



International Journal of Home Science

ISSN: 2395-7476
IJHS 2020; 6(3): 246-248
© 2020 IJHS
www.homesciencejournal.com

Received: 06-07-2020
Accepted: 10-08-2020

Dr. Pritam Kumari
H.O.D. of Home Science,
P.L.M.S.P.G. College, Rishikesh,
Uttarakhand, India

Effect of women education on family relation

Dr. Pritam Kumari

Abstract

Women's education leads to significant social development. However, in the last few decades, the participation of women in almost all government and non-government sectors including defense and administration has increased very fast. On the other hand emotional attachments are decreasing in parents, siblings, sons and daughters, even husband and wife. Therefore, keeping in mind the above mentioned said, an attempt has been made by the present study to know the effect of the education on family relation. A total of 150 women (61 illiterate and 89 literate, age group-25-60 years) were selected for study through schedule-cum-checklist. In present study, significant association was observed between education and coordination with husband, home management skills and parenting style of the respondents, types of the family was not significant associated with education.

Keywords: Family relation, illiterate, literate, women

1. Introduction

Many changes are taking place in the life of human being in the modern and busy life style; on the other hand, family relations have been seen to be decreased. There can be many reasons for the disintegration of family relations such as the thinking, habits and life style of the new generation and the old generation. Old generation are tied to the old tradition and associated with the old rites, while the new generation does not give much importance to these things and nor wants to follow them, as a result, differences arise between the two generations and if both of them rigid to their point or opinion then the relationship starts to deteriorate. Today's youth is becoming emotionally weak. Emotional attachment are decreasing in parents, siblings, sons and daughters, even husband and wife, people are connecting with unknown person on social media but they are slowly away from blood relation and also other peoples who were close to them.

Present times all the family wants financial freedom, and all the members of the family are working hard, even women are going out of the house and registering their proud presence in every area. She does not want to bend over due to economic independence. In this way, many things are happening in our society, due to which the family relations are changing.

The woman has a significant contribution in success of any family, and the prosperity of the family fully depends on the women. At present, the gap between boys and girls is being bridged, girls are also getting equal rights, education, etc. in the family, so that now women have respectable place in their society, but on the other hand, joint families are turning into single families, disputes between husband and wife are increasing. Families are becoming financially strong, but family relations are deteriorating. In busy and competitive life, most of the husbands are unable to spent time for his wife and children, while on the other hand, the wife is also unable to spent sufficient time for her children and husband. The education rate, employment of women is increasing day by day, but the increasing of the nuclear family at the same speed. Therefore, keeping in mind the above mentioned said, an attempt has been made by the present study to know the effect of the education on family relation.

2. Methodology

A total of 150 women (age group of 25-60 years) were selected for study (from Mushahari Block of Muzaffarpur District) through random sampling. In out of 150 respondents, 61 women were illiterate while 89 women were educated who were get intermediate and above along with technical degree holders. Data were collected through both primary and secondary

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Pritam Kumari
H.O.D. of Home Science,
P.L.M.S.P.G. College, Rishikesh,
Uttarakhand, India

sources. Primary sources means the data were obtained through schedule cum checklist. Secondary sources were collected through office records such as magazines, different journals, reports, literatures & national and international government websites. The survey method was used for data collection. The data were analyzed with the help of socscistatistics software.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1: Frequency distribution of the respondents according to their education

Sr. No.	Education	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	61	40.67
2	Literate	89	59.33
Total			

Table -1 revealed the data on level of education of the women. According to the data more than half (59.33%) of the women were literate and had intermediate and above along with technical degree, while 40.67% of them were illiterate.

Table 2: Belongs to type of family

Sr. No.	Types of family	Education Level		p- value
		Illiterate (n=61) Frequency (%)	Literate (n=89) Frequency (%)	
1	Nuclear	35 (57.38)	41 (46.07)	0.17354
2	joint	26 (42.62)	48 (53.93)	

Significance level= 0.05

*Significant at $p < .05$

Table-2 revealed the data on family types of the respondents. According to the data, in group of illiterate women more than half (57.38%) were belonging to nuclear family while rest of them belongs to joint family. In group of educated women most of them belongs to joint family (53.93%). According to the data there is no significant association (the p-value is .17354) was observed between family type and education.

Table 3: Co-ordination with husband

Sr. no.	Co-ordination	Education Level		p- value
		Illiterate (n=61) Frequency (%)	Literate (n=89) Frequency (%)	
1	Good	15 (24.59)	51 (57.30)	.000295*
2	neutral	29 (47.54)	21 (23.60)	
3	bad	17 (27.87)	17 (19.10)	

Significance level= 0.05

*Significant at $p < .05$

Table 6: Types of parenting style

Sr. no.	Parenting style	Education Level		p- value
		Illiterate (n=61) Frequency (%)	Literate (n=89) Frequency (%)	
1	Authoritarian	11 (18.03)	17 (19.10)	0.000016*
2	Authoritative	09 (14.75)	44 (49.44)	
3	Permissive or Indulgent	20 (32.79)	19 (21.35)	
4	Uninvolved	21 (34.43)	09 (10.11)	

Significance level= 0.05

*Significant at $p < .05$

Table -6 represented the data on types of parenting of the respondents. In illiterate women, 18.03% of them were authoritarian, followed by 14.75% of authoritative, 32-79% permissive and 34.43% uninvolved respectively. In educated

Table-3 showed the data on coordination with husband of illiterate and literate women. In illiterate women near about half (47.54%) of them had neutral coordination with husband, only 24.59% of them had good coordination with husband. In literate women more than half (57.30%) of them had good coordination with her husband, rest of them had neutral or no coordination with husband. There is strong significant association (the p-value is .000295) was observed between education and coordination with husband.

Table 4: Co-ordination with family members

Sr. no.	Co-ordination	Education Level		p- value
		illiterate (n=61) Frequency (%)	literate (n=89) Frequency (%)	
1	Good	09 (14.75)	38 (42.70)	0.00004*
2	neutral	42 (68.85)	29 (32.58)	
3	bad	10 (16.39)	22 (24.72)	

Significance level= 0.05

*Significant at $p < .05$

Table -4 revealed the data on coordination with family members of the respondents. In group of illiterate women majority (68.85%) of them had neutral coordination with family members, only 14.75% of them had good coordination, while in educated respondents 42.70% of them had good, 32.58% had neutral and 24.72% of them had bad coordination with family members. Highly statistically association was observed between education and coordination of family members ($p = .00004$).

Table 5: Home Management skill

Sr. no.	Skill	Education Level		p- value
		Illiterate (n=61) Frequency (%)	Literate (n=89) Frequency (%)	
1	Yes	12 (19.67)	47 (52.81)	0.000045*
2	No	49 (80.31)	42 (47.19)	

Significance level= 0.05

*Significant at $p < .05$

Table-5 revealed the data on home managerial skills of the respondents. According to the data, in illiterate women more than three fourth (80.31%) of them had nothing related to home managements skills, only 19.67% of the illiterate women were manage her home with the help of managerial skills, while more than half (52.81%) of the literate respondents had home management skills, and manage his home, earning and family in better way. In present study there is highly significant association (the p-value is .000045) was observed between education and home management skills.

significant ($p=.118036$).

4. Conclusion

Present finding indicate that most of educated women manage her home and family members in right way, coordination of educated women with husband and other family members seems good in comparison of illiterate women. Most of the educated women prefer Authoritative parenting style; many researches indicate that the authoritative parenting style is one of the best parenting style for all round development of the children. In present study, significant association was observed between education and coordination with husband, home management skills and parenting style of the respondents, types of the family was not significant associated with education.

5. Recommendations

- Government/Authorized agency should provide necessary knowledge about family planning and home management skills, especially in illiterate women.

6. References

1. Becker GS. Harvard University Press; Cambridge, MA: A treatise on the family, 1981.
2. Elliott S, Powell R, Brenton J. Being a good mom: Low-income, black single mothers negotiate intensive mothering. *Journal of Family Issues*. 2015; 36:351-370.
3. Harcourt KT, Adler-Baeder F, Erath S, Pettit GS. Examining family structure and half-sibling influence on adolescent well-being. *Journal of Family Issues*. 2013; 36:250-272.
4. Hazan, Moshe, Zoabi, Hosny. "Do Highly Educated Women Choose Smaller Families?," CEPR Discussion Papers 8590, C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, 2011.
5. Mall, Ranjana. Effect of education on adaptation & sustainability of Pradhanmantri Ujjawala Yojana. *International Journal of Home Science*. 2019; 5(1):260-262
6. Thomas PA, Umberson D. Do older parents' relationships with their adult children affect cognitive limitations, and does this differ for mothers and fathers? *Journal of Gerontology, Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, gbx009, 2017. doi: 10.1093/geronb/gbx009.