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An empirical study on the impact of family structure among adolescences behavior, health and educational outcomes with special reference to Erode District

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ABSTRACT

The term family is derived from the Latin word ‘familia’ denoting a household establishment and refers to a “group of individuals living together during important phases of their lifetime and bound to each other by biological and/or social and psychological relationship”.

Indian families are formed not only by blood and marriage but by our kith and kin. Culture has been shown to determine the family structure by shaping the family type, size, and form and the family functioning by delineating boundaries, rules for interaction, communication patterns, acceptable practices, discipline and hierarchy in the family. But in present scenario we Indians influenced by western influence, changes our family structure based on various factors like job, freedom, privacy etc., and this study shows how family structure determines adolescence behavior and this study segregated the physical, psychological and educational outcome and how they adolescence in different family structure mingles with their society and how family environment determines adolescence behavior enhancement and also parents should be the shaper of their adolescence behavior. This research throws light on the ways in which the adolescence behavior could get enhanced by family structure with their children fortune.

INTRODUCTION

In current scenario understanding adolescence behavior is quite challenging job. No matter how good a parents taking care of their adolescence or how the relationship of the children with their parents may be. They are likely to face various road blocks and there are many observations which state that there is a tight bond between adolescence and family structure. We all agree that there is a relationship between adolescence behavior and family structure but the problem between different behaviors of adolescence is because of the family environment or structure they live in. This research shows the adolescence behavior and how their behavior changes with their family structure. [1-4]

It is obvious that that, for adolescence to be moody, mischievous because of the normal

changes they go through. This is the age where the adolescence needs a mentor, guide, well-wisher or a stimulator to spark their light. The lightening could be given to them by their family and its members than any other people around them. So that family structure have more scope that any other factors in bringing up the adolescence kids in the family.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the demographic profile of the respondents.
- To determine the factors influencing adolescence behavior with their family structure.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- As I have done questionnaire come enumeration for some respondents it consumes more time.
- It was quite challenging to analysis adolescence behavior in short span of time.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- This study will be helpful to know about adolescence behavior, physical, psychological and educational outcomes.
- This study helps to alter family structure, improve child rearing practices and to motivate, mentor their adolescence kid for their lives fortune.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. According to Matthew D. Bramlett and Stephen J. Blumberg, Family structure can have a profound impact on children's experiences and life trajectories. A great deal of research has consistently shown family structure disparities in child outcomes that are related to educational attainment, the likelihood of becoming a single parent, and general well-being.
2. According to Dr. Jyothi H P, The family plays a crucial role in child development, but the number of single parent family has increased greatly in recent years, children with single parent families are more prone to behavioral problems so growing up in a single parent family puts children at risk.
3. According to Anshubhi Bahadur and Nisha Dhawan, In India the structure of family can be seen broadly as of three types. The traditional family is the one living jointly and inclusive of members from different generations. The extended family is one, where married sons and brothers live separately, but they continue to have joint property and share income. The nuclear type of family is the one, in which the group consists of a male, his wife and their children.
4. According to Serdal Seven and Mehmet Akif İnci, During the past 20 years suggests that children who do not have a basic level of social

competence by the age of 6 may have trouble with relationships when they are adults. Thus, all children should have enough positive social behaviors.

RESERCHMETHODOLOGY

Research Design

1. A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analyzing needed information.
2. A research design is a framework or blueprint for conducting the research.

Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

Probability sampling

A probability sampling method is any method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection. In order to have a random selection method; you must set up some process or procedure that assures that the different units in your population have equal probabilities of being chosen.

Stratified random sampling

Stratified random sampling is a method of sampling that involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata. In stratified random sampling, or stratification, the strata are formed based on members' shared attributes or characteristics.

Size of the sample

The sample size is **100**

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Primary Data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific

study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire.

Secondary Data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyze and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used.

Percentage Analysis

FORMULA= (No of respondents/total no of respondents) X100

8.2 Henry Garrett Ranking

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent,

Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

Percent position = $100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

Profile of the Respondents

The Respondent who participated in the research is from diversified background with gender, age group, occupation, no.of family members, no.of adolescence in your family, age of adolescence, no. of children, and family structure

Table 1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Sl.No	Details of respondents	No.of respondents	%	
1	gender	Male	20	20
		Female	80	80
		Total	100	100
2	age	20-30	6	6
		31-40	51	51
		41-50	37	37
		Above 50	6	6
		Total	100	100
3	occupation	Government	20	20
		Private	51	51
		Business	4	4
		Others	25	25
		Total	100	100
4	No. of family members	3	32	32
		4	38	38
		5	17	17
		Above 5	13	13
		Total	100	100
5	No. of adolescence in your family	1	52	52
		2	37	37
		3	9	9
		Above 3	2	2
		Total	100	100
6	Age of adolescence in family	10-15 years	58	58

		16-21 years	42	42
		Total	100	100
7	No. of children in family	1	48	48
		2	47	47
		3	5	5
		Above 3	0	0
		Total	100	100
8	Family structure	Joint	38	38
		Nuclear	26	26
		Single parent	8	8
		Single child	8	8
		Dual earners	20	20
		Total	100	100

From this table it is evident that 20% of respondent are male and 80% of respondent are female.6% of respondents are in the age of 20-30 years,51% of respondents are in the age of 31-40 years, 37% of respondents are in the age of 41-50 years, 6% of respondents are in the age of above 50 years.20% of respondents are government employees,51% of respondents are private employees,4% of respondents run a business and 25% respondents do other jobs.32% of respondents lives in 3 member family,38% of respondents like in 4 member family and 17% of respondent live in 5 member family and 13% of respondents live in above 5 members family.52%

of respondents has one adolescence in the family.37% of respondents have two adolescence in their family.9% of respondents have 3 adolescence in their family, 2% of respondents have above 3 adolescence in their family.58% of respondents children in the age of 10-15 years and 42% respondents children in are in the age of 16-21 years.48% of respondent has one children,47% of respondents have two children,5%of respondent have 3 children. 38% of adolescence live in joint family, 26% of adolescence lives in nuclear family, 8% of adolescence live in single parent family, 20% of adolescence live with dual earning parents.

Table 2: To measure the impact of adolescence behavior

Sl.No	Impacts	Mean Score	Total Score	Rank
1	Adamant	680	4080	7
2	Less adjustment to environment	589	5890	3
3	Creativity	571	6852	1
4	Eating junk, fast foods, snacks	600	5400	4
5	Giving respect	726	726	12
6	Less acceptance	606	4080	5
7	Like to enjoy than to achieve	657	4599	6
8	Sportsmanship	685	3425	8
9	responsible	694	2082	10
10	Watching TV, using mobile	582	6402	2
11	Tolerance	686	2744	9
12	Day dreamers	703	1406	11

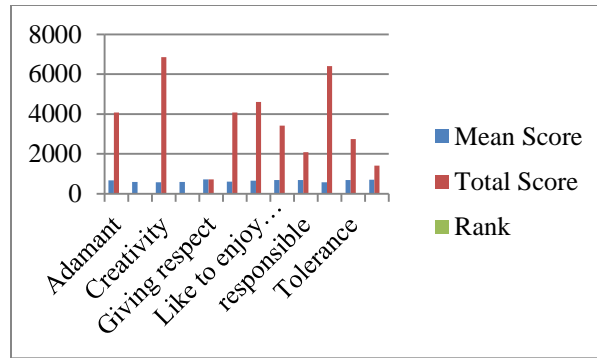


Fig 1: Impact of adolescence behavior

FINDINGS

From the above table it is evident that present adolescence are more creative and it is ranked as no.1 with total score of 6852, high usage of electronic gadgets ranked as no.2 with total score of 6402, less adjustment to environment ranked as no.3 with total score of 5890. eating junk foods, fast foods and snacks ranked as no.4 with total score of 5400, less acceptance is ranked as no.5 with total score of 4080.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Present adolescence is more creative but meanwhile we have to note that the things they made on creativity should not influence by the electronic gadget. They are not supposed to be over emphatic on modern technical aspects with is not warranted.
2. To reduce usage of mobile gadgets parents and family members should initially reduce those usages.
3. The present generation seems to be much addictive in Medias rather than acquaint with the public interest in practical. As adolescence is trained with sophisticated life style they are not ready to step down on their own initiative.
4. Giving knowledge to adolescence about traditional foods and health effects of junk foods.

They could reduce the consumption of junk foods.

5. The attitude of adolescence can be modified with cognizant approach that is encouraging the possibilities and precautionary steps to be adopted then and there required.

CONCLUSION

Thus, family type is found to be adversely associated with child health and well-being, the adolescence seems to be adopting their career as the situation warranted. The proper guidance and precautionary good will attitude may shape up the adolescence with moldings and also adolescence have to be aware that parents and family members will only mentor them they have to shape themselves with their mentoring. The awesome career and attitude of adolescence shall be encouraged with care and share rather than strict and rigid formalities. To sum up the adolescence should give up their ego, pay attention to elders around us, get rid of the technological influence in negative aspects and educate them to use technology for enhancing their knowledge which is more predominant in this competitive world and to learn what is taught by their elders for their betterment of their life.

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