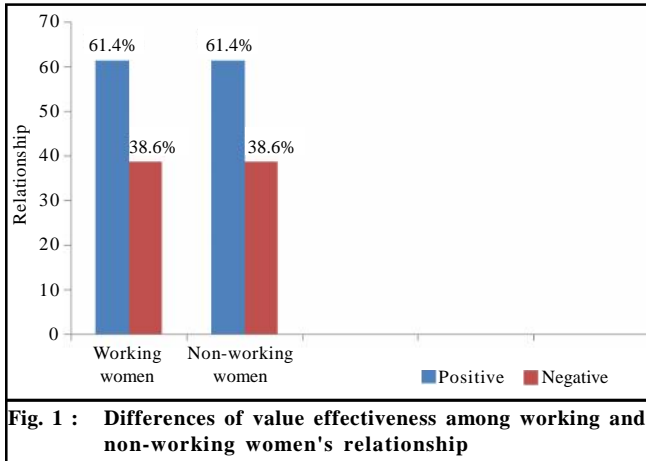


Fig. 1 : Differences of value effectiveness among working and non-working women's relationship

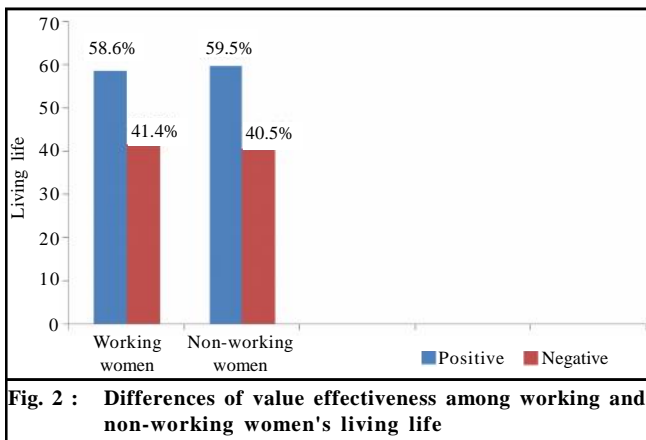


Fig. 2 : Differences of value effectiveness among working and non-working women's living life

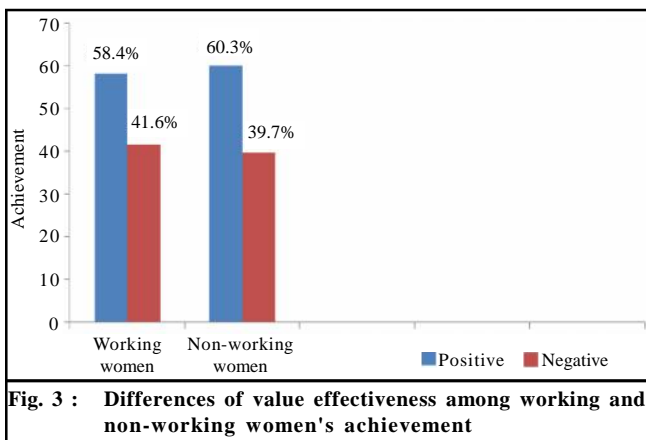


Fig. 3 : Differences of value effectiveness among working and non-working women's achievement

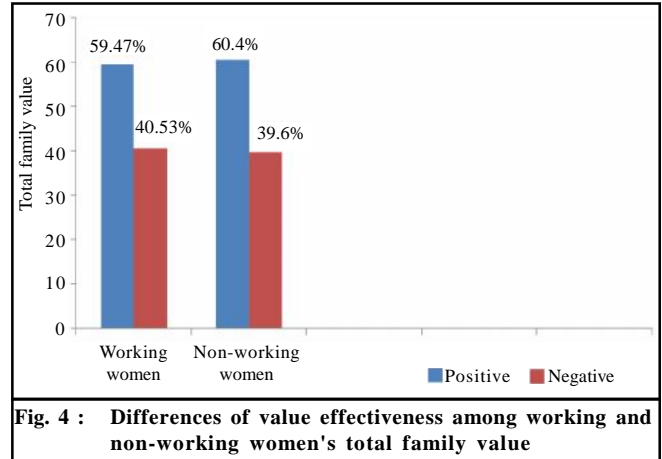


Fig. 4 : Differences of value effectiveness among working and non-working women's total family value

Conclusion :

In the present study, efforts have been made to find the effect of family life and marriage adjustment. It has been found that there is both positive and negative effect of family values on married working- non-working women we conclude that in working women there is 59 per cent positive and 41 per cent negative effect of family value and there is 60 per cent positive and 40 per cent negative effect of family value.

The positive and negative effect of family values on working and non-working women are not different. They are same for both classes of women which proves that in our society family values have the highest importance. In present time, the social practical, economical and moral values have changed but the family values have not changed. A vast middle class of India grows up with the conditioning of family values. If we consider positive effect every woman is born with skill and talent. But for every woman, by default condition is job at the age of 25, marriage by the age of 30 and a child by the age of 32. Education is given to girls not for a good job for a good husband.

Women are educated career oriented raising their aspirations and even have a taste of professional life. But once they get married they are expected to ruin their dreams, their ambitions. So what if you are a doctor, professor or engineer, family comes first go to work, feel tired and guilty stay home, get tired and frustrated. So we conclude that a woman can never have it all. Almost all educated women, even. In their contemporary time, prefer to hold their family and children as their first priority. They have sacrificed their career for the sake of their family and children unfortunately most husbands only put

up “stop” signs – a disapproving word; a glance or silent resentment. “Why do you need to work” is a question never asked to a man and always hovering in the air for a woman. Women work for self-dependence but in most cases women don’t have control over their income or saving it is all about values. Values are incorporated in all situations in schools, colleges, offices, etc. There has been a transmission in social establishment but we have failed in adopting the change. Relations have become depressing. So women have to suffer. A society, in which a woman does not feel safe even in her own family, shall be destroyed.

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