

# Personality and Adjustment Effect of Join Family Children

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**Abstract – Adjustment is the critical factor of adolescent life. The teens belonging to separate family framework have different transition actions. Adolescent age is the age at which each adolescent weave daydream, stay in the imitation universe. When an individual changes in the community in any case, only then he can lead a wonderful life. The aim of the present research was to analyses the contrast between transition issues of joint family adolescents and nuclear family adolescents. The sample of the analysis consisted of 50 senior high school students.**

**Keywords: Personality, Adjustment Problems, Join Family Children;**

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## INTRODUCTION

The family may also be essential predictors of behavioral characteristics and growth of infants. The way parents respond to the actions of a child influences the self-esteem of the child and its potential relationship with others. Children tend to perceive themselves when adults perceive them. So, if the parent finds the child wild, the child continues to see himself in that way and soon his behavior will continually improve his self-image. Adolescence marks a time of intense development and improvement in the physical, behavioral, social and emotional facets of adolescents. The adolescent era is between 13 and 19 years old and is considered the adolescent era.

Adjustment involves identifying and modifying behavioral modes that are appropriate for the situation or environmental adjustments. It can be seen as a mechanism by which a person retains a psychological equilibrium or equilibrium between needs and conditions that impact the fulfilment of those requirements.

## JOINT FAMILY

Joint family, a family of which unilineal family members (a category in which descent is underlined, either in the male or the female line) reside in a house with their wives and descendants, under the jurisdiction of one of the members. The joint family is an expansion of the nuclear family (parents and minor children) and usually rises as single sex children don't leave home with their parents, but bring their husbands to live with them. Therefore, an elderly man and his wife, their sons and unmarried daughters, the wives and children of their sons, and so on may be a patrilineal joint family. For a middle-generation individual, a joint family affiliation includes

including his conjugal family in his orientation family (i.e. into which he was born).

Just since members of the latter remain in different compounds is the shared family distinguished from the broader family. Members of the joint family share all the duties of food collection, trading, food planning and child raising, and social organization at times is so cohesive that covert nuclear families are scarcely evident in their day-to-day duties.

## STATUS OF JOINT FAMILY IN INDIA

An analysis of the Indian joint or co-parceners family illumines the complexities of all larger groups. Second, it is focused more on partnerships between adult men than on conjugal ties between husband and wife. Arranged marriages stay common in India and reduce the possibility of the family being split up into nuclear homes through an intensive marital bond. Although: sexes are not divided so often before and after marriage as once, apartheid is still more widespread than in western countries, which also decreases the possibility of married couples having the need for their freedom.

The Indian family stresses reverence between generations and partners instead of simple acquaintance. The husband must not show emotional emotions about him in the company of other adult males, and some would much of the time be there. Even the very strong emotional feelings that are conveyed in private between Indian mothers and sons, at least after the son develops past infancy. Men and women are now willing to catch both together, but men ate first according to conventional domestic standards. It was anticipated that adult males would look after not just their own children but also the household children. Many laws thereby minimized the nuclear

family's propensity to split apart and to form a separate household. In the other side, there are several forces against fission in every broad unit. Women who joined a big household didn't feel as committed to this unit as their husbands felt, and once they had born sons they were regarded to some degree as aliens. In the past, as today, women are likely to believe that their own husbands contribute more than their children earn.

The individuality of the family is robbed of equal share and it is tough to adapt for so many others. One might claim that the joint family was loving, particularly because it appears in indigenous literature, because it took care of the needy, but also indulgent, because it also took care of the lazy. In the other side, a mother with attentive children may not be able to provide for the less fortunate.

Integration and authority issues are often generated from an inability to maintain multiple individuals in the same household organized. The jurisdiction of the father was certainly not openly disputed until, perhaps after the First World War or the oldest brother had he been slightly older than the others. On the other side, problems are more possible as soon as productivity or technological expertise becomes the foundation of decision-making. A trained younger brother or even a younger sister should be held in view, as should a significant number of women in Indian government and careers. They may well suggest more about work in schools than the eldest girl in the family.

In conventional Indian culture, as today, almost everybody stays at the same degree of caste he or she was born into. Many individuals, on the other side, expand significantly in richness or political place. Social mobility may also reduce mutual family cohesion. A man who has gone up to a high level of work might refuse to share his whole income with the bigger family. If both of them are approximately at the same amount, sharing will simply a fair exchange. If only one person is nice to do, the person will continuously feel "sharing" as payment. However, the ideal to stay together is heavy. One implication is that men might accuse their wives rather than accept that they themselves prefer to live separately for their decision to set up an independent household. In view of these competing powers, it is assumed that no recent surveys found that most Indian families live in joint households in any country. Many polls have shown that many households participate in social interactions. For e.g., they can to some degree recognize (or at least ask his advice) the authority of the oldest individual, but they no longer reside with him. Or an urban brother stays involved in a farming plot which his rural brother is working on when sharing food and help; or an urban brother helps the sons of his brother develop themselves in the region. The bulk of households do not function together, but have a greater sense of collective responsibility and a stronger commitment than households in the West. Public opinion studies indicate that the majority of

citizens still accept this family type, although a significant minority remain in favor of living separately. The trained are less for the shared family than the uneducated, as may be predicted.

## PERSONALITY OF CHILDREN IN JOINT FAMILY

As a father, you will still strive for the best possible options for your child's growth and development. However, we still tend to see that the individuals around us are the greatest support possible. In this planet, there can be nobody other than a spouse. You can thank your stars if you live in a joint family and have a boy. Joint families are for your child's growth and development the strongest living models. Let us see how. Let us see how.

Indian films present a very rosy view of passion and intimacy in a shared family. Yeah, it is the huge Indian joint family that draws us to the films and makes us enjoy each time we see them. While the benefits are greater than the contras, it must be recalled that 'compromise' and 'adjustment' are the keywords of a shared family.

Families have the most significant role in the growth of an infant so far. They are the moves towards socializing them. They allow the child to instill the correct approach to the environment around him. Nuclear families offer the flexibility to live our lives however we want in the fast-paced environment of today. Nevertheless, there is still a sensation of nostalgia about staying together in a big house and all of our loved ones under one roof.

However, there are other explanations why our heart goes to common families. The family is the fundamental component of culture, and it is our family during adolescence that exposes us to social protocols. This factor is strengthened if the family has more members.

### Companionship

Children raised in joint families mainly grow up with people in their own age group and around them, and this never lets them feel lonely. Today, children seem to land in poor company only because they are longing for a company. Joint relatives appear to fill this social void.

### Makes Your Kid Prepared for The Big World Outside

Children don't have to venture outside their homes in common communities. In addition to being willing to combine together, joint families also build a community for society that trains the child to meet the great evil universe. Working in a family introduces the kid to multiple learning experiences.

### **Feeling of Respect**

Esteem is the most valuable attribute that grows automatically as you reside in joint families. With many elders live around you, it's normal to take a sense of yourself. This helps to achieve genuine acceptance in culture, as recognition is something that everyone wants. So, your child continues to value others regardless of age.

### **Sharing of Happiness**

The other important aspect of a mutual family is pleasure exchange. Gladness is said to expand through sharing. Who doesn't want a fun family trip now? But it wouldn't be perfect for you to enjoy the family holidays with the large party of friends. Moreover, shared families amplify joys and absorb bad moments such as sponge. Will it not be amazing if you had too many friends to celebrate your achievement in the sports of your school? This is the love that a shared family will offer.

### **Receiving Good Education**

Good schooling for the infant is one of the parents' primary worries. A child wants special attention to learn other than homework. This need appears to be fulfilled by the child's interaction with various family members.

### **The Art of Giving and Sharing**

It is very hard to see a kid share something with someone now. Joint relatives, therefore, help to instill the virtue of sharing and giving that is so necessary for the overall development of the child's personality. This also allows him to conquer his sense of possession over both items and people.

### **You Can Invest More Time on Your Kid**

Time is one factor that we all deal with when we continue to accelerate with the active and hectic way of life. Joint families are an open hand to divide responsibilities that can make you focus more time with your kids.

### **Effects of Living in a Joint Family**

Nuclear families are the industry of the day, and that is for several reasons. Let us get to know the drawbacks of staying in a household. It will give you a clearer image to decide whether or not you want to do so:

#### **Privacy is Compromised**

Privacy deficit is a frequent concern among people living in a household. You are never lonely. you are never alone. If you are distressed and want to be isolated and weep, you would better weep in your bed and say your pillow your sad tales. But if you reside in a common household, it is not likely.

Everyone learns all from all the family members, which adds to daily intervention. This intrusion is also not accepted and people ultimately mask problems so that others think for themselves. You are constantly surrounded by people and they want to encourage you, but often it gets too much.

### **A small Decision Runs by Everyone**

The challenge with living in a joint family is that every family member, particularly the head of the family, has to take a small option to get a green signal. If it's staying out at night after 7 or sleeping in the place of a mate. Often too much focus is paid to even insignificant problems that it worries you.

### **Financial Responsibility**

It's about 'us' in a shared culture. With respect to financial responsibilities, the 'Karta' (the head of the household) typically deals with financial issues whilst other male members of the family participate. However, the responsibility of 2 or more families always lies on the 'Karta' of the family and others become idle and the responsibility on one individual just increases.

### **Interference in Parenting**

Living in a shared family often keeps the child away from having the correct choices. As a mom, the kid may not be like you want to get to the father, so there are those in the house who can show you what to do and what not to do. This can inhibit your parenting style and inevitably boost your wrath.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To analyze the emotional adjustment of joint family adolescents.
- To analyze the social adjustment joint family adolescents
- To analyze the educational adjustment of joint family adolescents.
- To analyze the total adjustment of joint family adolescents.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to **Hawkins et al. (2007)**, in India, the family has a multi-layered system with historically typical family and large family habits. However, nuclear and semi-nuclear transitional metropolitan families are now rising at a fast pace of greater urbanization. Despite this, it is common to retain strong social ties as well as to distribute resources carefully in the extended family. Narrow relations with parents and sometimes siblings are not an anomaly but a rule. Compliance with societal expectations of support and engagement during significant maternal and societal occasions is often

broadly dispersed across regions and faiths in India. Family duties are now commonly met in all layers of society. Age has always been valued and entitled to opportunities in Indian communities and social contexts. Some baby food marketers use several commercials featuring the elder to warn their youngsters, saying that successive generations have used them to soothe the stomach issues of a baby to support development and even to use conventional ingredients in many beauty treatments. A brand newly introduced Ayurvedic Philosophy, which supports its Ayurvedic roots, explicitly utilizes the wise, wise, problem solving grandma in all forms of circumstances. However, advertisers frequently use shifting cultural values that emphasize modernity, young people and in particular the awareness of technology and cosmopolitan to convey a certain picture. The usage of youthful symbols is growing in 33 with youthful adults, older viewers and even infants as target audiences.

**Khan (2004)** argues that conventional family life views have not been accepted for failing to understand that there cannot be a single-family structure in a person's life. Families may be formed by second marriages, and this can include remarriage children. In conventional marriage the presence of single parent families is still neglected. The modern family life cycle which takes the presence of working women into consideration is a more dynamic and useful model than the conventional model. Different shopping activities are done by different members of the household. The items are acquired for the family's shared consumption. Fridge, TV, mattress, vehicle etc. The commodity can be bought by family trusts where more than one individual will donate to the fund. Often capital is not available and some goods can have to be lost to possess a pricey good. Certain family members will not support the decision made for the commodity and will view it as a high expense. These are the primary factors in family preference, which are the chosen sources for the purchasing of the commodity by family members. All of the above factors are relevant, and once this approach is understood, it can be properly developed.

Today, amid social and cultural shifts in the way the family lives, **Kenneth & Chung (2013)** retains the core of the conventional family system. However, the industrialization, urbanization and relocation of rural to urban citizens have brought in various shifts to the composition and structure of the family. Kenneth & Chung, (2013), suggests that this shift from family arrangement to nuclear family has produced stronger connections between parents and their offspring.

Children in nuclear families are freer and more enterprising than children in extended or shared families. New media urbanization and penetration also made parents less challenging and more child-centered. Even if the style of the parent is obvious, parents do need to take care of some decisions in the lives of their children.

**D'Cruz, P and Bharat, S (2001)** commented that knowing the family of India is an integral part of every research on the Indian culture in the Indological Period. The Indian family is the oldest system in the world and is highly appreciated all over the world. In ancient Indian scriptures as well as in epics such as the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Manu 28 Smriti, there are facets of family relation, caring and parenting that portray children's roles and dedications towards parents and elderly citizens. The relationship between parents and children was described in 10th century by Bhagavat purana as follows: "A son should be disciplined in the first five years when he is 16 and he should be considered as a companion" Kenneth H Rubin, Ock Boon Chung, (2013). In ancient times, Kenneth H Rubin, Ock Boon Chung (2013), illuminated the progressive transformation of an infant from infancy to mature young adults, capable of creating constructive contributions to both family and community.

According to **Takuma Taketoshi, a Japanese scholar Lingjun Luo (2001)** research by Lingyun Luo (2001), parent-child relationships are an incredibly significant aspect of personality development and essential to improving the social skills of a child from infancy to childhood and adolescence. As Meng Yuqun (1998) suggests, puberty is the most dysfunctional period with the greatest plasticity and the most severe crises, since it is when a person's thought grows into a systematic operation marked by individuality, criticality, rationality and physiological maturity. These physiological and psychological shifts also arise because adolescents start to continuously examine, challenge or even actively contest the parental authority they blindly upheld in the past, breaking down the original mode of the parent/child interaction and entering a stage where the 'one-way' partnership is turned into a powerful one.

## METHODOLOGY

### Sampling

The current study was focused on a descriptive research process. In this analysis, the descriptive approach was used. The sample dimensions were focused on prior literature. There was a total of 50 subjects in the research randomly. The research group composed of 50 high school students. Both participants are between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Mean, S.D. Mean. And t –test the statistical techniques used.

### Data collection

A systematic and analytical analysis of the techniques used in the test environment is a methodology for testing. This encompasses the way facts and data is gathered in decision-making. This study presented the secondary source of information. Data from posts, books, blogs and other media were collected.



## RESULT AND DATA ANALYSIS

**Table 1: Represent the emotional adjustment of joint family adolescents.**

Category	Joint family
Number of subjects (N)	50
Mean	8.96
Standard Deviation (SD)	4.260
t-value	5.833
Level of significance	Significant at 0.05 level

From the table above, the t value is 5,833, which is statistically important at 0,05 levels where the degree of freedom is 98. This table further shows that the mean value for emotional adaptation among teens in the joint family (8.96) can be inferred that teens in the joint family have better emotional transition than teens in the nuclear family.

**Table 2: Represent the social adjustment of joint family adolescents**

Category	Joint family
Number of subjects (N)	50
Mean	11.2
Standard deviation (SD)	3.018
t-value	5.43
Level of significance	Significant at 0.05level

From the table above, if the degree of freedom is 98 the t value is 5.43, which is statistically significant at 0.05 levels. This table also indicates that the mean socially adjustable significance of Joint Family Adolescents (11.2) can be inferred that Joint Family Adolescents have more socially adapted than nuclear family adolescents.

**Table 3: Represent the educational adjustment of nuclear family and joint family adolescents**

Category	Joint family
Number of subjects (N)	50
Mean	9.34
Standard deviation (SD)	2.53
t-value	2.83
Level of significance	Significant at 0.05level

The table above shows that if 98 are free, the number is 2.83, a statistically significant result at 0.05 levels This table also demonstrates that there is a mean educationally adaptable value for joint family adolescents (9.34), to which one could infer the higher educational adjustment to nuclear-family adolescents in relation to joint family adolescents.

**Table 4: Represent the total adjustment of joint family adolescents**

Category	Joint family
Number of subjects (N)	50
Mean	43.12
Standard deviation (SD)	19.41
t-value	2.02
Level of significance	Significant at 0.05level

From the above table, the value of t is 2.02, which is statistically important at levels of 0.05, where the freedom degree is 98. This table also indicates that the mean adjustment benefit for all joint family youths (43.12) can be found to be higher for the joint family adolescents than for the nuclear family.

## CONCLUSION

Mixed findings were seen in experiments performed earlier with various variables. From a study of such research, it is clear that the conclusions are sometimes conflicting and inconclusive. It is not surprising, though, that we take into consideration the disparity in the customs, practices and modes of life existing in numerous regions. A pioneering endeavor is the studies in hand. It was planned to investigate whether there is a major gap between the social transition of adolescents and the family arrangement of shared family students. The research showed that the emotional adjustment of joint family adolescents varies greatly. There is a major gap in the social adjustment of joint family adolescents. The report also found that there is a significant difference in the educational transition among joint family adolescents.

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