

A Comparative Study to Assess the Psychosocial Development of Children among Joint and Nuclear Family Members at Selected Setting, Chennai

Mrs. P. Umalakshmi¹, Mrs. S. Pushpa²

¹Professor, ²Lecturer,

^{1,2}VHS - MA Chidambaram College of Nursing, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

Families play a pivotal role in providing the most congenial atmosphere to children for their style of life and basic patterns of behavior. Parents are chief role model in shaping the personality of a child. The quality of relationship with parents and their children allows them to grow and explore and gain experience. This study aims to assess the Psychosocial development of children among joint and nuclear family members. The study was conducted in selected schools of Chennai, 30 children were selected using non probability purposive sampling technique. Erik Erikson modified psychosocial development checklist was used to assess the Psychosocial development of children among joint and nuclear family members. The study findings reveals that, mean score of psychosocial development of Nuclear family children was 10.86 with a standard deviation of 9.52 and mean score of joint family was 26.78 with a standard deviation of 5.17. There is a statistically significant difference between the joint and nuclear family children score on Psychosocial development. Therefore the joint family children had higher Psychosocial development compared to nuclear family children. At 5% level of significance respectively. This study findings was supported by Ms. Priyanka Gurav et al., 2019 conducted a study on A comparative study on joint versus nuclear family regarding Social, cognitive and language development among pre-school children and the study findings revealed that Mean value of social, cognitive and language development in joint family were 13.35, 13.73 and 11.23 and SD were 2.4, 2.55 and 2.05. While in nuclear family social, cognitive and language were 9.49, 9.87, 7.69 and SD were 2.0, 2.9, and 1.9. Total mean score of joint family was 38.31; SD was 5.29 and in nuclear family mean score was 27.5; SD was 5.3. (p value: <0.05).

How to cite this paper: Mrs. P. Umalakshmi | Mrs. S. Pushpa "A Comparative Study to Assess the Psychosocial Development of Children among Joint and Nuclear Family Members at Selected Setting, Chennai"

Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-8 | Issue-5, October 2024, pp.142-144, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd69340.pdf



Copyright © 2024 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



KEYWORDS: Joint family, Nuclear family, Psychosocial development, School children etc

INTRODUCTION

Family is where our roots take hold and from there we grow. A sense of belonging is derived from the strong bond of family. Family bonds are a link to our beginning and a guide to our future. We are molded within a unit, which prepares us for what we will experience in the world and how we react to those experiences. Values are taught at an early age and are carried with us throughout our life. Family bonds help to instill trust and hope in the world around us and belief in ourselves. Rituals of bedtime stories, hugs, holidays and daily meals shared together, provide a sense of warmth, structure and safety. These rituals

and traditions, not only create memories and leave a family legacy, but create our first path in life.

A nuclear family can be defined as a household consisting of two married, heterosexual parents and their legal children (siblings). So nuclear family consisting of a father and mother and their children, who share living quarters. Nuclear families can have any number of children. Joint family can be defined as members of a uni-lineal descent group (a group in which descent through either the female or the male line is emphasized) live together with their spouses

and offspring in one homestead and under the authority of one of the members. Joint family is an extended form of a nuclear family. It is composed of parents, their children, and the children's spouses and offspring in one household.

Children between 6 and 12 years of age will have widened social horizons beyond the confines of their own home. Within the family, school children continue to learn those values and competencies they will bring into the adult world. Their continued family achievement depends on a variety of family factors, including parental expectation, stimulation and guidance.

The school age period is usually the first time that children are making truly independent judgment.

Here family play a vital role during development of each school age child, much of what the child know at this age has been learnt through the family circle. Parents and family members have responsibility to teach and train every child. The home and family is first training school for development especially cognitive and moral development. Parent and family members are the first teachers.

In recent decades traditional form of the family has undergone major changes, with increasing rates of divorce leading to single-parent families, remarriages, resulting in extended families and broken families. These trends and the resulting consequences that may have effect on growth and development of children especially cognitive and moral development.

In this contest some family factors may have impact on development [cognitive and moral] of school age children

Hence this study aims to assess the psychosocial development of children among joint and nuclear family members.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Comparative study to assess the psychosocial development of children among joint and nuclear family members at selected setting, Chennai.”

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of psychosocial development among children belongs to joint and nuclear family.
- To compare the level of psychosocial development among children belongs to joint and nuclear family.
- To associate the demographic variables with psychosocial development among children among belongs to joint and nuclear family.

Methodology

The study was conducted Neelankarai ,community area. Research design of this study is Descriptive research design and non probability convenient sampling technique was used and sample consisted of 30 children in the age group of 6-12years. The tool consisted of demographic variables Erick Erickson modified Psychosocial development check list. Informed consent was obtained from the study samples.

Results & Discussion

➤ First objective ,To assess the level of psychosocial development among children belongs to joint and nuclear family.

The findings of the study reveals that 9 (30%) of them had poor psychosocial development. 4 (13.33%) of them had moderate psychosocial development and 2 (6.67%) of them had good psychosocial development in Nuclear family, while in Joint family, 12 (40%) of them had good psychosocial development, 3(10%) of them had moderate psychosocial development respectively.

Second Objective, To Compare the level of psychosocial development among children belong to joint and nuclear family.

The study findings reveals that, mean score of psychosocial development of Nuclear family children was 10.86 with a standard deviation of 9.52 and mean score of joint family was 26.78 with a standard deviation of 5.17 There is a statistically significant difference between the joint and nuclear family children score on Psychosocial development. Therefore the joint family children had higher Psychosocial development compared to nuclear family children At 5% level of significance respectively. This study findings was supported by Ms. Priyanka Gurav et al .,2019 conducted a study on A comparative study on joint verses nuclear family regarding Social, cognitive and language development among pre-school children and the study findings revealed that Mean value of social, cognitive and language development in joint family were 13.35, 13.73 and 11.23 and SD were 2.4, 2.55 and 2.05. While in nuclear family social, cognitive and language were 9.49, 9.87, 7.69 and SD were 2.0, 2.9, and 1.9. Total mean score of joint family was 38.31; SD was 5.29 and in nuclear family mean score was 27.5; SD was 5.3. (p value:<0.05).

➤ Third Objective, To associate the demographic variables of psychosocial development among children belongs to joint and nuclear family.

There is a significant association between the psychosocial development among children among belongs to joint and nuclear family with children Age,

Sex, Education of mother, Family income, Religion, Mothers occupation, type of school and Educational system and the study findings was supported by Mr. Bapu Khodnapu et al., 2020 conducted a study on A comparative study to assess the cognitive and moral development of school age children among joint versus nuclear family and the study findings revealed that There is a significant association between moral development of children with educational status of child at (p value:<0.05) level of significant respectively.

Nursing practice

- The paediatric nurses can take into consideration about the family structure and its function during the assessment of a child in the hospital.
- The school health nurse should have adequate knowledge regarding the type of family and its influence on the growth and development of school age child.

Nursing education

- Student nurses can be taught regarding the influence of family factors on growth and development of children, what is family centered care and its importance in paediatric nursing.

Nursing research

- Similar study can be done in urban setting.
- Similar study can be done with large sample size and different age group have an exploratory view of this aspect in our country.
- A study can be done on the same topic with inclusion of academic achievement at school setting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The study can be conducted in other setting.
- The study can be conducted on parental factors influencing on developmental aspect of different age group.
- The study can be done including other aspect of growth and development like social, psychological and behavioural.
- The study can be done with large sample size so that the results can be generalized.
- A similar study can be conducted in urban families.

Ethical considerations

- Ethical committee approval was obtained
- Informed consent was obtained from study participants in language known to them after explaining the purpose of the study.
- Confidentiality was maintained

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest to declare

Financial support and sponsorship: Nil

Acknowledgement: We are grateful to the all participants.

Conclusion

The study was concluded that, psychosocial development among children from joint and nuclear families reveals significant differences in various dimensions of their social and emotional well-being. Children from joint families tend to exhibit stronger social skills, a greater sense of belonging, and better conflict resolution abilities due to the presence of extended family support. In contrast, children from nuclear families may demonstrate higher levels of independence, self-reliance, and individuality, driven by more direct parental involvement. However, both family structures offer unique advantages and challenges that shape the psychosocial development of children in different ways. The study underscores the importance of recognizing these differences to foster holistic development in children, regardless of family type. Future research could delve deeper into how changing societal norms and family dynamics further influence the psychosocial well-being of children across diverse socio-economic backgrounds.

REFERENCES:

- [1] D Kathy Family values: the importance of strong family bonds [http://www. helium. com/items/629105-family-values-the-importance-of-strong-family-bonds](http://www.helium.com/items/629105-family-values-the-importance-of-strong-family-bonds)
- [2] D R Marlow B A Redding Pediatric Nursing 6th edn. Elsevier Publication 2010
- [3] Pillitteri MCH nursing; Care of the child bearing and child bearing family 2nd edn. P. Lippincott publication 1995
- [4] M J Hockenberry D Wilson Wong's Nursing care of infant and children 8th edn. Elsevier publication 2007
- [5] F Polit B P Hungler Nursing research. 6th edn. New York: J. B. Lippincott company 1999
- [6] B T Basavanthappa Nursing Research 2nd edn. Jaypee publications New Delhi 2007
- [7] Parikh Development of Moral Judgment and Its Relation to Family Environmental Factors in Indian and American Families Child Dev 1980;51:1410-1430. 2307/1129540
- [8] Bahadur N Dhawan Social values of parents and children in joint and nuclear family Indian Acad Appl Psychol 2008;34:7480
- [9] A Amato Family process and the competence of adolescents and primary school children Youth Adolesc 1988;18:13953
- [10] D. Wood Impact of family relocation on children's growth, development, school function, and behavior JAMA: Am Med Assoc 1993;270:1133-1134