

## Comparison of Family Function Among Adolescents in Urban and Rural Schools

R Sindhu Priya<sup>1</sup>, Jayestri Kurushev<sup>2</sup>, A Felicia Chitra<sup>3</sup>

### How to cite this article:

R Sindhu Priya, Jayestri Kurushev, A Felicia Chitra. Comparison of Family Function Among Adolescents in Urban and Rural Schools. Community and Public Health Nursing. 2019;4(3):167-170.

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Children are the corner stone of a family and family is the corner of society and country. From the perspective of children, the Family is a "Family of orientation." The Family serves to locate children socially and plays a major role in their enculturation and socialization. Teenage is a beautiful phase of life where dream are built and a child turns into an energetic and confident individual. Those are the years to foster moral principles, construct you're their system and begin their journey in the right path. **Methodology:** Quantitative research approach and descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the 200 people from the selected urban and rural schools at Puducherry. **The result** showed that The overall level of family function showed that the most 86 of the adolescents in urban schools had a highly functional family, 12% had moderately dysfunctional family and 2% had sever dysfunctional family. Whereas in adolescents of rural school 79% had a highly functional family, 16% had moderately dysfunctional family and 5% had severed dysfunctional family. **Conclusion:** The present study revealed that in the level of family function. The urban school adolescents were highly family function than rural school adolescents. So, the adolescents were involved with their family function they improve their academic activities it is important for the adolescents to involve family function.

**Keywords:** Adolescent student; Family function; Urban and rural school.

### Introduction

Children are the corner stone of a family and family is the corner of society and country. From the perspective of children, the Family is a "Family of orientation."<sup>1</sup> The Family serves to locate children socially and plays a major role in their enculturation and socialization. Teenage is a beautiful phase of life where dream are built and a child turns into an

energetic and confident individual. Those are the years to foster moral principles, construct you're their system and begin their journey in the right path. According to 2018 estimation, there were about 1.2 billion adolescents seen with the ratio of every five People in the world today where 87% of the adolescents live in developed countries. Whereas in India. According to the UNICEF statistics 2018 the adolescents population was about 2, 43,387.

This Unprecedented number of adolescents will ensure continued population growth for decades to come as Family size gets smaller.<sup>2</sup> Family is the most universal and fundamental social institution which performs a variety of functions in human society. Different sociologist have viewed or classified the functions of family into different types.<sup>3</sup> The family and school are considered to be the important social factors contributing to the development of an adolescent. It is even found that a peaceful home

**Author's Affiliations:** <sup>1</sup>M.Sc. (Nursing), <sup>2</sup>Professor, <sup>3</sup>Principal, Collage of Nursing, Mother Theresa Post Graduate & Research Institute Of Health Sciences, Puducherry 605006, India.  
**Corresponding Author:** Jayestri Kurushev, Professor, Collage of Nursing, Mother Theresa Post Graduate & Research Institute Of Health Sciences, Puducherry 605006, India.  
**E-mail:** ramalingamsindhu@gmail.com  
**Received on** 14.09.2019, **Accepted on** 23.10.2019



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0.

environment, relationship between the parents and conducive school atmosphere play a significant role in improving the Childs abilities and performance in various fields.<sup>4</sup>

### Objectives

- To Assess the family function of adolescents in urban and rural schools.
- To Compare the family function of adolescents in urban and rural schools.
- To Correlate the family function of adolescents in urban and rural schools.
- To Associate the family function of adolescents in urban and rural school with demographic variable.

### Materials and Methods

**Quantitative Approach.** Descriptive research design was used to conduct research at a selected government higher secondary schools in puducherry. 200 in which 100 students in urban school and 100 students rural schools were selected by using convenience sampling technique. Those who fulfills the inclusion criteria and those who were available at the time of data collection. Who are the X and XII standard were Excluded from the study. Structured interview schedule was used to collect the data. The structured questionnaire comprised of A and B. Section A consist of demographic variables, Section B consist of family function (APGAR) scale. Formal permission obtained from the concerned authority, data was collected. The participants were explained about the purpose of the study and assured that the collected data was be maintained carefully and informed consent was obtained The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

### Results

The result showed that The overall level of family function showed that the most 86% of the adolescents in urban schools had a highly functional family, 12% had moderately dysfunctional family and 2% had sever dysfunctional family. Whereas in adolescents of rural school 79% had a highly functional family, 16% had moderately dysfunctional family and 5% had severed dysfunctional family.

The study result revealed that Table 1 consist of that With regard to the age of the adolescents

in urban school majority of them 89% belonged to the age group of 16 years, whereas to rural school majority of them 89% belonged to the age group of 16 years. In relation to the gender majority of the adolescents were male 68%. And females were 32% in urban schools. In rural schools majority of the adolescents were female 71% and males were 29%. With Regard to the Religion majority of the adolescent were Hindus were 89%. whereas in rural school majority of the adolescents were Hindus 73%. majority of adolescents were 87% belongs to nuclear family. In rural school majority of them were 47% belongs With regard to parents marital status majority of the adolescent's parents were living together 64%, in urban school. In rural schools majority of the adolescent's parents were 52% living together, With regard to the fathers educational status majority of the adolescents fathers were completed primary schooling 46%, in urban schools. In rural schools majority of the adolescent's fathers were completed secondary schooling 37%, The Above table with regard to majority of adolescent's fathers was 33%, in urban schools. In rural majority of adolescent's fathers were skilled 29%, With regard to of the mothers education majority of adolescent's mother were completed primary schooling 50%, in urban schools. In rural majority of adolescents mothers were completed in primary schooling 50% With regard to occupation of mothers majority of adolescent's mothers were 48%, in urban schools. In rural adolescents majority of adolescent's mothers were 41% unemployed, With regard monthly income majority of adolescents were belongs to below 5000 57%, in urban schools. In rural adolescents majority of adolescents were belongs to below 5000, 32%.

Figure show that frequency, percentage distribution of the level of family function among adolescents in urban and rural schools. Most of the adolescents in urban school were 86% highly functional family, 12% were moderately dysfunctional family and 2% were severe dysfunctional family. In adolescents of rural school were 79% highly functional family, 16% were moderately dysfunctional and 3% were severe dysfunctional family.

The Table 2 Depict the mean and standard deviation for level of family function among adolescents in urban and rural schools.

The present study concluded that comparing with the level of family function there was no difference among urban and rural school adolescents.

The Table 3 Shows that spearman correlation test was used to correlate family function the finding

show that there was a positive correlation with  $r = 0.311, p > 0.002$  in urban school,  $r = 0.111 p > 0.271$  in rural school. It was inferred that family function significant among the student in urban school.

**Table 1:** Demographic Variable on Adolescents in Urban and Rural School (N = 200)

Demographic Variables	Urban N = 100		Rural N = 100	
	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
<i>Age in years</i>				
16 years	89	89	89	89
17 years	10	10	9	9
18 years	1	1	2	2
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	68	68	29	29
Female	32	32	71	71
<i>Religion</i>				
Hindu	89	89	73	73
Christian	7	7	7	7
Muslim	4	4	20	20
<i>Type of family</i>				
Nuclear	87	87	47	47
Joint	13	13	42	42
Extended	1	1	11	11
<i>Parents marital status</i>				
Single parent	31	31	38	38
Living together	64	64	52	52
Separated	3	3	6	6
Divorced	2	2	4	4
<i>Education of father</i>				
Primary schooling	46	46	34	34
Secondary schooling	29	29	37	37
Higher secondary	11	11	20	20
Graduate/post graduate	14	14	9	9
<i>Occupation of father</i>				
Unemployed	30	30	23	23
Skilled	11	11	29	29
Self-employed	33	33	28	28
Private employed	21	21	18	18
Government employed	5	5	2	2
<i>Education of mother</i>				
Primary schooling	50	50	50	50
Secondary schooling	32	32	31	31
Higher secondary	8	8	11	11
Graduate/post graduate	10	10	8	8

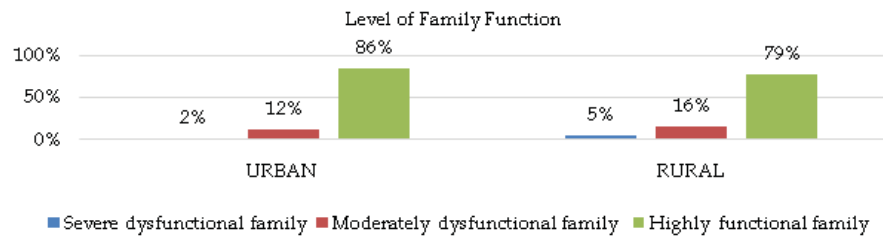
**Table 2:** Comparison of mean and Standard Deviation for Level of Family Function of Adolescents Between Rural and Urban Schools. (N = 200)

Variables	Urban		Rural		T-Value	p-Value
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D		
Family function	8.12	1.75	7.77	1.90	1.351	0.651 (NS)

**Table 3:** Correlation Between the Level of Family Function Among Adolescents in Urban Schools (N = 100)

Variable	Urban				Rural			
	Mean	S.D	R- Value	p-Value	Mean	S.D	R- Value	p-Value
Family Function	8.12	1.75	0.311	0.002* S	7.77	1.90	0.111	0.271 Ns

\* $p < 0.05$ , significant and \*\* $p < 0.001$ , highly significant.



**Fig. 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution the level of family function among the adolescents between rural and urban school (N = 200)

## Discussion

The overall level of family function showed that the most of the adolescents in urban schools. 86% had a highly functional family, 12% had moderately dysfunctional family and 2% had sever dysfunctional family. Whereas in adolescents of rural school 79% had a highly functional family, 16% had moderately dysfunctional family and 5% had severd dysfunctional family.

*Gazendam donofrio (2007)* conducted a study on assessing the family functioning and adolescents' emotional and behavioral problems among a sample group of 138 patients, 114 spouses and 221 adolescents who completed the family environment scale, adolescents filled in the impact of event scale and youth self-report and parents reported on the adolescents functioning using the child behavior checklist. As a result patients and spouses reported that their families differed from the norm; they were more expressive and social, better organized, less controlling and had less conflict, adolescents reported the same and additionally found that their family environment was weak enough to function normally as before, and concluded that the functioning of the family seemed to be a risk factor for behavioral and emotional problems in adolescents.<sup>3</sup>

## Conclusion

The present study concluded that comparing the level of family functioning urban and rural school there was no difference. So, concluded adolescents student from well functioning family function were most likely to be bonded to academic achievement their academic activities it is important for the adolescents to involve family function.

## References

1. Delgado-Gaitan C. School Matters in the Mexican-American Home: Socializing Children to Education. *American Educational Research Journal* 1992;29(3):495-513.
2. Grotevant HD. The contribution of the family to the facilitation of identity formation during early adolescence. *Journal of Adolescence*. 1983;3:225-37.
3. <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/family/7-important-functions-of-family-1698-words/6171>.
4. Conlon BA, McGinn AP, Lounsbury DW, *et al.* The Role of Parenting Practices in the Home Environment among Underserved Youth. *Childhood obesity (Print)*. 2015;11(4):394-405.
5. Gazendam-Donofrio SM. Family functioning and adolescents' emotional and behavioral problems: when a parent has cancer. *Annals of oncology: official journal of the European Society for Medical Oncology*. 2007;18(12):1951-6.