



ADJUSTMENT AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD REARING PATTERNS AMONG EMPOWERED WOMEN AS PER FAMILY STRUCTURE

Sukhpreet Kaur¹, Prof. L.N. Bunker²

*Department of Psychology, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, India.*¹

*Department of Psychology, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur, India.*²

ABSTRACT

Background: The present study was conducted on Adjustment and Attitude towards Child Rearing Patterns among Empowered Women as per their family structure. Method: The research approach adopted here was comparative study. For this purpose, a sample of 40 empowered women were selected using a simple random sampling method among which 20 women were highly empowered and 20 were less empowered from the nuclear family of district jodhpur. The data was collected using Adjustment Inventory by M.S.L. Saxena and Parent-Child Relationship Questionnaire by Roe & Siegelman's. The sample of the study ranged between 25 and 45 years. Results: As a result findings so obtained revealed that there was significant difference between the adjustment dimensions such as emotional adjustment, school/college adjustment, and social adjustment etc. of HEW and LEW. On the measure of attitude towards child rearing patterns of EW it was found that there was a statistically highly significant difference between HEW and LEW on the factors. There was no inter-relationship between the adjustment and attitude towards child rearing patterns of empowered women.

KEYWORDS: *Adjustment, Attitude towards Child Rearing Patterns, Empowerment, Women, and High empowered and Less empowered women.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Women are the incarnation of god, if god is the creator of the world then women are the life of the world. "To give power, to authorize, to enable" (Webster)[1]. Construction of women empowerment related to the concept of these three factors. These factors also directly influence the individual's life status self-efficacy, mastery, power and autonomy (Lawson A. 2001)[2]. Empowerment can be defined as a multi-dimensional or an active procedure where women realize her capacity, with this she rises and enables to spheres her all life aspects, or reach to dig her identity



and power. Here, power cannot predict as an objective to be transacted, even nor can predict as aims which is always given (Pillai, 1995)[3].

As per prior studies, individual approach to access his self-assertion or within enable to collect counteraction, antagonism, or ingather that heat to find their power source, all these range of activities work as empowerment. Empowerment search the path of power relationship which is found by an individual's basic motivated drive, society gives a person many levels to adapt their adjustment where caste, class, and gender determine are recognized as systemic forces. Therein, it is very thoughtful that procedures start with ground level and try to achieve goals for women status in society. Bhumali (2004) discuss some strategies to identified empowerment- literacy of higher education, put effort to care her and family health, marriage at higher age, modernized units and their higher work participation, self-employment is necessary for financial and service support, higher job positions and opportunities, knowledge of her rights and above all, self- reliance, self-respect and dignity of being a woman[4].

This process also aimed to give force to the systemic structures of disadvantaged sectors for women, it should present or act basic powerful law and authority. World has many areas for development, the contribution of women shown with their political empowerment, economic empowerment and social empowerment status. Here, Empowerment or development are related but both are different in flow path. Where empowerment leads to social and economic status there development leads overall growth of individuals. Individuals who are empowered, he would be able to participate in social work or establish him/her as a responsible personality for the country.

Five components which women empowerment has- their sense of self- worth, determine choices, access to opportunities and resources, power to control their own lives, inside and outside the home, and nationally or internationally, efficiency to create more effective phases of social phenomenon and economic commandment with their ability (POPIN, 2007)[5].

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the study is to investigate the differences in the adjustment and attitude towards child rearing patterns among empowered women as per their family structure.

3. OBJECTIVES

The present study is an attempt to investigate following objectives:

- To study and compare adjustment of high empowered women and less empowered women in nuclear families.
- To study and compare attitudes towards child rearing patterns of high empowered women and less empowered women in nuclear families.



- To measure strength association between adjustment and attitude towards child rearing pattern among empowered women.

4. HYPOTHESIS

In order to achieve the aim of the study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

- Ho 1: There will be no significant difference between high empowered women and less empowered women in their adjustment pattern on nuclear family structure.
- Ho 2: There will be no significant difference between high empowered women and less empowered women in relation of attitude towards child rearing pattern on nuclear family structure.
- Ho 3: There will be no association between adjustment and attitude towards child rearing among empowered women.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Variables

The study investigates the role of Adjustment and Attitude towards child rearing among empowered women. In which independent variables was Women Empowerment (high empowered women and less empowered women) in the nuclear family and dependent variables were adjustment and attitude towards child rearing pattern.

5.2 Sample

Samples of 40 empowered women from nuclear family were selected using Simple random sampling method among which 20 women are high empowered (Doctors, Professors, Engineers, Bank Executives, Administrative Officers) and 20 women are less empowered (Nurses, Teachers, Clerks, Supervisors etc.) from different institutions of Jodhpur district. The sample of the study ranged between 25 and 45 years.

40 Empowered Women	
20 High Empowered Women (nuclear family)	20 Less Empowered Women (nuclear family)



5.3 Measures

For the present research study following measure was used:

5.3.1 Adjustment Inventory-

Adjustment Inventory is constructed & standardised by M.S.L. Saxena. The Questionnaire contains 90 items seeking responses in 'YES', ? (Doubtful), or 'NO'. Response is obtained on an answer sheet. The inventory has a test-restart reliability coefficient sample size of N=122 was taken and found to be 0.87. Split-half reliability sample size N= 256 was taken and found to be 0.89 respectively. This Inventory has been correlated with Dr. H.S. Asthana's Adjustment Inventory and it was administered to N=150 and found validity 0.80.

5.3.2 Parent-Child Relationship Questionnaire-

In the present study researcher used the tool Parent-Child Relationship Questionnaire, it is a Hindi adaptation by Dr. Moole smart of Roe and Siegelman's Parent-Child Relationship (PCR) is used to measure the attitude of parents towards children. The test contains 90 items.

6. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

1. Computation of Arithmetic Mean and Standard Deviation.
2. Computation of t-value to test the significance of difference between the means of two groups of data.
3. Computation of correlation between two variables.

7. RESULTS

Table- 1. Adjustment on nuclear family structure as measured by Adjustment Inventory among high empowered women and less empowered women using t-test

Factors	Group	N	df	Mean	SD	t	S.L.
Home Adjustment	HENF	20	38	11.50	1.23	1.47	NS
	LENF	20		12.25	1.91		
Health Adjustment	HENF	20	38	11.40	1.66	1.39	NS
	LENF	20		12.15	1.72		
Social Adjustment	HENF	20	38	16.35	3.16	2.31*	S
	LENF	20		14.10	2.98		
Emotional Adjustment	HENF	20	38	22.10	2.88	3.23**	S
	LENF	20		17.95	4.95		
School/College Adjustment	HENF	20	38	7.75	1.65	4.02**	S
	LENF	20		6.00	1.02		



*P Significant at .05 level; **P Significant at .01 level

Table 1 shows comparison between high empowered women and less empowered women on Adjustment in nuclear family structure on the Factors of Home Adjustment, it was observed that no significant difference exists among high (mean= 11.50, SD= 1.23) and less empowered women (mean= 12.25, SD= 1.91); t-value was= 1.47. Similarly, Health Adjustment also calculated that no significant difference exists among the group (mean of HE= 11.40, SD= 1.66, mean of LE= 12.15, SD= 1.72) t-value was= 1.39. It was also observed that statistically highly significant difference exists among the groups on the dimensions College Adjustment in nuclear family where mean of HE (7.75, SD= 1.65) mean of LE (6.00, SD= 1.02) and t-value was 4.02, on the dimension of Emotional Adjustment reported highly significant among the groups mean of HE= 22.10, SD= 2.88 and mean of LE= 17.95, SD= 4.95; t-value was 3.23, which is significant at 0.01 level. It was also revealed that on the dimension of Social Adjustment statistically significant difference was exists among the groups, mean of HE= 16.35, SD= 3.16, and mean of LE= 14.10, SD= 2.98; t-value was= 2.31.

Table- 2. Attitude towards Child Rearing Patterns on nuclear family structure as measured by PCRS among high empowered women and less empowered women using t-test

Variables	Group	N	df	Mean	SD	t	Significance level
Protective	HENF	20	38	42.40	3.47	3.61**	S
	LENF	20		38.65	3.08		
Rejecting	HENF	20	38	26.10	3.43	8.33**	S
	LENF	20		34.65	2.79		
Punishment	HENF	20	38	27.85	8.31	3.28**	S
	LENF	20		34.85	4.68		
Loving	HENF	20	38	53.20	4.71	6.37**	S
	LENF	20		43.20	5.18		
Neglecting	HENF	20	38	19.20	2.82	7.22**	S
	LENF	20		28.80	5.22		
Reward	HENF	20	38	46.40	5.13	3.16**	S
	LENF	20		41.90	3.76		

*P Significant at .05 level; **P Significant at .01 level



Table 2 reveals that a statistically highly significant difference was found between high empowered and less empowered women of Parent -child relationship on nuclear family structure. It was observed that statistically highly significant difference exists between high and less empowered women on the measures of dimensions Protective (mean of HE= 42.40, SD= 3.47 & mean of LE= 38.65, SD= 3.08, t-value= 3.61), and Reward (mean of HE= 46.40, SD= 5.13 & mean of LE= 41.90, SD= 3.76, t-value= 3.16). It was also observed that highly significant difference exists between high and less empowered women on the measures of dimensions Loving (mean of HE= 53.20, SD= 4.71 & mean of LE= 43.20, SD= 5.18, t-value was= 3.85), and Neglecting (mean of HE= 19.20, SD= 2.82 & mean of LE= 28.80, SD= 5.22, t-value was= 7.22). Present table also shows that significant difference was exists between high and less empowered women on the dimension of Rejecting where mean of less empowered (mean= 34.65, SD= 2.79) was higher in comparison to the mean of high empowered women (mean= 26.10, SD= 3.43) and t-value was= 8.33. As similarly, Punishment also reported a significant difference between high (mean= 27.85, SD= 8.31) and less empowered women (34.85, SD= 4.68), t-value was= 3.28.

Table- 3. Show interrelationship between Adjustment and Attitude towards Child Rearing Patterns among empowered women using correlation

Factors	Home Adjustment	Health Adjustment	Social Adjustment	Emotional Adjustment	School/College Adjustment
Protective	0.065	0.021	0.092	0.253	0.012
Rejecting	-0.044	-.0190	0.117	-.055	-.175
Punishment	0.185	0.013	0.036	0.291	0.125
Loving	0.015	-.233	0.034	-.194	0.061
Neglecting	0.115	.142	0.193	0.068	-.161
Reward	0.889	-.087	-.181	-.150	-.042

Table 3 shows correlation between Adjustment and Attitude towards child rearing patterns among empowered women. The data revealed that Factor of Adjustment was not correlated with factor of attitude towards child rearing patterns.



8. DISCUSSION

The study has shown that the less empowered women are observed to be better in the nuclear family than the high empowered women in Jodhpur. First objective was to compare the adjustment level of high and less empowered women in the nuclear family. Findings of table-1 shows a statistically highly significant difference exists between the dimensions of social adjustment, emotional adjustment and school/college adjustment. Or no significance was found on home adjustment and health adjustment dimension. The study reported that high empowered women showed good adjustment level on dimension of social, emotional and school/college adjustment, dissimilarly less empowered women showed good adjustment on home and health adjustment dimension. It can be assumed that high rank women with great access to knowledge, smart control over resources, and higher authority for independent decision making ability support her to make strong adjustment or positive relationships in their family. This study supported by ujwalaSamant's study shows that higher levels of employment in women give them a positive attitude towards their family and work field[6].

Second objective was to compare attitude towards child rearing pattern of high and less empowered women in nuclear family. Findings of table- 2 shows statistically highly significant difference was exists between the dimensions of attitude toward their child rearing patterns such as protective, rejecting, punishment, loving, neglecting and reward. The study indicate that high empowered women are more protective, loving and motivated towards their child than less empowered women. Possible reasons are less empowered women's psychological, social, economic, and political upliftment status in nuclear family and society, which makes distance between mother and children. The positive understanding totally affected psychological imbalance in the mother-child relationship. The above findings are in the line of previous study by Iyyanpillai Rai and Theresa (2001) they stated that high empowered women in different family structure shown a positive attitude toward their family[7]. They also reported that women with high rank status has different capacity in their social environmental scenario such as decision making awareness etc.

The third objective of the present study was to explore the relationship between adjustment dimensions and dimensions of attitude towards child rearing patterns of empowered women. For this purpose, data was correlated and it was noted that among the dimensions of adjustment shown insignificant correlation on the respect of child rearing pattern.



9. LIMITATIONS

Generalisations from this study should be considered in the light of certain limitations. The sample included a limited age range, was small in number, and was drawn from one city only. In addition, the sample group was not large enough to generalise to the study, the findings could lead to new hypotheses for future studies.

10. CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the study it can be concluded that among High Empowered and Less Empowered women from nuclear family statistically highly significant difference exists between their Adjustment dimensions- Emotional Adjustment and School/College Adjustment or significant difference was found on Social Adjustment. Both groups' perceptions regarding two dimensions of Adjustment such as Home Adjustment and Health Adjustment were not significant. There was a statistically highly significant difference found in the factors of Attitude toward child rearing patterns- Protective, Reward, Rejecting, Punishment, Loving and Neglecting. No association exists between Adjustment and attitude towards child rearing patterns of adolescents empowered women. Study suggested that positive attitude towards child, increases child overall development and family support helps to make unique adjustment in their environment.

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Das, *A descriptive study to assess the attitude of women on their empowerment in a selected rural community*, Bangalore, Rajiv Gandhi University, Bangalore, 2007.
- [2] A. Lawson, *Freedom to be One's Self: Appalachian Women's Perspective on Empowerment* (Blacksburg, Virginia, 2001).
- [3] S. Kishor, and K. Gupta, Women's empowerment in India and its states: Evidence from NFHS, *Economic and Political weekly*, 39,2004, 694-712.
- [4] A. Bhuijali, *Education, Employment and Empowering Women*(Serials Publication, New Delhi, 2004).
- [5] UNITED NATIONS POPULATION INFORMATION NETWORK, *Guidelines on Women's Empowerment*, UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN population Fund, 2007.



- [6] N. Desai and U. Thakkar, *Women and Political Participation in India*(Women in Indian Society, New Delhi, and National Book Trust, 2007).
- [7] Y. B. Sudha, V. Bhavin, D. Mangalabha, N. A. Patel and H. D. Shah, A study on status of Empowerment of Women in Jamnagar District,*National J Com Med*, 3,2011, 423-8.
- [8] E. N. Chow, C. W. Berheide, eds., *Women, the Family and Policy: A Global Perspective*(Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1994).
- [9] L. Ahmed, *Women and Gender in Islam: Historical Roots of a Modern Debate*(New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 1992).
- [10] R. Morgan, ed.,*Sisterhood Is Global: The International Women's Movement Anthology*(Garden City, New York, 1984).
- [11] L. Ohlin, andM. Tony,*Family Violence*(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984).
- [12] Ramachandiran, Education and the Status of Women,*Indian Educational Report*(Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002).
- [13] S. K. Singh, and A. K. Singh,*OBC Women: Status and Educational Empowerment*(New Royal Book Co, Lockno, 2004).