CHAPTER : V

DATA ANALYSIS

The study is aimed at understanding the complexity of family life with special reference to cohesion and adaptability in slum families. The theoratical and methodological frame work has been developed from the remarkable work done by Burgess (1939) (1953) Coos (1949) Reuben Hill (1949), Minuchin (1979) Moos (1970) and Olson (1979) (1982). Various other sensitive and thoughtful researchers and practictioners in the field of Mental Health and Family Therapy have also been consulted in designing this framework. Two major dimensions cohesion and adaptability have been treated as main variables and several others like family life cycle; marital adjustment, family life satisfaction, psycho-social maturity, communication, family crisis and its resolution, family's present state after crisis have been treated as their correlates.

The researcher has attempted to get a comprehensive view of the families by interviewing both spouses in the family especially in the marital adjustment, psychosocial maturity areas. Since Indian families are mostly male dominating and patriarchical in nature, it was thought that the perception of the male head of the family will be more dominating over all the members of the family. Secondly, woman

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plays a submissive and subordinate role and enjoys respect in her own way. She influences the total inner family environment and with her nurturant and expressive role, she alongwith her husband, influences the family behaviour and manages the family life. The husband with his instrumental role leaves the internal management in wife's hand but controls the whole show. He being the primary figure represents the family in the outer world and acts as the final and ultimate authority in the family. The headship may vary according to the type of family. Keeping the Indian traditions and culture in mind, the investigator has sought selective and relevant information from the female spouses while an over all view of the family is gathered from the male spouses.

The researcher with this background and clarity, approached families and has tried to understand and assess the families with this perspective. Secondly, all these families are apparently leading a common routine life with day to day strains of urban living, therefore the researcher's thrust was to find out those elements of their living which enable them to carry on, take things in their own strides. The idea is to get the positive aspects of families that lived in a peculiar environment known as 'Slum culture'.

As mentioned in research setting section, these slum families have many homogenous features but they are distinctive

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in terms of regional, religious and caste background. The families though have a common, uniform developmental pattern yet they are different and unique in their own ways. Therefore the search is more towards finding out how these families behave on all the variables especially how much cohesion and adaptability influence the normal functioning of these families.

The division of the families into three socio-geographical units namely Harijanvas, Patel Chowk and Sardargram is done due to certain distinct characteristics of these units, especially the Harijanwas consists of schedule carte families and other two units are having mixed population. This division may facilitate the needs and problem based precise interventions.

This chapter has three sections namely, Section-A deals with pocketwise analysis of family cohesion and family Adaptability and other variables. Section-B of this chapter deals with bivariate and multivariate analysis of family cohesion and family Adaptability. It presents the relation-ships of socio-economic variables with cohesion and adaptability and also other correlates. Section-C deals with children's views on Parent child relationship and their perception on family cohesion and family Adaptability.

FAGULS -

Section : A

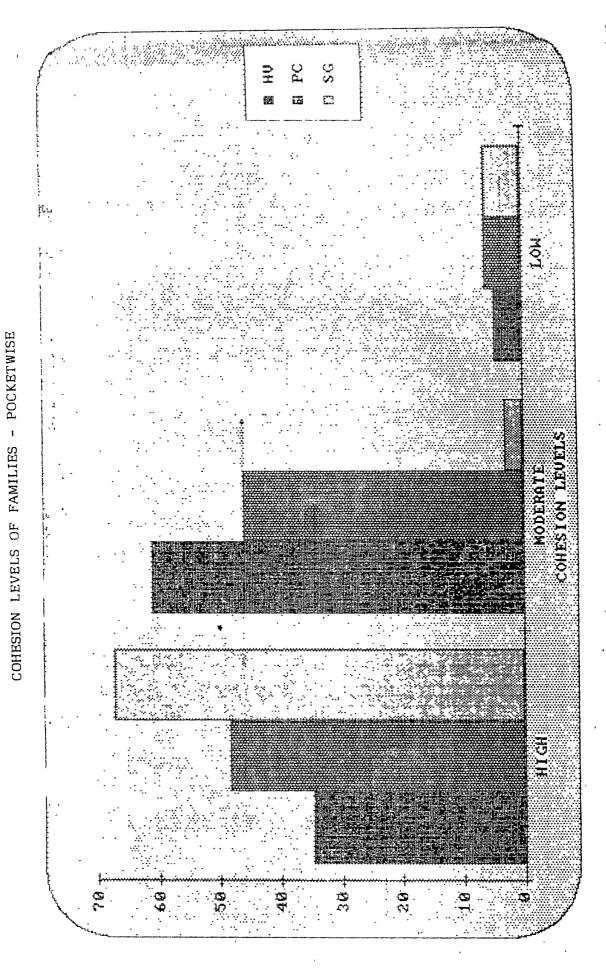
Pocketwise Analysis of cohesion and Adaptability and their correlates

Cohesion and Adaptability in Families:

As defined by Olson (1979) family cohesion is "emotional bonding that family members have towards one another". There are eight components of this variable namely: emotional bonding, boundaries, coalitions, time, space, friends, decision making, interest and recreation. Score on each component was computed and the total score of all the components was taken into consideration in presenting the picture of family cohesion. The actual highest and lowest score of cohesion and adaptability was taken into consideration while deciding the criteria of high, moderate and low levels of family cohesion and family adaptability.

Family Cohesion :

•	<u>N - 198</u>
HV = Harijanvas	- 46 .
PC = Patelchowk	- 85
SG = Sardar Gram	- 67
Total:	198

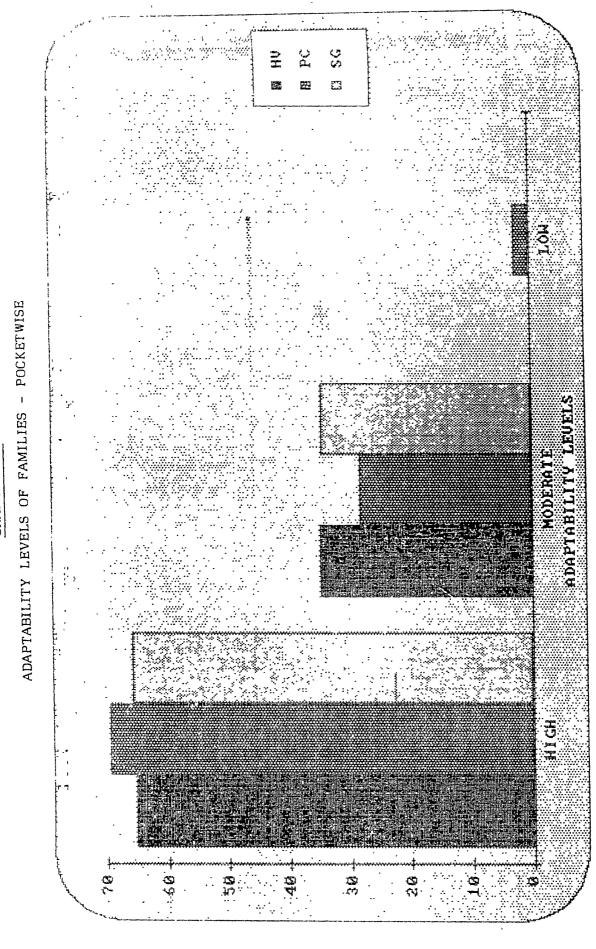


GRAPH - VI

TABLE : 1
Levels of Cohesion

Levels of Cohesion	H _• V _•	P.C.	S.G.	Total
High	16	41	45	102
29 & above	(34.80)	(48.22)	(67 _• 16)	(51.51)
Moderate	28	39	20	87
26 - 28	(60 _• 86)	(45 _• 89)	(29 _• 85)	(43.94)
Low	(4.34)	5	2	9
23 - 25		(5•89)	(2•99)	(4•55)
TOTAL	46	85	67	198
%	100	100	100	100

This table gives the over all picture of family cohesion pocketwise. Referring to it, majority of the families (95%) are in moderate and high levels of cohesion. However, majority of families (60.86%) in Harijanvas are in moderate range while in Sardar gram majority of them (67%) are in high range and Patelchowk families appear to splitt in high and moderate ranges. Of the 85 families from Patelchowk, 80 families are roughly divided in the high (48.22%), and moderate (45.89%) categories of cohesion. Very few families in all the three groups showed low cohesion. Moderate or high degree of cohesion is found in all the groups.



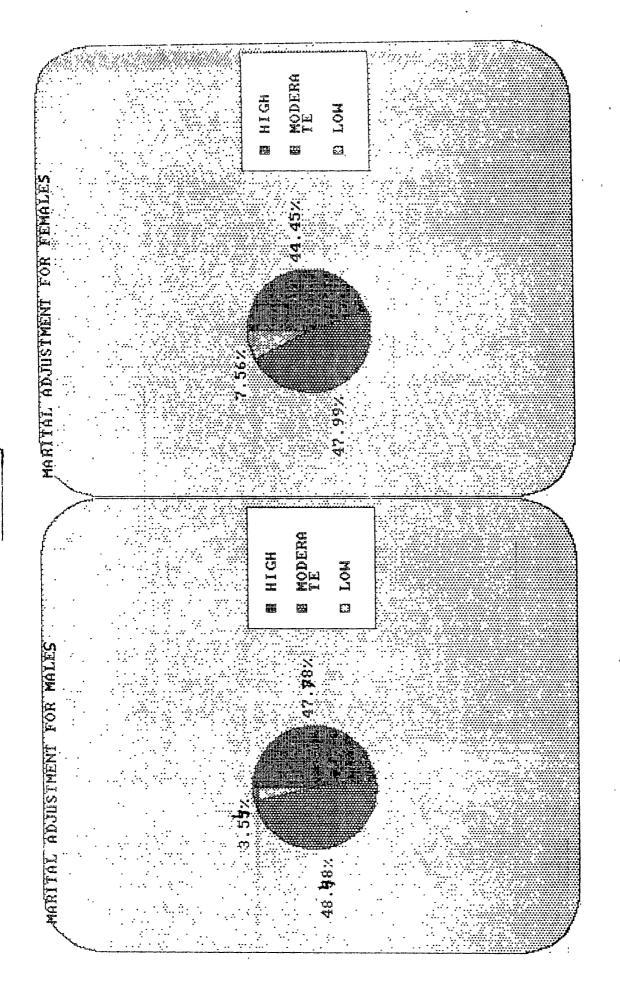
GRAPH - VII

Family Adaptability:

Family adaptability is defined as the ability of the family system to change its power structure, role relation—ship and relationship rades in response to situational and developmental stress. There are six components of this variable namely; assertiveness, control, discipline, negotiation styles, role relationship and relationship rules. Following data presents picture of levels of adaptability in these families.

TABLE : 2
Levels of Adaptability

Levels of Adaptability	H.V.	P.C.	S.G.	Total
High	30	59	44	133
25 - 28	(65 _• 21)	(69 _• 41)	(65,68)	(67.17)
Moderate	16	24	23	63
21 - 24	(34.79)	(28•23)	(34.32)	(31 _• 81)
Low 17 - 20	, 0 0	(2,36)	0	(1.02)
TOTAL %	46	85	67	198
	100	100	100	100



GRAPH - VIII

Like cohesion same trend is seen in the family adaptability score 67.17% show high degree of adaptability in all the three pockets, and around 31% of the families show moderate degree of adaptability. Thus the level of adaptability is quite high in the great majority of families belonging to H.V., P.C. and S.G. pockets.

TABLE: 3
Marital Adjustment of Couples in families

Levels marital Adjustm		Male	H.V. Female	Male		S.C e Male		Total Male %	
High 25-44		17.40	10.86	76.48	68.33	32.84	37.31	47.78	44.45
Moderat 45-64	e ,	71.73	69.57	23.52	29.41	64.17	56.71	48,48	47.99
Low 65	+	10.87	19.57	0	2.36	2.99	5•98	3.54	7.56
TOTAL	(N)	46	46	85	85	67	67	198	198
	(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
,		Male		Fema.	le	t V	alue		
x		45.85	4 ,	47.0	б ,	1.	039 7		
SD	•	10.81		12.28	3			, ,	

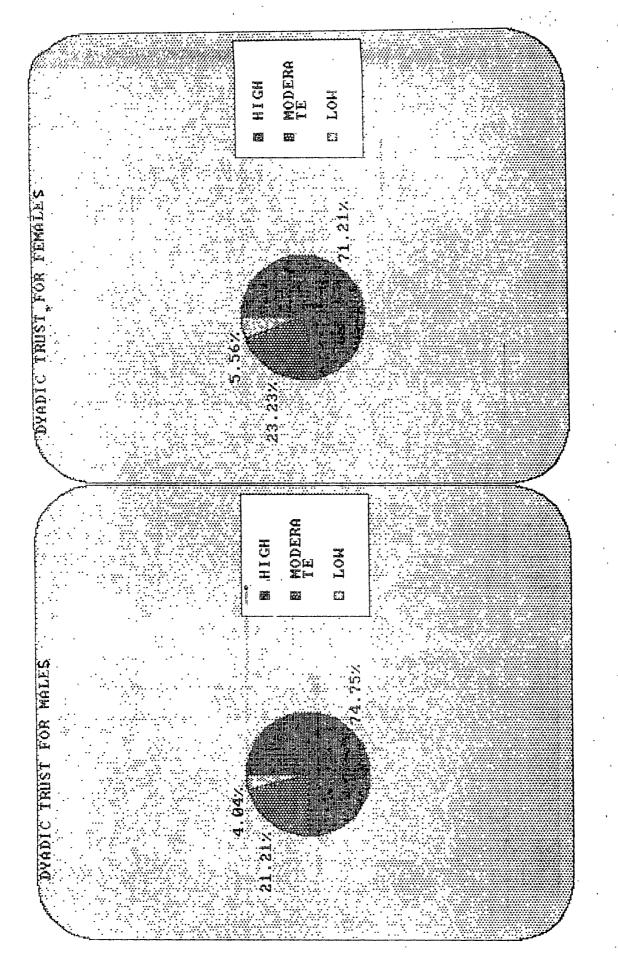
Table No. 3 shows the distribution of couples belonging to H.V., P.C. and S.G. areas in respect of their marital adjustment. It also shows the significance of the difference between husband and wife in regard to perception of their marital adjustment. The 't' value of 1.039 is not significant and hence male spouses do not differ significantly from female spouses in regard to their overall marital adjustment. Considering the distribution of couples of each of the three groups in regard to marital adjustment, it is observed that in the H.V. group, 70% of the spouses have reported moderate degree of adjustment. In the P.C. group, more or less 70% of the spouses have reported high level of adjustment. In the S.G. group more or less 50% of the couple have reported moderate level of adjustment. Thus on the whole, it appears that most of the couples have moderate to high level of adjustment in all the three groups.

Dyadic trust in families:

Closely related to marital adjustment is dyadic trust.

Trust among the two spouses may strengthen the marital life.

It may not only strengthen marital relationship but may also promote stability in the marriage. Thus trust may contribute in the better quality and stability of marital life.



GRAPH - IX

TABLE: 4
Levels of dyadic trust

Level of		·V•H	P.C		s. G	•	TC	tal
dyadic trust	М.	F.	М	F.	M.	F.	М.	7. F.
High 6 - 8	69 - 57	58 . 70	92.95	85.89	55,22	61.2	0 74.7	75 71.21
Moderate 3-5	30.43	30 43	7.05	9 • 41	32.83	35.8	2 21.2	21 23.23
Low(less than 3)	0	10.87	0	4.70	11.95	2.9	8 4.0	04 5.56
TOTAL	46	46	85	85	67	67	198	198
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Male	•	Femal	e '	t V	alue		
¥	6.51		6.31		1.0	457		
SD	1.75		1,98					
							•	.*

Referring to Table No.4, on the over all basis the male spouses do not differ from females in respect of dyadic trust between the two. Considering the groupwise and dyadic trustwise distribution of male and female partners, it is seen that the percentages of male and female subjects reporting high dyadic trust in each of the three groups are considerably higher. On the whole it appears that the level of dyadic trust is quite

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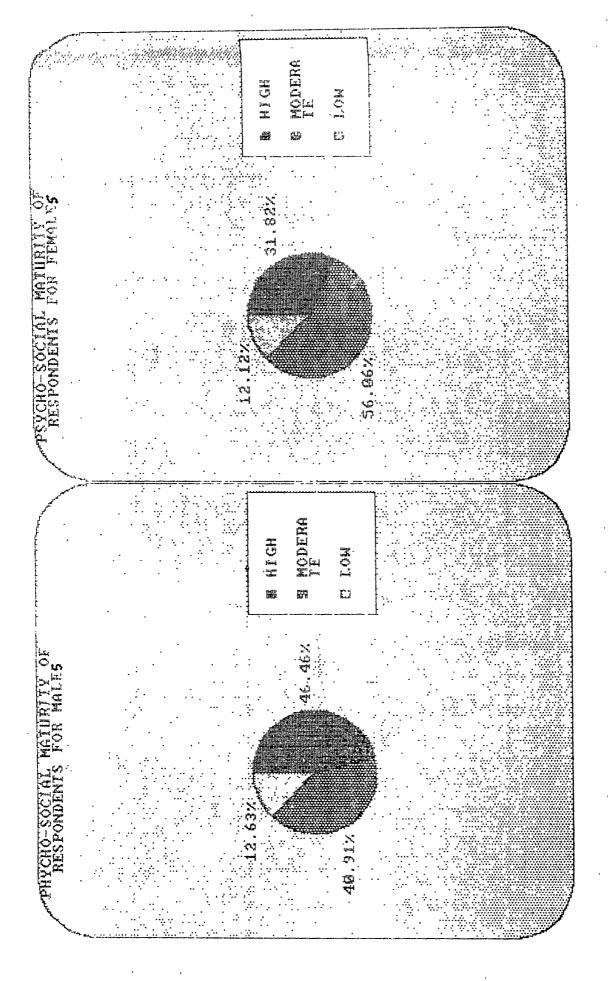
high in all the three groups. In the HV and PC groups the percentage of male subjects reporting high dyadic trust is higher in comparison to their female partners. In the SG group more females than males have expressed high dyadic trust.

Psycho-social maturity of couples in families :

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For a healthy family life, adjustment from all angles is necessary. Adjustment is facilitated by the maturity of members; more so of the spouses who are the two wheels of the family cycle. A matured person not only takes decision wisely but also influences the interactions and functioning of the family positively. He/she does act as a pillar in the stressful state and uses his/her foresightedness and skills to face the stress in a realistic and best possible way.

Thus, psycho-social maturity of the spouses is a significant component in the smooth functioning of families.



GRAPH - X.

TABLE: 5
Levels of psycho-social maturity

Level of		H.V.	P.	c.	S.G	•	Tota	al
maturity	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
High 21+	17.40	2.18	72.95	55.30	32.84	22.38	46.46	31.82
Moderate 16-20	_/ 60 . 87	69456	20ず00	41.18	53.73	65,68	40,91	56.06
Low 11-15	21.73	28,26	7.05	3,52	13.43	11.94	12.63	12,12
TOTAL	46	46	85	85	67	67	198	198
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
,		Male		Female		t Valu	e	, ,
x	Y.	19.58	1	18.85			Signif	icant at
SD		3∵30		3.02		2~2967	, - , '•	05 level

On the overall basis three is a significant difference between male and female respondents in respect of their psychosocial maturity. In the HV group slightly more than 60% of males and slightly more than 69% of females showed moderate level of maturity, but in case of PC group, most of the male members (72.95%) in comparison to female members (55.30%) showed high level maturity. In case of SG group more female members (65.68%) than male members (53.73%) showed moderate level of maturity.

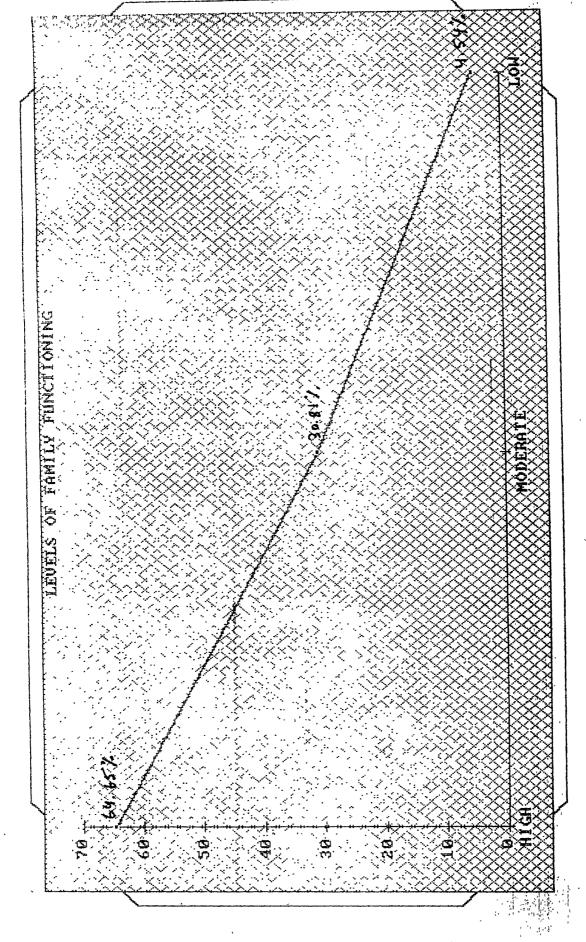
Thus at the moderate level of maturity both in the HV and SG groups, the proportion of female subjects is considerably higher than the proportion of male subjects.

In the PC group the male-female difference in maturity is quite considerable, the proportion of male members showing high maturity being higher than the proportion of female subjects. Thus not only that the three groups of HV, PC and SG. show varying degrees of maturity but the male and female subjects also differ at the moderate and high levels of maturity. t value is significant at .05 level of confidence.

Family Functioning style

This dimension incorporates certain activities which are significant for smooth family functioning and maintaining solidarity of the family. It reflects upon the style of the family functioning which holds them together and committed to the family.

8 items are included in the dimensions viz; going out together, performances of routines and rituals together, celebrations together, taking interest in each other, sharing joys and sorrows of each other, planning together, family jokes and secrets and endurance of hard times together.



GRAPH - XI

Data on this dimension were gathered from female spouses since male spouses have already given information on family cohesion family adaptability. This was done to get an overall view of the family.

TABLE : 6
Levels of Family Functioning

Levels of Family Functioning	H•V•	P.C.	S∳G∙	Total
High	32	53	43	128
21-24	(69 _• 57)	(62,36)	(64 _• 18)	(64.65)
Moderate	13	25	23	61
17-20	(29;26)	(29,41)	(34.32)	(30.81)
Low	1	7	1	9
13-16	(2,17)	(8.23)	(1.50)	(4°54)
_	46	85	67	198
%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The family functioning style in the table np.6 is divided as high, moderate and low. High style indicates that there is a high sense of togetherness among members in most of the things that are to be done in the family. Similarly, moderate and low styles indicate less and much less

degree of togetherness in doing things in the family. Of
the 46 families in the HV group, 32 or 69.57% of them have
reported high family functioning style. Similarly in the
PC and SG groups 62.36% and 64.18% of the families have
reported high family style functioning respectively. Thus
the majority of the families in all the three groups enjoy
a high family functioning style. It is also observed in the
table that little more than 30% of the families in the groups
feel the moderate degree of family living style. The number
of respondents in the three groups reporting moderate level
of togetherness in functioning though is small, cannot be
ignored.

Family life satisfaction:

The most significant element is to find out how much these families are satisfied from family life. A happy marriage, an integrated, cohesive family and an adaptable family should bring out satisfaction, a sense of pride and achievement from one's own family. To find out the outcome of family life, male respondents were interviewed on this dimension.

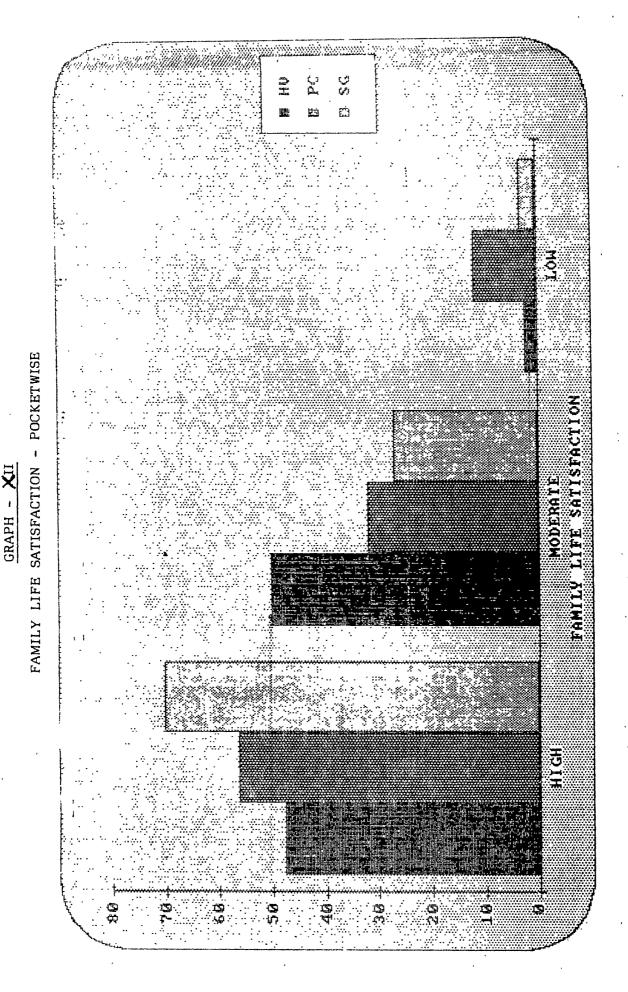


TABLE: 7
Levels of Family life satisfaction

Levels of family Life satisfaction	H•V•	P.C.	S.G.	Total
High	22	48	47	117
38-42	(47.83)	(56•47)	(70 _• 15)′	(59,10)
Moderate	23	27	18	68
33-37	(50,00)	(31.77)	(26.87)	(34.34)
Low	1	10	2	13
Less than 32	(2.17)	(11.76)	(2.98)	(6,56)
TOTAL	46	85	6 7	198
%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Of the 198 families of all the three pockets, 117 or 59.10% have reported high family satisfaction, 68 (34.34%) families have reported moderate satisfaction and only 13 or 6.56% have reported very low satisfaction. Considering groupwise analysis, it appears that a great majority of respondents (70.15%) from the SG group are highly satisfied. The percentages of respondents from the PC and HV groups for higher satisfaction are 56.47% and 47.83% respectively. Moreover in the HV group 50% of the respondents have moderate satisfaction. In the PC and SG groups, the percentage for moderate satisfaction are 31.77% and 26.87% respectively.

Family Crisis and Its Resolution :

Identification of nature and characteristics of strong families would not be complete if these families are not tested against the crisis faced. How do they withstand crisis and how do they resolve them with what coping techniques and strengths, is equally significant and necessary to understand the families.

Since last few decades crisis or estress has been studied in development context of life cycle of an individual which has been later applied on family life cycle. Historically Hill and Rodgers (1964) and Haley (1980), Carter & McGoldvick (1980) have emphasised the difficulty that many families have in meeting transitions. Besides normal developmental crisis inherent in Family life cycle, there are certain other strains that they encounter due to urban nature of living. It is essential to gain a complete insight into what families perceive as crisis, how it has affected their family life and how have they resolved it or why they could/could not resolve it. Psychologically and Sociologically, need of studying this variable is already established.

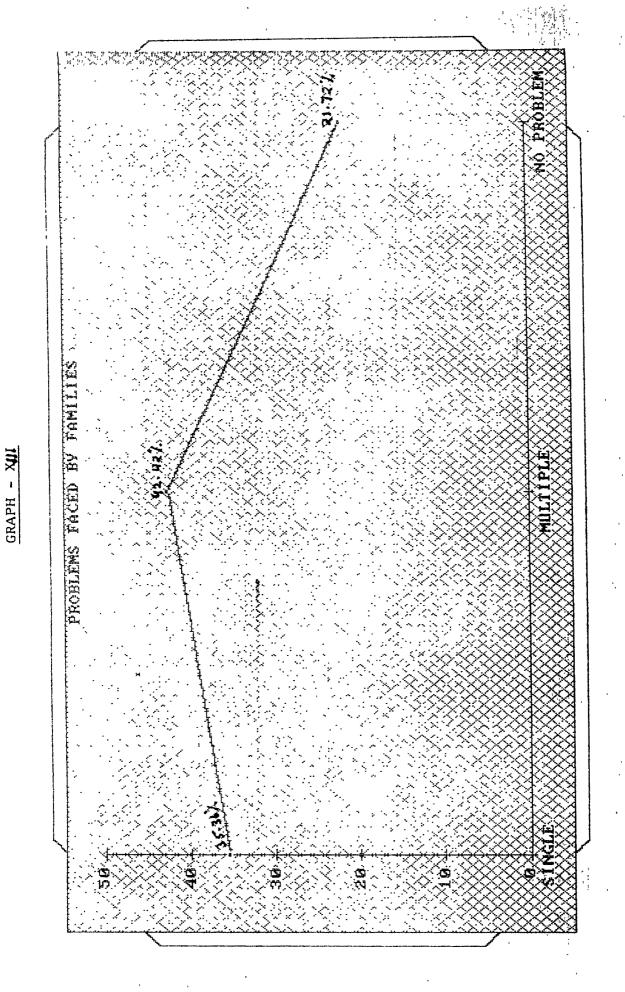


TABLE: 8
Magnitude of problems faced by families within past 5 years

Number of problems	H. . V	P.C.	S.G.	Total	
hrontana		. /	<i>y.</i>		
Single problem	28 (60 _• 86)	23 (27 _• 06)	19 (28,36)	70 (35#36)	
Multiple problems	8 (17,40)	43 (50 _• 59)	33 (49 _• 25)	84 (42•42)	
No problems	10 (21,74)	19 (22.35)	15 (22-39)	43 (21,72)	
TOTAL	46	, 85	67	198	
%	100	100	100	100	

Table No. 8 shows the distribution of the sample in all the three pockets in terms of the number of problems they are facing. In case of HV group a big-majority fall in the 'Single problem facing families' group i.e. slightly more than 60% of the families. About 18% of the respondents face 'Multiple problems situations percentagewise this is a small number but so far as magnitude of the problem is concerned, this is the most vulnerable, group. More than 22% of the families reported not facing any problem.

So far PC group is concerned, the total picture is little different than HV; large number of families are in "multiple problem" group. So far as 'No-problem group' is concerned, there is not much difference between HV and PC (22% and 21% respectively).

In case of SG group, similar trends are seen as in PC i.e. large number of families fall on "multiple problem" group and their percentage on single problem and no problem group is 28.3% and 22.39% respectively.

NATURE OF PROBLEMS :

Among these 154 families, 97 families i.e. (62.99%) have faced financial problems. These problems may be exclusively experienced (37.11%) or in combination with other problems such as underemployment or temporary nature of jobs, strained working conditions (35.05%) interpersonal problems (9.38%) illness or death of important member in the family (18.56%).

Another 57, (37.01%) families have faced problems other than financial strains and among these 57 families, (19.30%) faced crisis related to their jobs exclusively, 35.09% faced illness and death in family, marital and family conflicts 15.79%, arrival of a new member (daughter/son in law, parent in law, female-child etc.) 17.54%, any change in the existing of the

conditions to worst and isolated conditions 12.28%

EFFECTS ON THE FAMILY LIFE :

Olson (1983) has also hypothesized that the pile up of family stressors and strains would be positively associated with a decline in family functioning and the well being of its members.

Any kind of upset in family Homeostatis/equilibrium, causes disturbances and has adverse consequences. Following table reveals how badly these families got affected in various aspects of family life due to problems they encountered.

TABLE : QConsequences of problems on families (Pocketwise)

			,		
Con	sequences	HV	PC	SG	Total
1.	Problems in family Functioning	(18) 39.13%	(19) 22.36%	(10) 14.92%	(47) 23•74%
2.	Intensification of Conflicts(Trend to- wards disintegration or damage on relation- ships)	(06) 13.04%	(6) 7•05%	(6) 8 _• 95%	(18) 9 _• 09%
3.	Damage on Health of Individual	(2) 4 _• 35%	(1) 1.18%	(1) 1.50%	(4) 2•02%
4.	Change in Status	(2) 4.35%	(1) 10.59%	(1) 1.50%	(4) 2.02%
5.	Economic Problems	(2) 4.35%	(9) 10.59%	(2) 2•99%	(13) 6.57%
6.	Tension and distur- bance	(0)	(7) 8,23%	(0)	(7) 3,53%
7.	1,5,6,	(5) 10 _• 87%	(11) 12,94%	(5) 7•45%	(21) 10.61%
8.	1,2,3,4	(1) 2 _* 17%	(6) 7 . 05%	(4). 5 . 97%	(11) 5 _* 55%
9.	1,2,3,4,5	(0)	(3) 3•53%	(2) 2•99%	(5) 2 _• 53%
LO.	No effect	(0)	(3) 3•53%	(21) 31.34%	(24) 12,12%
11.	Not applicable (no problems)	(10) 21.74%	(19) 22•35%	(15) 22•39%	(44) 22.22%
TO	PAL	46	85	67	198
%		100%	100%	100%	100%

Table No. 18 refers to the effects of various problems on families. Majority of the families (23.74%) in all the three groups reported about problems in family functioning. The percentage is higher in HV families (39.13%) than PC (22.36%) and SG (14.92%). This effect was also pointed out by other families though in addition with other consequences. PC group families have shown higher percentage 23.52% in comparison with other groups HV 13.04% and SG 16.41% where disturbances in family functioning was combined with other consequences (category 7.8.9).

It is realised that there can not always be one consequence of the crisis but it may cause multiple effects. 37 families (18.68%) have experienced multiple effects of any problem whether single or multiple. Among these 37, Patel chowk families number is more i.e. 20 families in comparison with HV-6 and SG-11 (Category 7,8,9).

All the families in HV facing problems have experienced some or the other effect of it on the family life while it is found that 3.53% families in PC and 31.34% in SG group have experienced no effect of the problems. Thus, it may be said that Sardargram families are comparatively stronger than the other two groups in meeting the crisis situation.

Some crisis are resolved easily and shortly, while some crisis take longer to subside. But all these stresses call

upon families to change patterns of behaviour and style of functioning and bring stability to family. This involves the processes of adjustment, reorganisation, consolidation and adaption (Mc Cubin and patterson 1982).

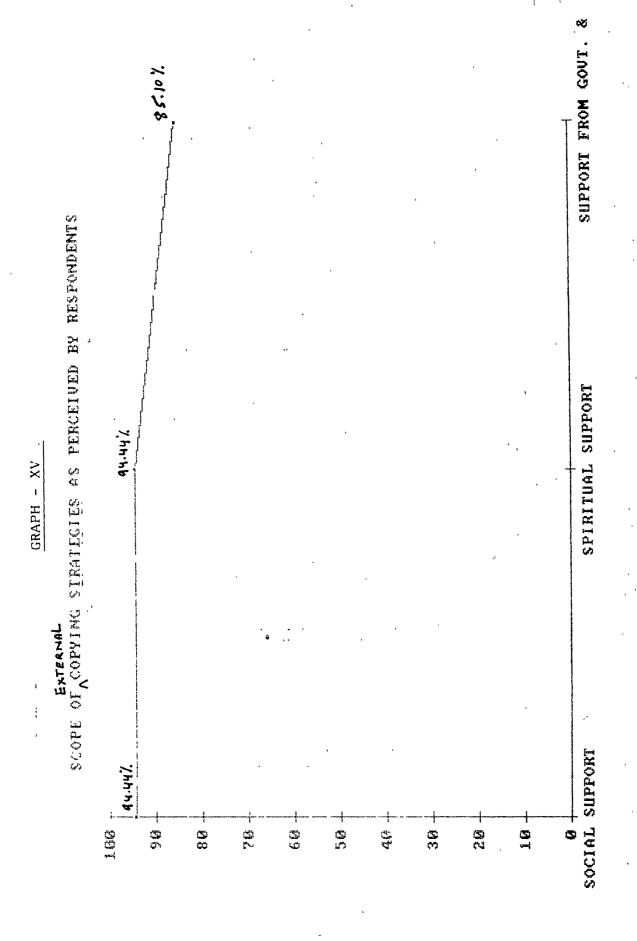
TABLE: 10

Resolution of the problems in the families

Frequency in %

s.NO	• Category	HV	PC	sq Total
1;	Problems Resolved	17.39	35.29	50.74 71 (46.10%)
25	Problems not resolved	82.61	63.20	47.34 81 (52.60%)
3.	Problem partially resolved		1 \$51	1.92 2 (1.30%)
		36	66	52 154

Among 154 respondents out of 198 who felt their families are facing varied problems, 71 (46.10%) could resolve it while 81 (52.60%) could not and 2 (1.30%) have resolved it partially, the percentage of families in SG pocket that have resolved the crisis is higher 50.74% in comparison with PC group 35.29% and HV group 17.39% of families. 82.61% of families in Harijanvas could not resolve their problems in comparison with PC group 63.20% and 47.34% of SG group families.



Resolution of crisis involves a process mentioned above as well exploration and use of resources (internal/external) and coping techniques or styles. Thus, the resolution or crisis management would involve a process of acquiring, building, exchanging and rising resources to resist and adjust to newer demands.

The data in the forthcoming tables are not presented pocketwise since multiple responses were obtained and there were no significant variations in the responses.

The respondents were probed to think about what coping strategies they would like to use if they face any problem.

A list of coping strategies was given to them consisted of statement reflecting internal and external coping strategies.

It was computed in the following tabular form.

TABLE: 15

Scope of use of coping strategies as perceived by respondents

N = 198

s.No.	Scope for the use of coping strategies	Frequency Total		
1;	Internal coping strategy	A STATE OF THE STA		
	(A) Reframing	191 96,46%		
i	(B) Passive Appraisal	178 89-39%		
27	External coping strategies			
	(A) Social Support	188 94,44%		
	(B) Spiritual support	187 94-44%		
	(C) Support from Govt. and voluntary agencies	160 85-10%		

More than 96% of the respondents opined that at the time of any problem situation, they may like to use reframing as an Internal coping strategy while 89% thought of using passive appraisal technique. In the category of External coping strategies, 94% in each confessed that they would like to use social support and spiritual support. 85% of respondents could say that they may possibly use support from Govt. and voluntary agencies.

TABLE: 12

Coping strategies used by families in state of crisis(problems)

Multiple responses N = 73

Cop	ing strategies	Frequen cy	%
1.	Cohesion in family	10	13.70
2.	Personal strength	26	35,62
3.	Social support	07	9.59
4.	External support	06	8.22
5.	2,3	05	6.85
6.	2, 3, 4	06	8.22
7.	1,2,4	02	2.74
8.	1,2,3	11	15.06

A careful glance of this table reveals that 10 + 26 = 36 (49.31%) families have used internal resources i.e. family cohesion and personal strengths of individual members exclusively to manage crisis. 13 families (2+6) i.e. 17.80% have used external resources exclusively to deal with crisis. It was found while interviewing that respondents talked of family cohesion and personal strengths contributing in resolution of crisis more in sardargram families as compared to other two pockets.

Viewing it differently, it can be seen that 23 (31.50%) families did realise that family cohesion in combination with other coping technique played an important role in resolving their problems, while 50 families (68.49%) felt personal strengths of family members have been responsible to resolve problems, and 19 families (39.72%) in all have sought support from friends, relatives etc. 14 families (19.17%) in combination with other strengths have sought support from voluntary and governmental organisations, when this finding m was cross checked with the data on coping strategies in general that they would possibly like to use irrespective of problems, 80.80% families said they would use external support but in actuality only 19.17% have used it, while 94.94% said that there is a scope for using social support, and in practice only 39.72% used it. Hence, it seems that respondents are aware about the availability and accessibility of the external and social support resources but they could not use them for one reason or the other.

TABLE: 13-A
Post crisis condition of the families

s.NO.	Present condition of families whose problems are resolved	Frequency	%
1.	Family has restored its original state	60	84.50%
2.	Residual effects are still there	11	15.50%
TOTAL		71	100

TABLE : 13-B

S.No.	Present condition of families whose problems are not resolved	Frequency	*
1.	Family is in worst condition	57	68,68%
2.	Got conditioned to problem state hence can not say	26	31.32%
TOTAL		83	100

Referring to Table 13-A and B, it is clear that 60 i.e. 84% families have restored their original state. Among these 60 families, 28 (46.67%) and 27 (45.00%) are from PC and SG group while HV group families are only 5 (8.34%). Among the 57 families in Table 13-B which are still in worst condition as there problems is not solved, more than 50% are from PC group, 22.8% from HV and 26.32% are from SG group.

In case of families which have got conditioned to problem state i.e. 26, 61.54%, 26.22% and 11.54% are from HV, PC and SG group. It may be said that families from HV are less in percentage who have restored their original state after resolution of problem and their percentage is more that considered to be conditioned to problem state.

COMMUNICATION IN FAMILIES :

A fundamental aspect of family interaction and interpersonal relationship is communication. It links a person to another in the family. It is a process of transmitting feelings, attitudes, facts, beliefs and ideas among family members. It may include all the means by which individuals influence and understand each other (Bienvenue 1967). The significance of effective communication between spouses, parents and children, siblings, and with eldery members in the family has been recognised by Aesearchers and practitioners.

Following Table presents data on communication style of both the spouses as observed by the investigator, also as reflected by each of them while being interviewed. The classification of communication style was taken up what (Leary T 1973) has designed which was grouped into four major typology.

- 1. <u>Dominant status and positive attitudes</u>: In this communication style, the spouse lends, teaches, advises, instructs, & benevolent, supports and encourages.
- 2. Dominant status and negative attitudes: This style is conveyed by exploiting, computing, elevating, criticising, attacking or threatening.
- 3. Submissive status and negative attitude: Is communicated by being passively aggressive, stubborn, skeptical, submissive & timid.
- 4. Submissive status and positive attitude: The person having this style will communicate it by helping in a positive way, asking for direction, cooperating, accepting and affiliating.

TABLE : 14

346 364

Spousal Communication Pattern in Families

Co.Pattern	H	H.V.	Ą	P.C.	Ñ	S.G.	Ř	Total
	X	ધ	×	Ĕij	Σ	Ĕŧ	Σ	ĒΨ
Dominant and Positive attitude	4 8•69	00	37. 44.04	18 29 . 77	15 22,40	6. 8.95	56 28.43	24 15.74
Dominant and Negative attitude	15 32•61	15.22	15 15	9 19•04	10 14.92	4.49	38 19•29	19 13,10
Submissive and Negative attitude	12 26.9	25 54•35	13 15,48	12 9•52	29.85	25 37.31	45 22 ∉8 4	62 29.54
Submissive and Positive attitude	15 32.61	14 30•43	21 25 <u>.</u> 00	45 41°67	22 32•83	33 49 • 25	58 29 • 54	92 41.62
TOTAL	46	46	84	84	19	29	198	198
*	100	100	*DK 1 85	DK 1 85 100	100	100	•	

* DK - Donot know

Referring to the table on communication pattern it is reflected that only 9% of the male members from Harijanvas have reported about dominant and positive pattern of communication. So far as the submissive and negative attitude style is concerned about 27% of the male respondents fall on this category. An equal percentage of respondents fall on the categories of dominant and negative and submissive and attitude.

In case of female respondents from the same pocket, a big majority (55%) fall on submissive and negative attitude and rest on dominant, negative attitude and submissive, positive attitude style of communication. In short, it could be reported that a big majority of male respondents (65%) fall on dominant and negative, submissive and positive attitude style of communication.

In case of Patelchowk families majority of the male respondents (45.04%) fall on the dominant, positive attitude style of communication. An equal number of respondents 16% fall each on dominant, negative and submissive negative style of communication.

So far as the submissive positive style is on concerned 25% of the respondents have reported to operate on this style. In case of female respondents from the same pocket a big majority 45% fall on submissive and positive style as contrast

to females of HV falling on submissive and negative style of communication. Rest of the female respondents are distributed on other styles of communication.

So far as the male respondents in SG are concerned, there is no single style which dominates and they are distributed more or less equally on all styles of communication while the female respondents have shown the similar trends as that of Patelchowk group of female respondents i.e. majority of them 50% fall on submissive, positive attitude group.

The table reveals that 47.72% of male spouses have dominant status in the families while remaining have submissive status. Majority of m female spouses hold a submissive status i.e. 71.61%.

Similarly men in PC families holding dominant status are higher in percentage 59.52% then other two pockets i.e. 41.30% 37.32% from Sardargram and Harijamvas. Men in PC are not only more in having dominant status but also in having positive attitudes towards their wives and others. Another significant feature from this data emerges that men are submissive in HV and SG pockets but they are positive in their attitudes. Women also have positive attitudes more irrespective of being dominant or submissive.

Value Orientation of families :

Values are guidelines which govern Socio-economic and psycho-socio-cultural behaviour of human beings. Hence value orientation differ from culture to culture. Urban slums have a distinct culture. The families reactions particularly the head of the family's value orientation is significant to study. It is of prime importance for any social work endeavour. Value as defined by Rokeach (1973) "An enduting belief that a specific mode of a conduct or end state of existence". Mode of conduct are instrumental values by which terminal values or end state are achieved. Thus to reach an end state i.e. terminal value, instrumental values (mode of conduct) are necessary.

Since values have an ought character that guides personal actions, provide standards for reaching decisions and resolving conflicts, justifies behaviour and maintains self esteem; it is imperative to study them in family context.

Values are standards by which the actions of others are judged.

These two sets of values refer to Personal or Social preference and also moral and competent behaviour of an individual.

Following table gives picture of the same.

TABLE : 1'S

Pocketwise - Terminal values appreciated by the Male Respondents

Terminal Values	High (31+)	H.V. Moderate (21 to 30)	Low (bel- ow 20)	High (664)	P.C. Moderate (55 to 65)	Low (54 & below)	s.G. High (51+)	Moderate (30 to 50)	Low (below 30)
Higher order needs related values	Equality Peace Wisdom Salvation		Natúmal Securi- ty Self res- pect Inner- harmony Freedom A sense of acco- mplish- ment Beauty	Mal Wis- rd- dom res-lity r- ony lom ase seo- sh-	Self respect pect Natural Security Freedom	Peace Inner harmony salva- tion A sense of compli- shment Beauty	Self resi pect	Equality wisdom Peace Natumal Security	Inner harmony freedom salvation sense of accomp- lishment Beauty
Lower order needs related issues	Comfor- table life pleasure happiness social recogni-	Femily securi- ty friend- ship sex	An exd ting life	Com- fort- able life family secu-	Pleasure social recogni- tion Happiness friend- ship	Excit- ing life sex	Com- fort- able life plea- sure happi- ness	Family security social recognition friends ship	sex Exciting life

Higher order need satisfying values

- Equality, Peace, Wisdom, Salvation, Self respect, Inner harmony, freedom, A sense of accomplishment, Beauty (10) National Security

Lower order need satisfying values

 Comfortable life, Pleasure, Happiness, social recognition, family security, friendship, sex, An exciting life (8)

tated by instrumental values. Among the 10 higher order values, Harijanvas respondents marked 4 of them obtaining higher frequency 2 values acquired higher frequency in Patelchowk and these are wisdom and equality while one value i.e. self respect got highest frequency from Sardargram. Rest of the higher order values are more less in the low frequency category. While among the low order values, comfortable life get the highest frequency in all the three pockets and pleasure, happiness obtained in two pockets i.e. Harijanvas and Patelchowk. In contrast to comfortable living, exciting life obtained lower frequency from all the three pockets.

Thus it can be concluded that comfortable life with all the basic amenities fulfilled are desired by all families in the slums. Most of the families appreciated wisdom and equality as well. Sex, obtained moderate rate of frequency in Harijanvas only while it was at the lower frequency category in other two pockets, certain values like Honesty, forgivingness and being loving of affectinate are also valued highly by the respondents despite the fact that they are facing several adversities in life.

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Pocketwise - Instrumental values appreciated by the Male respondents

Instrumental	H1gh 31+	H.V. Moderate 21 to 30	LOW 20 & below	P.C. High M 66+ 5	C. Moderate 55-65	Low 54 & below	S.G. High 54+	Moderate 33 to 53	Low 32 & below
Higher order needs related values	Honest Loving forgi- ving	Cheerful clean	Helpful Intellec- tual Imagina- tive self controlled Broad minded Logical	Honest forgi- ving Intel- lectual cheerful	Helpful clean	Self Honest 1 contro-forgi- t 1 led ving 6 Broad- Lowing 6 minded 5 Logical 6 Logical 7 Logical	Honest -forgi- ving Loving	Intellec- Broad- tual cheerful Logica clean Imagi- self native contro- lled Help-	Broad- minded Logical Imagi- native
Lower order needs related values	Polite		Obedient Indepe- ndent Ambitious Corrage- ous Respon- sible capable		Courageous geous polite Ambi- tious	Respo- nsible capable Indepe- ndent obedient	ų	Polite Ambitious obedient Respon- sible capable Indepen- dent courage- ous	

Higher order needs

Honest, loving, forgiving, cheerful, clean, helpful, intellectual, imaginative, self controlled, Broadminded, logical (11)

Lower order needs

- Polite, obedient, independent, Ambitious, capable, responsible, courageous (7)

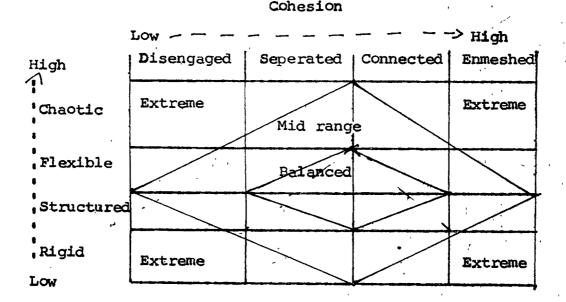
The above presented table reveals that the three higher order values (Honesty, loving, foregiving) have been appreciated by most of the respondents in all the three pockets. Politeness is marked by the higher number of respondents in Harijanvas which consist of Harijan families, while Broadmindedness, logical, and imaginative have lowest frequency from all the pockets. Out of the higher order values only 3 have obtained higher frequency in all pockets and 5 from Patelchowk. None of the lower order values (7) except one i.e. Polite had acquired higher frequency from any of the pocket. Being polite has been marked from Harijanvas families only.

Section - B

Cohesion, Adaptability and their Correlates

Cohesion and Adaptability are used as the main variables; two dimensions of family dynamics in this study. David Olson's (1983) circumplex Model, which provided the basic foundation and focus to this study, is an attempt to integrate the diversity of concepts in the field of family theory. Four levels of these two dimensions were identified which are from low to high; disengaged, separated, connected and enmeshed for cohesion dimension and from low to high; rigid, structured, flexible and chaotic for adaptability dimension. Combining all these levels, sixteen distinct types of families are obtained as presented in the following figure:

Circumplex Model: Sixteen types of family system



It is assumed by Olson that it is possible to identify conceptually, measure empirically and observe clinically all sixteen types. It is also assumed that some of the types occur more frequently than others. For analysis and description purpose these sixteen types have been clubbed into three major groups. Extreme types, Balanced type and Midrange by David Olson (1983).

In the present study, three levels of these two madimensions have been worked out namely High, Moderate and Low.
Thus families obtaining high scores on cohesion or Adaptability are placed in the high category, families obtaining
moderate scores are in the moderate category and families
obtaining low scores are placed in the low category.

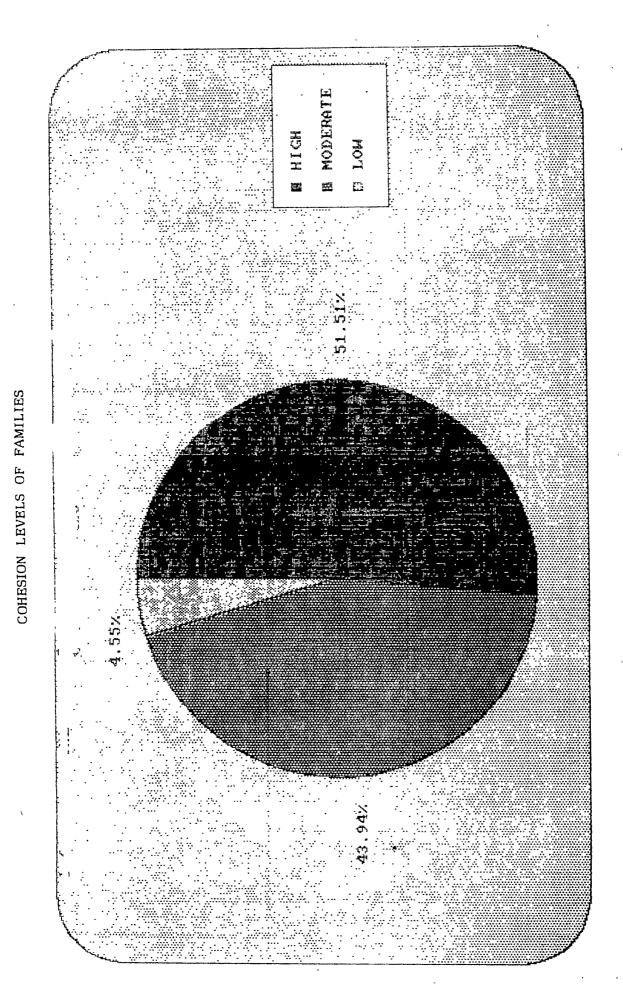
Following section analyses the slum families distribution on these two variables and their relationship with other variables. First table shows the distribution of families on the Circumplex model. Data were obtained from Male spouses.

Distribution of Families on Circumplex Model

ĺ	Family Col	nesion	N - 198	e E
23-24 Disengaged	25-26	27-28	29+	High
	Seperated	Connected	Enmeshed	Total
1	7	30	48	86
+ 0.50%	3•54%	15 , 15%	24,24%	43•43%
2	15	32	53	102
1.01%	7.58%	16 . 17%	26•77%	51.53%
1	1	5	2	9
0.50%	0.50%	2•53%	1.01%	4. 54%
0	0	0	1 0,50%	1 0•50%
4	23	67	104	198
2.01%	11 _• 62%	3 3 _• 85%	52;52%	100%
•	23-24 Disengaged 1 0.50% 2 1.01% 0.50%	23-24 25-26 Disengaged Seperated 1 7 0.50% 3.54% 2 15 7.58% 0 0 0 4 23	Disengaged Seperated Connected 1 7 30 15.15% 2 15 32 16.17% 1 0.50% 0.50% 2.53% 0 0 0 4 23 67	Family Cohesion 23-24 25-26 27-28 29+ Disengaged Seperated Connected Enmeshed 1 7 30 48 24.24% 2 15 32 53 1.01% 7.58% 16.17% 26.77% 1 0.50% 0.50% 2.53% 1.01% 0 0 0 0 0 0.50% 4 23 67 104

From Table 1, it is evident that 53 (26.75%) families fall in the balanced range as per Olson's model, another 94 (48%) fall in the mid range of families while 50 (25.24%) fall in the extreme range. This depicts that 2/3 of families are in the balanced and mid range categories while 1/4 of the families are in the extreme range. This is understandable as all these families are found to be leading a normal, routine family life.

From the researcher's classification of levels of the two , it is found that 123 (61.02%) families are in mid range while among



GRAPH - XVI

W MODERATE

GRAPH - XVII ADAPTABILITY LEVELS OF FAMILIES these 123, 27 families (22%) families are exclusively in the moderate level of cohesion and adaptability.

TABLE: 2

Family Cohesion and Family Adaptability of Respondents

N - 198

	C	lohesion		
Adaptability	Low 23 - 25	Moderate 26 - 28	High 29+	Total
Low	(1)	(0)	(1)	(2)
17-20	0.50%	0%	0.50%	1.01%
Moderate	(2)	(27)	(34)	(63)
21-24	1 01%	13.61%	17,17%	31.82%
High	(6)	(60)	(67)	(133)
25-28	3.04%	30 _• 30%	33 _• 83%	67 . 17%
TOTAL :	(9)	(87)	(102)	(198)
	4.55%	43 _• 94%	51,51%	100%

r = 0.82 p < .01

Referring to the Table-2, it is observed that there is a high correlation 0.82 between the two important dimensions of family functioning viz; family cohesion and family adaptability. It could also be noted that there is an increasing trend on both the dimensions, from low to moderate and moderate to high family cohesion and family adaptability.

TABLE NO: 3

Life
Family Cohesion and Family, Cycle

			, ,	
Family Life Cycle	Low 23-25	Cohesion Moderate 26-28	High 29+	Total
Families without children	(11,11)	6 (6•90)	3 (2 ° 94)	10 (5:05)
Families with children	4 (44•45)	37 (42 _• 52)	48 (47 _• 05)	89 (44 _• 95)
Families with adolescent children	2 (22•22)	25 (28.74)	31 (30•40)	58 (29 _• 30)
Older families	2 (22•22)	18 (20.70)	16 (15 _• 69)	36 (18.18)
Childless families	0	1 (1.14)	4 (3,92)	5 (2•52)
Total .	$x^2 = 4.83$ $C = 0.15$	4 NOE	ID2 IM/, significant	198 100

As can be seen from Table-3, the x^2 value of 4.83 and C value of .15 is not significant on cohesion and family life cycle dimensions of family functioning and hence there is no significant association between the two variables. More than 66% of families with young and adolescent children have low

family cohesion score. Some trend is observed in moderate and high cohesion groups of families i.e. more than 70% and 77% respectively fall on families with young and adolescent children groups of family life cycle.

A careful glance of this table reveals that 60% and 50% of families without children and older families are on the moderate level of cohesion while families with young children and adolescent children have high level of cohesion 53.93%, 53.44% respectively. Childless families are also distributed higher on highly cohesive categories. Families on the lower range of cohesion are otherwise also few in number 1.e. 9 and out of this, 44.45% are families with young children.

It seems that families with out children x are relatively more on moderate and lower level of cohesion, which is evident since they are in the beginning stages of family life. Initial period of marital and family life is stormy and requires lot of adjustments from both the spouses; especially in Indian culture, where most of the marriages are arranged and it is more a marriage between families than the individuals.

TABLE: 4
Family Adaptability and Family Life Cycle

			<u>'</u>	
Family life cycle	Low 17-20	Adaptability Moderate 21-24	High 25-28	Total
Families without children	1 (50)	7 (11,11)	(1 _• 50)	10 (5•05)
Families with young children	0	37 (58•73)	52 (39,10)	.89 (44 _• 95)
Families with Adolescent children	0	11 (17.46)	47 (35•33)	58 (29 _• 30)
Older families	1 (50)	3 (4.77)	32 (24.07)	36 (18,18)
Childless families	0	5 (7.93)	0	05 (2 _• 52)
TOTAL:	2 (100%)	63 (100%)	133 (100%)	198 (100%)

$$x^2 = 51.03$$
 $c = 0.45$
 $p < .01$

The \mathbf{x}^2 and C values are significant at .01 level of confidence. Thus, wax family adaptability and family life cycle are significantly associated.

A similar trend is seen in this table as was found in the table of cohesion and family life cycle. The distribution of the sample matches with that or family cohesion table i.e. moderate and high adaptability group fall more on families with young and adolescent children groups of family life cycle (75% and 74% respectively).

It is also seen that adaptability level is moderate in beginning families and childless couples (11.11% and 7.93%). These two stages require specific kind of readjustment. The level of adaptability is at moderate level with childless families indicate the frustrations and monotomy of life though they consider them to be highly cohesive. It is equally imperative to match level of cohesion and adaptability of families with the total years of marital life, the couple has lived since it does affect the two dimensions. More years of married life may improve the quality and stability of marital and family life.

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TABLE : 5Family Cohesion and Married life of Respondents (in years) N = 195

Married life	Low 23 - 25	Cohesion Moderate 26-28	High 29+	Total
1 to 5 yrs.	(22,22)	8 (9 . 52)	14 (13.72)	24 (12,31)
6 to 10 yrs.	(11.11)	14 (16 _₹ 67)	15 (14.70)	30 (15,38)
11 to 15 yrs.	1 (11.11)	17 (20•23)	26 (25 _• 50)	44 (22.57)
16 to 20 yrs.	3 (33•34)	18 (21.43)	18 (17.65)	39 (19.70)
21 or more	2 (22,22)	27 (32.15)	29 (28•43)	58 (29.74)
TOTAL:	9 100%	84 100%	102	195 100%

 $x^2 = 4.24$ C = 0.14 Not significant

N.P. In table no.5 and 6, respondents are 195 and not 198. because three of them were ignorant of the length of marital life.

Referring to table-5, it is observed that Cohesion and married life of respondents do not show significant strength of relationship. χ^2 value is 4.24 and it is not significant.

In low moderate and high cohesion groups, higher percentage of families are married for more than 16 years i.e. 56%, 54% and 46% respectively.

This table also reveals that majority of 121 (62.05%) respondents are married for more than 10 years and more than 60% of this group are in high level of cohesion.

TABLE: 6

Family Adaptability and Married life of Respondents(in years)

	•			
Married Life	Low 17-20	Adaptability Moderate 21-24	High 25-28	Total
Less than 5 years	1 (50,00)	14 (22,58)	9 (6 . 88)	24 (12.31)
6 to 10 yrs.	0	14 (22.58)	16 (12.21)	30 (15.38)
11 to 15 yrs.	1 (50,00)	13 (20.96)	30 (22,90)	44 (22.57)
16 to 20 yrs.	0	14 (22.58)	25 (19.08)	39 (19 _• 70)
21 & above	, O	7 (11.30)	51 (38,93)	58 (29 • 74)
TOTAL :	2 100%	62 100%	131 100%	195
x ²	= 26.91 = 0.34	P < .01 lev	/el	,

Referring to the data of table 6, it is observed that x^2 and C value are significant at .01 level of confidence showing that 'length of married life' and 'family adaptability' are closely associated.

Among the families who have high adaptability scores, 58% couples have been married for more than 16 years. There is a less percentage of families (6.88%) in the high & adaptability group which have a shorter married life (less than 5 years). Among the two low adaptable families, 1 has the marital life of less than five years. However, the distribution of families gives an indication that majority of families (81%) having longer marital life of more than 10 years are in the high adaptability range.

Family Cohesion and Adaptability with Marital adjustment:

For cohesion in the family, the relationship between two spouses is most important which is also the indicator of family's inner life and strength. Marital satisfaction bring peace, tranquility, security and happiness in the family and the reversal of it damages family life, sometimes breaks and brings a disaster to family system.

Both the spouses were assessed on Dr.Deshpande's scale of marital adjustment. The male's marital adjustment score and cohesion score are compared in the following table:

TABLE : 7

Cohesion and Marital Adjustment

	(Cohesion		.)
Marital	Low	Moderate	High	Total
Adjustment	23-25	26 - 28	29+	
Low 65-104	0	4 (4•60)	3 (2•94)	7 ·
Moderate	6	43	47	96
45-64	(66 _• 67)	(49 _• 42)	(46 _• 07)	
High	3	40	52	95
25-44	(33 _• 33)	(45 _• 98)	(50 _• 99)	
TOTAL:	9	87	102	198
	100%	100%	100%	100%

r = .22 P < .01

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Referring to table-7, it is observed that marital adjustment is positively correlated to the family cohesion (r = .22). In low cohesion group, the centpercent of respondents fall on moderate and high marital adjustment group and almost similar trend is observed i.e. 95% and 97% in moderate and high cohesion groups respectively.

TABLE : 8

Family Adaptability and Marital Adjustment

Marital Adjustment	Low 17-20	daptability Moderate 21-24	High 25-29	Total
Low 65+	0	(3,17)	7 (3•76)	7 (3,53)
Moderate	0	33	63	96
45-64		(52 . 39)	(47.36)	(48,49)
High	(1 ₀₀)	28	65	95
25-24		(44.44)	(48.88)	(47 _• 98)
TOTAL :	2	63	133	198
	100%	100%	100%	100%

r = 1.7 P < .05

It can be observed from Table that family adaptability and marital adjustment are positively correlated (.17) at .05 level. 98% families fall in the moderate and high level of adaptability and they also have same level of marital adjustment. Another feature from the table is that the 0 low scored families (7) on marital adjustment, also enjoy moderate and high adaptability groups status.

Role Conflict faced by Male Heads and Cohesion :

Most of the researchers who have studied family life have talked about role of family members. Several issues

have been studied on this concept such as: role performance, role confusion and conflict, multiplicity of roles etc. The assessment of family life of these families will be incomplete if this aspect is not studied. Moreover it provides a better insight into role behaviour of its members, which may be better reflected if studied in this context.

The male respondents were asked to describe in details whether they feel any kind of conflict and difficulty in performing the different roles of husband, father, son etc. If they have any conflict, then what do they think could be the reasons for it. Following table presents data on role conflict of any kind and family cohesion.

TABLE: 9

Family cohesion and Role Conflict faced by male respondents

	Co	ohesion .	•	
Role Conflict	Low 23-25	Moderate 26-28	High 29+	Total
Respondents face role conflict	5 (55 _• 56)	51 (58 _• 62)	66 (64.70)	122 (61.62)
Respondents do not face conflicts	4 (44,44)	36 (41 _• 38)	36 (35 _• 30)	76 (38.38)
TOTAL :	9	87 100%	102 100%	198 100%

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Higher percentage of families having low moderate and High cohesion i.e. 56%, 59% and 65% respectively are facing role conflicts.

It was also found that among 122 male respondents facing role conflict, 63 (51.63%) have multiple role conflict like role of head of family or role of spouse and parent etc. while 59 (48.37%) are facing conflict in playing one role only.

TABLE: 10
Family Adaptability and Role Conflict faced by Male Respondents

			1	
Role Conflict	Low 17-20	Adaptability Moderate 21-24	High 25 -2 8	Total
Respondents face Role conflict	1 (50)	38 (60,31)	83 (62.40)	122 (61.62)
Respondents do not face role conflict	1 (50)	25 (39 _• 69)	50 (37 _• 60)	76 (38•38)
TOTAL :	2 100%	63 100%	133 100%	198 100%

Family adaptability and Role conflict do not seem to be influencing each other. Low adaptability group is spread equally into both the units of role conflict. In moderate and high adaptability group, higher percentage of respondents (60.3) and (62.40%) respectively are facing role conflicts.

Findings in this table also indicate similar trends that is observed in the previous table on cohesion and role conflict. Among 122 families where male heads are facing conflicts, 83 (68.03%) are in the highly adaptable families.

Thus it may be concluded that despite having high adaptability and high cohesion scores, the male respondents have more role conflicts. However, in the moderate level of cohesive and adaptable families, respondents have relatively less role conflicts.

Family Cohesion, Family Adaptability and Psycho-social Maturity

As described in the previous section, the relationship between these two variables is worth exploring. Maturity of the spouses should reduce conflicts, promote closeness, facilitate change, improve the structures and rules, allow freedom of any kind to others. In short, it should promote growth of the family and keep it intact and strong.

TABLE: 11
Family Cohesion and Psycho Social Maturity of Male Spouses

Levels of psycho-social maturity	Low 23-25	Cohesion Moderate 26-28	High 29+	Total
Low	(11,11)	12	12	25
11-15		(13.80)	(11.77)	(12.63)
Moderate	2	40	39	81
16-20	(22,22)	(45•98)	(38,23)	(40,91)
High	6	35	51	92
29+	(66,67)	(40,22)	(50)	(46.46)
TOTAL :	9	87	102	198
	100%	100%	100%	100%

r = 0.52 P < .01

Family cohesion and psycho social maturity are found to be correlated in the positive direction and strength of relationship is also fairly high (r = .52). It may be further noted that in moderate and high cohesion groups, majority of the respondents i.e. 86% and 88% of them fall on moderate and high maturity groups. Only 14% and 12% from moderate and high cohesion groups fall on low psycho-social maturity. From the Total sample, 1/4 i.e. 25.75% families are high on both dimensions, so is true with moderately cohesive families, 20.20% families are at moderate levels on both dimensions. There is a high correlation between the two variables.

TABLE: 12

Family Adaptability and Psycho-Social Maturity of Male Spouses

Level of Psycho-Social Maturity	Low 17-20	Moderate 21-24	High 25 - 28	Total
Low	0	8	17	25
11-15		(12,70)	(12,79)	(12.63)
Moderate	1 (50)	29	51	81
16-20		(46.03)	(38.34)	(40•91)
High 21+	1	26	65	92
	(50)	(41,27)	(48 _• 87)	(46,46)
TOTAL :	2	63 100%	133 100%	198 100%

r = 0.83 . P < .01

Referring to table-12, it is observed that both the dimensions of family functioning i.e. family adaptability and psycho-social maturity have shown very high correlation (.83). From the moderate and high adaptability groups only 13% each fall on low psycho-social maturity group. Rest all respondents fall on moderate and high psycho social maturity groups.

GRAPH - XVI

Family Cohesion and Family Adaptability with Family Life Satisfaction:

Family life satisfaction can be treated as a consequent variable, an outcome of one's total family life experiences. The sum total of all experiences which one goes through and the resultant consequences of the same is that what is being referred as satisfaction. The perception of male spouses is recorded since they are the heads of the family and that is more important. A sense of fulfilment, contentment and happiness all contribute to family satisfaction.

TABLE: 13
Family Cohesion and Family Satisfaction

			*	,
Family Satisfaction	Low 23-25	Cohesion Moderate 26-28	High 29+	Total
Low	3	9	1	13
32 & less	(33,33)	(10.34)	(0.98)	(6•56)
Moderate	4	38	26	68
33.37	(44.45)	(43 _• 68)	(25 _• 50)	(34,34)
High	2	40	75:	117
38-43	(22•22)	(45 _• 98)	(73•52)	(59,10)
TOTAL :	9	87	102	198
	100%	100%	100%	100%
x ² c	= 29.51 = .36 = .42	P < . 01	L	

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Referring to table-13, it is found that X² value of 29.51 and C-value of .36 are significant beyond, .01 level of confidence. This indicates the close association between cohesion and family life satisfaction.

In the high cohesion group a big majority 74% fall on high satisfaction group. In the moderate cohesion group a big majority 88% respondents fall on moderate and high family satisfaction group. In contrast to the moderate and high cohesion groups, a big majority 77% from low cohesion fall on low and moderate family satisfaction.

The trend which is commonly observed in all the three cohesion groups is that higher the cohesion, higher the family life satisfaction. There is a positive correlation between the two variables.

TABLE: 14
Family Adaptability and Family life Satisfaction

Family Satisfaction	Low 17-20	Ada	modera Modera 21-24		Total
Low 32 & less	0		5 (7•93)	8 (6.01)	13 (6.56)
Moderate 33-37	2 (100)		18 (28.57)	48 (36,10)	68 (34.34)
High 38-42	. 0		40 (63.50)	77 (57 _• 89)	117 (59.10)
TOTAL:	2		63 100%	133 100%	198 100%
$\mathbf{x}^2 =$	5.57		1.5	Not significant	,

Family life satisfaction and family adaptability did not show close association as the X² value of 5.57 is not significant. In both moderate and high adaptability groups, family life satisfaction is also found ranging from moderate to high. Almost 93% of both the groups respondents fall on moderate and high family life satisfaction groups. In low satisfaction group only 7% and 6% respondents fall in the moderate and high adaptability groups. This indicates that moderate and high adaptability groups do enjoy more or less same level of family life satisfaction.

Family Cohesion Family Adaptability and Dyadic Communication:

It has been observed in various researches that dyadic communication plays a significant role in the family dynamics. Close, Clear, Straight communication does promote marital adjustment and also maintains equilibrium of the family.

Often the kind of stand the spouse takes up while communicating the feeling and attitudes,

Following table presents data on patterns of dyadic communication and cohesion.

TABLE: 15

Patterns of Dyadic Communication (Sexwise) and Cohesion

Patterns of	7	MO	Cohesion	sion Moderate	High	<u>د</u>	Total	
Communication	23 Male	23-25 Female	Male 2	26 - 28 Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Dominant Status & Posi- tive Attitude	4 (44.44)	o `	21 (24,13)	8 (9\$\$20)	31 (30 ₄ 40)	16 (15•68)	56 (28 _• 43)	24 (15 _• 74)
<pre>2. Dominant Status and Negative Attitude</pre>	0	(11,11)	22 (25 ₆ 30)	12 (13 ₈ 0)	16' (15 _• 68)	6 (5 _• 90)	.38 (19,29)	19 (13,10)
3. Submissive Status and Negative Attitude	1 (11 _• 12)	33°33)	20 (23•00)	24 (2 3 •59)	24 (23552)	35 (34,31)	45 (22 ₈ 4)	62 (29•54)
4. Submissive Status and Positive Attitude	4 (44344)	5. (55 ₄ 56)	23 (26.43)	42 (48,27)	31 (30,40)	45 (44°11)	58 (28•73)	92 (41, 62)
5. Not known	ı	1	1 (1,14)	(1,14)	1	8 .	1 (1)•01)	(1,01)
TOTAL :	9 100%	9 100%	87 100%	87 100%	1.02	102	198 100%	198 100%
	Male x ²	= 7.05	0 11 0	0.18 0.18	Not significant	ficant	. '	

The table depicts that out of 102 highly cohesive families 30.40% male spouses in each group are enjoying dominant or submissive status but positive attitude towards the partner. Women in the category submissive and positive attitude are more in percentage 45 (44.11) and less in having dominant status and positive attitude 16 (15.68%). It goes well with the feminine role as expected in Indian families. A fairly negative communication pattern is that where spouse has negative, attitude and submissive status. There is a possibility of repression, if one las negative submission is not a healthy pattern in the family life since conflict may be avoided by being submissive but it will not promote clear, close and direct & communication. More % of female respondents are seen in this category. 33.33% families from low cohesive families, 27.59% from moderately cohesive and 35 (34.31%) from highly cohesive families have negative attitude and submissive status. Men are relatively less in number in this category of communication pattern.

Another pattern is that where spouse is dominant as well as has a negative attitude towards the other partner. This is found more in male spouses (38) than in females (19). Though these families are either moderately or highly cohesive (22 and 16 respectively) only one female spouse having such an attitude and status belongs to low cohesive families.

Among the low cohesive families 55.56% males have submissive status and either negative or positive attitude towards other spouse. Thus man's submission is not very desirable while from these 9 families 44.44% women have negative attitude and either dominant or submissive status.
Therefore women's negative attitude is also not desirable.

TABLE : 16

Dyadic Communication Pattern (Sexwise) and Adaptability

Dyadic	LOW	,	Adaptal Moderate	Adaptability derate	H	High	Total	п
pattern	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dominant Status positive Attitude	1 (0,50)	0	14 (22•22)	8 (12,70)	41 (30 _• 82)	16 (12•03)	56 (28•43)	24 (15•74)
Dominant Status and Negative Attitude	0	0	13 (20.63)	(11,11)	25 (18,80)	12 (9•02)	38 (19,29)	19 (13,10)
Submissive Status and Negative Attitude	0	0	16 (25.40)	21 (33 . 33)	29 (21,80)	41 (30 _• 82)	45 (22,84)	62 (29•54)
Submissive Status and Positive Attitude	1 (0,50)	2 (100)	20 (31.75)	27 (42.86)	37 (27,82)	63 (47 _• 37)	58 (28•73)	92 (41•62)
Not known				1	1 (0,76)	1 (0,76)	1 (1,01)	1 (1,01)
TOTAL :	2 100%	2 100%	63 100%	63 100%	133 100%	133 100%	198 100%	198 100%
	Male	~ *	= 0.03 = 0.12	N.S.		,1		
	Female	~ *	= 15.94 = 0.27) A	< 0.01		•	,

Referring to table-16, it is observed the X^2 value of 15.94 and C value of .27 is significant beyond, .01 level of confidence in case of female respondent's communication pattern and family adaptability. This shows close association between the two variables. In moderate and high level of adaptability groups, majority of female respondents fall on "submissive status with either positive or negative attitudes".

As far as the male respondents are concerned they are not found bunching around in particular communication pattern but they are splitt into different patterns more or less in the similar number.

Crisis (Problems), its management and cohesion and Adaptability

Normally, it is assumed that families which are highly cohesive will have lesser problems. If they have, they solve them soon because of the inherent strengths of family. These may be temporary in nature but its resolution may bring families to original state, while there may be few families who can not withstand this and have less resources; They find it difficult to survive or may led family to disintegration.

It is equally important to get data on problems and how do they face it. This state of crisis may fluctuate from mild to severe or they may have one to multiple crisis, but the fact that they experience some disturbance in their day to day routine and family life, is adequately justifiable to call

it a crisis. Sometimes this crisis may come to forefront because of accumulation to prior strain experiences as well as any other hardship associated with the crisis e.g. arrival of a new child, and prior strain like financial management of the family due to poor income. To add to this the hardship may be loss of job for the breadwinner. This could be treated either this way or can be called as multiple to factors associated with crisis.

Following table gives an account of types of problems and nature of problems, their management and coping techniques with cohesion and adaptability.

TABLE: 17
Family Cohesion and Magnitude of Problems

Categories of problems	Co Low 23-25	hesion Moderate 26-28	High 29+	Total
Single Solved problem Not solved		10(11.50) 25(28.73)	13(12.74) 17(16.67)	25 70 45(35.36)
Multiple Solved problem Not solved	0 1 4(44.45)	17(19.54) 17(19.54)	30(29.41) 16(15.68)	47 84 37(42.42)
No problem	0	18(20.69)	26(25.50)	44(21.72)
TOTAL :	9 100%	87 រល់/.	102 ເ <i>ດ</i> ວ <i>່າ</i> .	198
\mathbf{x}^2	= 5.61	Not signif	icant	,

11.00 35

The table depicts that out of 102 highly cohesive families, 26(25.50%) families did not have any problem and rest of 76 (74.50%) families, 43 families 56.57% felt that their problem is solved though it might be a case of single or multiple problems. Only 33 families (32.35%) remained where problems are not solved or high cohesion of families could not influence them to solve the difficulties.

Similarly in the moderately cohesive families out of 87 families, 18 (20.69) did not have any problem and rest of 69 (79.31%) families had difficulties but 27 families could sort out their difficulties leaving a number of 42 families (48.27) who are still in crisis state with single or multivarieted problems. This percentage is larger than the one (33.35%) in highly cohesive families.

In the low cohesive families 9, all faced problems and 7 families (77.78%) are still in state of crisis. 4 families have multiple while 3 have single problems.

Not significant

3,89

TABLE: 18
Family Adaptability and Magnitude of Problems

,		Low 17-20	Adaptability Moderate 21-24	High 25-28	Total
Single problem	Solved Not solved	0 0	8(12,70) 10(15,88)	17(12,79) 35(26,31)	25 70 45 (35•36)
Multíple problems	Solved Not solved	0 1(0.50)	13(20.63) 15(23.80)	34(22,56) 21(15,80)	47 84 37 (42 . 92)
No problem	ų,	1(0.50)	17(26,99)	26(19,54)	44 44 (21 • 72)
TOTAL :	1	2 100%	63	133	198 100%

Adaptability with its components may bring change in the existing situations and influence the crisis management or problem resolution. Among the 133 highly adaptable families, 26 families i.e. (19.54%) did not have any problem while 5 families (38.34%) faced single or multiple problems but could resolve it, the families in this category which could not solve their problems are 56 i.e. 42.10%.

Among the 63 moderately adaptable families, 17(26.99%) did not have any problem while 21 (33.33%) have resolved it whether it was a single problem or multiple ones. 25 families (39.68%) could not do so and are still in the crisis state. From the two low adaptability families one did not face any difficulty and the other one has multiple problems which are not solved.

The impressions which one can derive from this are that the percentage of families with unresolved problems is slightly less in highly adaptable families (52.33%) in contrast to moderately adaptable families and that is 54.34%, while problems got resolved in 47.66% families out of 107 families which faced problem, in contrast to moderate families 45.65%.

Types of Problems with Cohesion and Adaptability :

Out of the list on types of problems, when described by families, it was found that most of the families viewed financial problems to be the common problem. This may be resulting from various other hardships like unemployment or underemployment, strained working conditions, marital conflicts, illness and arrival of a new member etc.

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TABLE: 19

Type of Problems and Family Cohesion

Тур	e of Problem	Low 23-25	Cohesion Moderate 26-28 Frequency	on High 29+	Total
1.	Financial strains only	3	20	13	36
2.	Financial strain with job related problem	3	14	17	34
3.	Financial strain with illness	0	07	06	13
4.	Financial strains with marital and family conflict	0	02	. 07	09
5.	Financial strains and death	0	01	04	05
6.	Job related problem	1 .	04	06	11
7.	Illness in family	1	07	08	16
8.	Arrival or sepera- tion of a family member	1 .	05	.04	10
9∵;	Death in family	0	02	02	04
0.	Change in existing conditions	0	02	05	07
1.	Marital or family conflicts	0	05	04	09
.2.	Not applicable (No problem)	0	18	26	44
TO	ral :	9	87	1 02	198

been experiencing financial strains of mild to severe form. The first five categories of the above mentioned table present cohesion levels of these families. All the low cohesive families are facing crisis and (66.67%) of them are having financial difficulties. Similarly a high percentage of families in moderate and high cohesion groups are also facing financial strains. 44 families in the moderate cohesion group and 47 in the high cohesion group considered it to be a problem. Thus degree of cohesion may not influence families in terms of facing such problems. It is understandable as these strains are due to pressures of day to day life, these are survival needs and everyone feels the pinch of it. Cohesion in the family may a facilitate coping.

The analysis of other types of problems with levels of cohesion revealed that most of the families were either at moderate level or at high cohesion level. Families which have marital and family conflicts, they are more at moderate level (55.56%) than high cohesion level (44.44%) similarly arrival of new member (daughter in law, mother in law or brother in law) is perceived as a crisis situation by families which are at lower and moderate levels of cohesion 60% in contrast to highly cohesive families 40%. Illness in the family is perceived with equal weightage a crisis perhaps by all types of families.

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Thus, it is seen the few problems like financial strains, death, job related problems families and marital family conflict is comparitively perceived more by low and moderate cohesive families.

Type of problems are also matched with adaptability in following table.

TABLE : 20
Family Adaptability and types of Problem

,	-	Adaptabil		
Type of Problem	Low 17-20	Moderate 21-24 Fieq	High	Total
Financial strains	0	10	26	36
Financial strains and illness	0	05	08	13
Financial strains and Marital conflict	0	02	07	09
Financial strains and death	0	02	03	05
Financial strains and job related problems	1	10	23	· 34
Job related problem	· 0	02	09	11
Illness in family	0	06	10	. 16
Arrival or seperation of a family member	0	02	08	10
Death in family	0	01	03	04
Change in existing conditions	. 0	02	05	07
Marital or family conflicts	0	04	05	09
Not applicable (No problem)	1	17	26	44
TOTAL:	2	63	133	198

It is observed that out of 107 highly adaptable families 67 (62.61%) are having financial strains. Even among 97 families having financial strains 67(69.07%) are in the highly adaptable group.

This finding is so glorious that reflects on the adaptation strength of the families and this could be one of the reasons when in a later enquiry about impact of these problems on family life it was found out that these families are conditioned to their present state and have learnt to live with whatever they have.

Similarly for other types of problems which the families are facing, the percentage of their being in high adaptability group is higher than other categories.

Coping Techniques with Cohesion and Adaptability:

These families are managing all their hardships by becoming extremely adaptable and try to take it easily. Thus it becomes imperative to find out about their coping behaviour i.e. what kind of techniques they use to face these hardships, manage them and resolve them. If they do not get resolved then how do these families reconcile or condition themselves.

Following table reveals families coping techniques with cohesion and adaptability.

TABLE : 21
Family Cohesion and Coping Techniques

Coping Techniques	Low 23-25 N -9	Cohesion Moderate 26-28 N-87	High 29+ N-102	Total
Reframing	8(88,88)	84(96,55)	99(97.05)	, 191
Positive Appraisal	8(88,88)	82 (94,25)	88 (86.27)	178.
Social Support	7(77,77)	84(96.05)	97(95.09)	188
Spritual support	9(100)	81 (93.10)	97(95.09)	187
External Support from Govt. & non/ gov. agencies	7(77.77)	74(85.05)	79 (77•45)	160

The five techniques as mentioned in the table can be reduced to two major groups. One of them refers to internal coping strategies and the other is external coping. Internal coping is restricted to the ways which families use within the fourwalls of the family while external coping include social support or use of social net work resources; spiritual support refers to gaining strength from religion, prayers and God, or redefining it in a philosophical way while support from Govt. and voluntary agencies is self explanatory. In the internal strategies; Reframing refers to a realistic and acceptable assessment and resolution of crisis while passive appraisal is a response of giving up, less responsive approaches or

withdrawing.

As pointed, Reframing is being used by 99% of families and they are from all the levels of cohesion. Similarly passive appraisal is being used by 89.89% families and moderately cohesive families are more in percentage 94.25% than the other two level (88.8, 86.27) Social support can also be sought and they are confident of this because 94.94% families said that they may use it whenever it is necessary. This was reported by almost equal number of respondents from moderately and highly cohesive families while slightly less percentage of families (77.07%) said so from low cohesive families 94.44% families also reported to be depending upon spiritual support and all families from low cohesive families confessed that they opt for this compared to all other techniques. Less percentage of families 80.80 have mentioned that they do go for this help from Govt. and voluntary agencies. Highly cohesive families and low cohesive families are relatively less in percentage 77.7 as against moderately cohesive families 85.05%.

It is clear from the data that families are not selective about the coping strategy but they use any of them or in combination with other as and when need arises and also depending upon the severity and type of problem.

TABLE: 22
Family Adaptability and Coping Techniques

Coping Techniques	Low 17-20 N -2	Adaptability Moderate 21-24 N-63	High 25+ N-133	Total N-198
Reframing	0 .	61 (96,82)	130(97.74)	191
Passive Appraisal	1(50,00)	53(84.12)	124(93.23)	178
Social Support	2(100.00)	57(90.47)	129 (96,99)	188
Spiritual Support	1(50,00)	58(92,06)	128(96.24)	187
External Support from Govt.and Voluntary agencies	1(50.00)	49 (77:77)	109(82-70)	160

As indicated in the Table, 96 to 97% from moderate to high adaptably families use Reframing while none from low adaptability group use it. More families use passive appraisal in contrast with other from high adaptability category i.e. 93.23%. The two go in accordance with each other.

Social support, an external coping strategy is used by more than 90% families in all three categories. Similarly spiritual support by more than 90% in moderate and highly adaptable families while in low adaptable families it is 50%. External support is used relatively less by all three categories

ise: low (50%) Moderate (77.77%) and high (82.70%). Though highly adaptable families number is large than the other two.

In order to have a comprehensive and well utilized community based service programe, the external support from Govt. and voluntary agency need to be strengthened and publicised so that people do not hesitate in utilising these services. The provision of timely information or formalized programes that introduce families to a variety of sources of support, could in turn influence the family's development of intrafamily and interactional coping styles. Families which enlarge their coping repertoir also have scope to use coping skills flexibly.

Family Cohesion and Family functioning style :

Each family has got a typical functioning style that has impact on the family members as well as an family cohesion, following table presents a picture of the two variables and their relationship.

TABLE : 23
Family Cohesion and Functioning Style

Family Functioning style	Low	Moderate	High	Total
	23-25	26-28	29+	%
Low	0	4	5	9
3-16		(4,60)	(4-90)	(4.54)
Moderate	3	27	31	61
	(33.33)	(31.03)	(30,40)	(30,81)
High 21-24	6	56	66	128
	(66,67)	(64 _* 37)	(64.70)	(64.65)
TOTAL:	9	67	102	198
	100%	100%	100%	100%

r = 0.55 P < 01

Table no.23 reveals that both the variables have shown positive relationship. Most of the families, 64.70% in high cohesion group are having high family functioning style.

31.03% of families are at moderate level on both the dimension.

TABLE : 24
Family Adaptability and Functioning Style

Family Functioning style	Low 17-20	Adaptability Moderate 21-24	High 25-28	Total
Low	0	2	7	9
13-16		(3.18)	(5.26)	(4,54)
Moderate	1	21	39 ;	61
17-20	(50)	(33 ₄ 33)	(29,32)	(30,81)
High	1	40	87	128
21-24	(50)	(63,49)	(65 - 42)	(64,65)
TOTAL :	2 100	63 1 <i>0</i> 0	133	198

 $r = 0.75 \quad P < .01$

Similar trend is seen when the Adaptability is correlated with family functioning style. Referring to table no.24, both dimensions have high positive relationship, 65.42% families having high adaptability score are showing high level __ style of family functioning. Like cohesion 33.33% families are at moderate level on both the dimension.

Socio-Economic variables with Cohesion and Adaptability:

Family is one of the systems of the larger social system society. There are innumerable forces which influence this sub-system. Family gets influenced by both external and

internal forces and the interplay between the two is another dimension to understand and assess family. It's difficult to establish any causal relation between the two forces because they run in a cyclical way rather than having a linear relationship; nonetheless, it becomes necessary to establish the associations between the two forces. Socio-economic variables may influence the dynamics of family life. Following tables are presented to understand these variables with Cohesion and Adaptability.

TABLE : 25
Family Size and Cohesion

Cohesion	Small (1-4) sized families	Large (5+) sized families	Total
Low 23-25	2 (2, 63)	7(5.73)	9 (4-55)
Moderate 26-28	3.6(47.37)	51 (41.81)	87 (43,94)
High 29+	38(50,00)	64(52;46)	102(51,51)
TOTAL:	76(100%)	122 (100%)	198 (107%)
	$x^2 = 1.38$ $C = 0.08$	Not signific	cant

As can be seen from Table-25, the chi-square value of 1.38 is not significant which shows that the groups based on family size do not differ significantly in respect of their distribution in cohesion categories. The strength of relationship between cohesion and family size as measured by the coefficient of contigency (c) is very low (.08).

So far as the small family size is concerned around 3% of the families show low cohesion, 47% of them show moderate cohesion and 50% of them show high cohesion. Thus, the majority of the families show moderate to high cohesion.

Similar trend is observed in case of large family size group. Around 6% of the families in this group show low Cohesion, around 42% of them show moderate cohesion, and around 52% of them show high cohesion. Here also most of the families are distributed in the moderate and high cohesion categories.

On the whole it appears that the majority of the small as well as large sized families show moderate to high cohesion. The percentages of families falling in the moderate and high cohesion categories are relatively higher in the small sized families than in the large sized families.

TABLE : 26
Family Size and Adaptability

Adaptability	Small sized families (1-4)	Large sized families (More than 4)	Total //
Low	1	1	2
17-20	(1.32)	(0 _• 82)	(1 _• 01)
Moderate	87	26	63.
21-24	(48.68)	(21.31)	(31 _• 82)
High	38	95	133
25-28	(50 _• 00)	(77 _• 87)	(67 . 17)
TOTAL :	76	122	198
	100%	100%	1 <i>001</i> ,
	$x^2 = 16.56$ $C = 0.27$	P 🗸 🕫 01	

The large and the small family sized groups in Table-26 show a significant differing trend in respect of adaptability. The chi-square value of 16.56 is significant beyond .01 level of confidence and the strength of relationship between the two variables is .27.

As can be seen in the table around 49% of the small sized families show a moderate degree of adaptability and 50% of them show a high degree of adaptability. In the large sized group only around 21% of the families show moderate degree of

adaptability and around 78% of them show a high degree of adaptability. Thus the great majority of the large sized families show a high degree of adaptability where as in case of small sized families there is a fifty fifty split in the moderate and high degrees of adaptability.

The assessment of family will be incomplete if cohesion and adaptability are not seen with family types alongwith family size.

TABLE : 27
Family type and Cohesion

Cohesion	Nuclear	Joint	Total
Low	6	3	9
23-25	(3.77)	(7•70)	(4•55)
Moderate	67	20	87
26-28	(42 . 14)	(51,28)	(93.94)
High	86	16	102
29+	(54•09)	(41.02)	(51.51)
TOTAL :	15 9 100%	39 100%	198

 $x^2 = 2.69$ Not significant C = 0.11

In Table-27 the family groups based on type of family do not differ significantly in cohesion. So far as the

Nuclear families are concerned, around 54% of them have high cohesion, around 42% of them have moderate cohesion and around 4% of them have low cohesion. In case of joint families the percentages of families for high, moderate and low cohesion are 41.02, 51.28, and 7.70 respectively. Thus most of the joint and nuclear families have moderate to high cohesion.

TABLE: 28
Family Type and Adaptability

Adaptability	Nuclear	Joint	Total %
Low 17-20	0	2 (5•13)	(1.01)
Moderate 21-24	55 (34.60)	8 (20,51)	63 (31 _• 82)
High 25-28	104 (65,40)	29 (74 . 36)	133 (67.17)
TOTAL:	159 100%	39 100%	198 100%
	$x^2 = 10.48$	P <.01	- Carlos Carlos - Ca

The nuclear and joint family type groups in Table-4 show a significant differing trend in respect of adaptability. The chi-square value of 10.48 is significant beyond

.01 level of confidence and the strength of relationship between the two variables is .22.

As seen in the table around 74.36% of the joint type families show high degree of adaptability and 20.51% show moderate degree of adaptability. While in the nuclear type 65.40% show high degree of adaptability and 34.60% show moderate degree of adaptability. Thus joint type families are more in percentage having high adaptability score than the nuclear ones

Mean Family Income and Cohesion :

The economic status of the family is worked out by calculating the mean income. The mean family income (monthly) is Rs.723.38/-. Families below this value were considered as low income families and those above this value were considered as high income families.

Mean Family Income and Cohesion

Cohesion	Low income family	High income family	Total
Low	6	(3.90)	9
23-25	(4•96)		(4755)
Moderate	55	32	87
26-28	(45 _• 45)	(41 _• 55)	(43 _• 94)
High	60	42	102
29+	(49 _• 59)	(54 ₊ 55)	(51.51)
TOTAL :	121 (100%)	77(100%)	198 (100%)
x ²	= 0.50 C =	0.50 Not sig	mificant

Income variation in Table 29 does not seem to be significantly associated with variation in cohesion. The percentages of the low income families in the low, moderate, and high cohesion categories are 4.96, 45.45 and 49.59 respectively, and those for the high income families are 3.90, 41.55 and 54.55 for the 2 low, moderate, and high cohesion respectively. In general the distributions of the two types of families differing in income are more or less similar in the three categories of cohesion.

Mean Family Income and Adaptability

		•	
Adaptability	Low family income	High family income	Total /,
Low	1	1	2
17-20	(0.83)	(1,30)	(1;02)
Moderate	46	17	63
21-24	(38,01)	(22 _• 08)	(31 _• 82)
High	74	59	133
25-28	(61 _• 16)	(76 _• 62)	(67 _• 77)
TOTAL :	ໍ 121	77	198
	ເຫັ່ງ.	00%	100/
	$x^2 = 5.54$ $c = .16$	P <.05	

The family groups based on their income differ significantly in regard to their degree of adaptability. The chisquare value of 5.54 is significant beyond 0.5 level and the contingency of C value is .16 which shows strength of relationship in the positive style.

In case of low income families, 61.16% of them as against 76.62% of the high income families have high adaptability. Nearly 38% of the low income families as against 22% of the high income families have moderate degree of adaptability.

TABLE : 31

Education of Family's Head and Cohesion

Cohesion	Literate	Illiterate	Total
Low	(3.31)	4	9
23-25		(8 _• 52)	(4,55)
Moderate	61	26	87
26-28	(40.40)	(55.31)	(43 . 94)
High	85	17	102
29+	(56•29)	(36,19)	(51,51)
TOTAL :	151	47	198
	100%	100%	- [თ/.
	$x^2 = 6.77$ $c = 0.18$	P < .05	

The family groups based on Family heads education differ significantly in regard to their degree of cohesion. The chi-square value is significant at .05 level of confidence and the strength of relationship is also significant.

In case of literate head families, 56.29% as against 36.19% of illiterate head families are in high cohesion group. In moderate cohesion group, 55.31% illiterate head families are seen as against 40.40% of literate head families. Similarly the illiterate head families are more 8.52% in low cohesion group as against 3.31% in literate head families.

On the whole it appears that majority of literate head families 56.29% show high degree of cohesion as against 36.19% of illiterate head families. The percentage of illiterate head families in the low degree of cohesion is relatively higher 8.52 than the literate head families; 3.31.

TABLE: 32

Education of male head and Adaptability

Adaptability	Literate	Illiterate	Total %
Low 17-20	(1.33)	O	(1.01)
Moderate	44	19	63
21-24	(29,13)	(40,42)	(31.82)
High	105	28	133
25-28	(69,53)	(59 _• 58)	(67 . 17)
TOTAL :	151	47	198
	100%	100%	100 /.

 $x^2 = 2.59$ Not significant c = 0.11

Education of head of the family in Table-32 does not seem to be significantly associated with variation in adaptability. The percentage of literate head families in the low, moderate and high adaptability categories are 1.33, 29.13 and 69.53 respectively, and those for the illiterate head families are concerned, none in low adaptability, 40.42% in moderate and 59.58% in high adaptability are found. The distribution of illiterate head families is higher in percentage (40.42%) on the moderate category of adaptability than the literate head families (29.13%), while the distribution

of literate head families is higher in high adaptability (70%) in comparison with the illiterate head families in (60%). Though chi-square value is not significant, literacy seemed to have positive association with high adaptability group as compared to illiterate group.

TABLE : 33
Migration and Cohesion

Cohesion	Migrated families	Non-migrated families	Total
Low 23-25	7 (4•30)	2 (5,71)	9 (4 _• 55)
Moderate 26-28	71 (43.55)	16 (45.72)	87 (43.94)
High 29+	85 (52 _• 15)	17 (48 _• 57)	102 (51.51)
TOTAL :	163 100%	35 100%	198
	$\mathbf{x}^2 = .23$	Not significa	nt

C = .03

Migration does not seem to be significantly associated

with variation in cohesion. The percentage of the migrated families in low, moderate and high cohesion categories are 4.30, 43.55 and 52.15 respectively and those of non-migrated

families in low, moderate and high cohesion categories are 5.71, 45.72 and 48.57 respectively.

In general the distribution of the two types of families differing in migration are more or less similar in the categories of cohesion, except in high cohesion group the percentage of migrated families is slightly higher (52,15) than the non-migrated families (48,57).

TABLE: 34
Migration and Adaptability

Adaptability	Migrated families	Non-migrated families	Total
Low 17-20	1 (0.61)	1 (2.86)	(1.01)
Moderate 21-24	52 (31,29)	12 (34.29)	63 (31 _• 82)
High 25-28	111 (68,10)	22 (62 . 85)	133 (67 . 17)
TOTAL :	163 100%	35 100%	198
	$x^2 = 1.64$	Not significar	ıt

As seen in the previous Table-34 migration also does not seem to be significantly associated with variation in

.09

C

adaptability. The percentage of the migrated families in low, moderate and high adaptability categories are 0.61,31.29 and 68.10 respectively and those of non-migrated families in low, moderate and high adaptability are 2.86, 34.29 and 62.85 respectively.

Thus, the distribution of the two types of families differing in migration are more or less similar in the moderate categories of adaptability, but in high adaptability group migrated families are slightly high in percentage 68.10 than the non-migrated families (62.85).

Caste and Cohesion :

Number of Research studies in Indian contexts, have given considerable importance to this variable. Caste structure has been the backbone of traditional social system. Even today it is given due recognition. One pocket of the sample is predominated by Harijans. Therefore, it becomes all the more important to study this variable with the two dimensions.

TABLE: 35 Caste and Cohesion

	1	1	
Cohesion	Harijans	Non-Harijans	Total
Low 23-25	3(4,61)	6(4.51)	9(4.55)
Moderate 26-28	34(52.31)	53(39,85)	87(43.94)
High 29+	28(43,08)	74(55,59)	102(51.51)
TOTAL:	65 (100%)	133(100%)	198 (100 %)
	$x^2 = 2.88$	Not significant	

C .11

As can be seen from the Table-35, the chi-square value is not significant which shows that the groups based on caste do not differ significantly in respect of their distribution in cohesion categories. The strength of relationship between caste and cohesion as measured by the coefficient of contingency is low (.11).

So far as the Harijan families are concerned 43.08%, 52.31% and 4.61% are in High, moderate and low categories of cohesion respectively while the percentage of non-harijan families is relatively higher 55.69 in high cohesion group and relatively lower in moderate cohesion group 39.85 and almost same in low cohesion group 4.51.

TABLE : 36
Caste and Adaptability

Adaptability	Harijan families	Non-Harijan families	Total
Low 17 - 20	1(1.53)	1(0.76)	2(1.01)
Moderate 21-24	20(30,77)	43(32,33	63(32,82)
High 25-28	44(67.70)	89(66,91)	133(67.17)
TOTAL :	65 (100%)	133(100%)	198 (10%)
x^2	= 0.30	Not significant	

 $x^2 = 0.30$ Not significant c = 0.03

In Table-36 Caste does not seem to be significantly associated with variation in adaptability. The percentage of Harijan families in low, moderate and high adaptability categories are 1.53, 30.77 and 67.70 respectively and those of non-harijan families in low, moderate and high adaptability categories are 0.76, 32.33 and 66.91 respectively.

In general, the distribution of the two groups of families differing in caste are more or less similar in the three categories of adaptability.

Working and Non-working wives in the families and Cohesion:

In order to meet their both ends, the women felk is coming forward. In lower class and slum families this becomes imperative for the woman to supplement family income in order to meet their basic needs. It is a question of survival, while in the middle class families they work to improve their standards and in the affluent families it becomes a hobby, a pass time. These are some of the speculations which the researcher has prior to this analysis. Number of women were found to be working as maid servants, cooks, shopkeeper's or assistants to husband on their lorries etc. Thus, it was realised that cohesion and adaptability of these families might vary than the families where women are not working. Following tables present data of these two variables.

TABLE: 37
Working and non-working wives and cohesion

Cohesion	Working wives	Non-working wives	Total
Low 23-25	6 (8 ₊ 95)	3(2.30)	9(4.55)
Moderate 26-28	27(40.30)	60(45.80)	87(43.94)
High 2 9 +	34(50.75)	68 (51.90)	102(51.51)
TOTAL:	67 (100%)	131 (100%)	198 (19%)
	$x^2 = 4.65$	Not significant	

0.15

In Table-37, the chi-square value is not significant which shows the group based on working wives and non-working wives families do not differ significantly in respect to their distribution in cohesion categories. The strength of relationship between cohesion and working or non working wives families as measured by the co-efficient of contigency is low (.15).

So far as the percentage of working wives families are concerned in low cohesion category, it is slighter higher 8.95 than the non-working wives families 2.30. The distribution of the working wives families on moderate categories is slightly lower 40.30% as against the non-working wives families 45.80%. In the high cohesion categories the distribution of families in the two categories, is more or less similar.

TABLE: 38 Working and Non-working wives and Adaptability

Adaptability	Working wive	s Non-working wives	Total
Low 17-20	1(1,49)	1(0.77)	2(1.01)
Moderate 21-24	18(26.87)	45(34.35)	63(31.82)
High 25-28	48(71.64)	85(64,88)	133(67.17)
TOTAL:	67 (100%)	131(100%)	198 (100%)
x ² .	= ,1.32	Not significant	

Not significant. .08

As seen in Table-38, working and non-working wives families do not differ significantly in respect to their distribution in adaptability categories and the strength of relationship is also very low (.08).

However, the distribution of working wives families in the high adaptability category is higher 71.64% as against 64.88% of non-working wives families. In the moderate adaptability group, the non-working wives percentage is more 34.35 than the working wives families i.e. 26.87%.

The data highlights certain salient features. The chisquare and contingency of coefficient is significant between
family size, family type, Mean family income with adaptability and they are also significant between education status
of heads and cohesion.

In other areas also it adds to more insight that large sized families but Nuclear type are more in high cohesion; illiterate heads families are more in percentage in low cohesion category while literate heads families are more in high cohesive category and so are migrated families. Non-harijan families and Non-working wives families are also seen more in high cohesive group.

On the adaptability dimension, large sized families and joint type have higher adaptability. Literate head families and migrated ones are also more on the high adaptability side. Non-working wives families are more in the category of high adaptability and so are the families in high income group.

Section - C

Children's Views on Family Life and Parenting:

If men and women are the two wheels of the family life cycle, children are the stimulants to run these wheels. A family will be incomplete if there are no children. These three sub-systems: Marital relationship, parent-child relationship and sibling relationship are powerful and singificant elements of the family system. As understanding of marital relationship is necessary, so is the assessment of parent child relationship. Alongwith couples, the eldest child who was above 12 years from these families was also interviewed seperately to get a total, multidimensional view of these families. This section presents children's perspective while previous sections described both the spouses perceptions on various aspects of family life.

Children were also administered the cohesion and Adaptability scale, which were given to male respondents. This was done to get another perspective of family life from children's standpoint. The two sample do not differ significantly as presented in Table. (t value is not significant)

Meanscore, Standard deviation and t value of male spouses and children.

		i	•		N = 80	
S. N	No. Variables	Pa. Mean	rent S.D.	Ch: Mean	IId S.D.	t value
1.	Cohesion	28.73	1 .8 6	28.78	2.13	-0.1580
2.	Adapţability	25.65	1.52	25.25	2.03	1.3680

Our assumption about Indian families comes to be true that children's perception is same as that of their parents. The younger generation is not only dependent on adults, but the respect for authority is so much that it does not leave scope for their having an independent thinking. On the contrary independence and individualization are discouraged and looked down upon if it is demonstrated by children. Therefore identification with parents and family is so strong that they think alike.

Initial dependence of children on parents is universally accepted and emphasized, thus it called for parents especially mother's fuller involvement and attention. Both the parents normally share the responsibility of child care and socialization, but more by the mother since she has to undertake expressive role while the father gets satisfied with a provider and instrumental role. Children are not only dependent on their parents but they also spend maximum time with them till the time their interests and contacts get extended and they prefer moving out. Even though they are grown up, they look forward for support, guidance and direction from them; not only this, they long for sharing their joys and sorrows with them. It might be done selectively but they do desire to have positive appreciation of their work of behaviour and in crisis, a firm protection from parents.

Following table presents data on spending time with parents by children.

						,		
Category	Mother %	H.V. Father %	P. Mother %	P.C. er Father %	Mother %	S.G. Father	N = 80 TOTAL Mother %	Father %
Always	33,33	66.67	78.58	. 19.04	80.77	23.07	72,50	27,50
Sometimes	16,67	8,33	7.14	45.24	7.70	26.93	8.75	33.75
Never	41.67	16,67	11.90	28.58	11.53	46.15	16.25	32,50
N. R. / N. A.	8,33	8,33	2,38	7.14	. 0	3,85	2.50	6.25
TOTAL :)ï	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%

Data in Table 2 depicts 72.5% children spend their time with mothers in always category while only 27.5% children spend time with fathers. Only 16.25% said they hardly are with mothers and 32.50% said that they are hardly spending time with fathers. A look at the sex of this children give us a different picture. 65% of children are male while 35% are female. Thus the majority are male children yet they are inclined more toward mothers. Harijanvas children seem to be more closer with their fathers as 66.67% 'always' spend time with fathers and compaired to children in Patel chowk and Sardargram (19.04%) (23.07%) respectively. Job preoccupations, caste and education might be contributing in the same.

Almost same trend is seen when they were probed further as with whom they share their problems. Following table presents data on this aspect.

TABLE: 3

Children's views in Sharing of Problems with parents:

Category	Mother %	rather %	P Mother %	P.C. Mother Father %%%	S. Mother %	S.G. Mother Father %%%	TOTAL Mother Father %	TOTAL r Father %
Always	58,34	58.34	. 66.68	30.96	 7 6. 92 19.23	19.23	68.75 31.25	31,25
Sometime	0	0	19,04	42.86	11.54 · 34.62	34.62	13,75	33,75
Never	33,33	33,33	11,90 19,04	19.04	11.54 42.30	42,30	15.00	28.75
N.R./N.A.	8,33	8,33	2,38	7.14	0	3,85	2,50	6.25
TOTAL :	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%		100%

Children share their problems more with mothers (68.75%) than with fathers (31.25%) while those who do not share at all with mothers are 15.00% and with fathers are 28.75%. Children from Sardargram are closer to mothers (76.92%) than the fathers (19.23%) in sharing their problems. Children from Harijanvas share their difficulties with both the parents in equal number.

When these respondents were asked if they could not share any of the problem with their parents the response was negative in majority of the cases, while 11.25% confessed that they have problems but they can't share it with them. Majority of them (8 out of 9) are from Patel chowk area which revealed that parent child relationship does not give the similar picture in all the pockets.

Satisfaction from Parenting:

Parenting includes the total upbringing and care which parents provides and the role of parents that they are supposed to play. There are two dimensions of looking at this issue one of them is self evaluation of those who are involved in parenting and another is the assessment of those who receive it. Parent's satisfaction about this issue has been obtained since this is one of the significant elements of family life. Equally important is children's satisfaction about parenting.

Like previous findings, 91% children reported that they are satisfied from the upbringing and care they got from their parents. Only 2 children from Sardargram were not fully satisfied and 2 from Patel chowk were partially satisfied. 3.75% of respondents did not reply to this question.

Though the respondents are satisfied from parenting, yet on asking about expectation from parents, only 11 respondents said that they do not keep any expectations and 9 did not anwere, while rest of the respondents had some or the other expectations from their parents. Thus 75% of respondents have following expectations.

TABLE : 4

Expectations from parents

	Expectations from parents M			
S.No.	Category Fr	equency		
1.	Parents should facilitate their daily activitie	s 12		
2.	Parents should support them and help in socialization	15		
3.	Parents should facilitate further education and training	31		
4.	Parents should keep on loving and Blessings	17		

The most liked parent :

In terms of liking the parents, their feelings varied, A very low percentage 11.25% of respondents liked both the parents. Respondents from Sardargram have relatively high percentage. (45% of the respondents like mothers and 41.25% lkke fathers), A smaller percentage (2.50%) like some other members in the family.

Another indicator of satisfaction from parents is when they were asked if any comparisons were made between their parents and others' parents by them. 87.50% of respondents firmly denied for any such comparisons. However 6.25% did confess that they do compare their parents with other's and have a sense of dissatisfaction. Another 6.25% respondents could not reply to this question. Perhaps they did not want to disclose. Nonetheless these families (10) do require probing and attention.

As children were asked what and with whom they share their problems and spend most of times, they were also probed how much parents discuss and share with them. 27.5% of respondents confessed that parents don't discuss at all or they could not give a clear answer to this enquiry. However 72.5% did tell the content of discussions as well.

Multiple responses were obtained on this issue. Maximum number of respondents said that parents discuss moneymatter (36.25%) educational matters (32.50%) and household management issues (31.25%) with them. All these are significant areas of family functioning. But the percentage of the respondents being taken into confidence by parents for such issues is not very satisfactory. In fact children at a particular stage do reach to a level that they could be considered as friends (as there is a Sanskrit proverb young boys and girls to be treated with Mitayatie.

Power in the Families:

It is complex to understand power in the family since it varies from situation to situation and also person to person. Secondly, different types of power and resources of power exist in the family and it is difficult to decide who is more powerful. Sometimes there may be discrepancy in saying and in reality. Children also acquire certain power because of their being expert, resourceful, physically dominant or they have formed a communication to counterbalance power of another person. Similarly if these are more adults (other than spouses) than different kinds of power may be distributed as per norms, influences, resources and expertise of others.

Normally in everyday's household, minor decisions are undertaken by the female spouses since they perform the role of housekeeper. If there are major issues then husband has to be active or at times consult other elders.

Respondents were asked as who is the deciding authority in this context.

TABLE : 5

Deciding authority in families as perceived by children

Category	H.V. %	P.C. %	S.G. %	Total percentage
Mother	. 25.00	21.43	19.23	21.25
Father	33,33	64.29	53,85	56.25
Both	33.33	9.52	19.23	16.25
Any other (grand parent u	0 uncle)	4.76	7.69	5.00
N.R.	8.34			1.25
TOTAL:	12 100%	42 100%	26 100%	100%

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The data in the above table clearly reveals male dominance and influence over the families, 56.25% families are such where father is the ultimate deciding authority. Another 16.25% are such where both spouses are equally responsible in taking decisions. Only in 21.25% families women have the power to take decisions as reported by children. Mothers from Sardargram are relatively less in (19.23%) percentage who are considered to be the deciding authority while in Patelchowk it is 21.42% and Harijanwas it is 25%.

However the trend is that either husbands (56.25%) or in joint consultation with wives, take the ultimate decision in these families. Hence in 72.50% families father's are playing active role in this aspect.

Sibling relationship

Siblings are the closest of relatives, since all of their genes come from the same two people. Not only they share the same heredity but live in very similar environment and spend a great deal of time together, sharing their intimate experiences of daily living and sharing their possessions. They did not choose each other yet they live in closest proximity. Inspite of so much similarities, they turn out to be different.

Different roles and tasks are played by siblings in the

family system. They can be companions to each other, there could be teacher -learner situation, protector and dependent role and above all the older ones soon take up the role of an adult soon. They participate in child rearing and house-keeping. This is more true in working class families. Slums are also no exception since parents are busy in managing livelihood and meeting day to day basic needs, eldest child has to undertake responsible roles.

In Bossard and Bill's study (1956) of large families with 6 or more children, 91% of them reported to have sibling participation in child-rearing, especially in disciplining them. But sibling relationship may nurture jealousy and rivalry too. A kind of love and hate relationship owing to parent's attitude and comparisons made in the family. Secondly, the eldest child may adopt a bossy role and exercise high power which may not be liked by others. Few studies in western countries revealed that there is violence between siblings, 5% of the surveyed families (Steinmatz 1978) revealed siblings having used a knife or a gun against other.

Data from these families gave a positive picture. Only 3 respondents felt that siblings do not treat nicely and they are negative towards them. 52.50% respondents confessed that they do share their intimate matters (Joys and sorrows both) with them, while 43.75% do not share. This is surprising

that despite having positive relations with each other there are only 50% of respondents who share intimacy among themselves. This factor does influence cohesion and solidarity of the families as it indicates the emotional attachment and closeness among members.

Though subjective but probing wasddone in the 'feel' aspects of respondents, whether they 'feel' parents love other siblings more than their problems themselves, 25% though not a small percentage did confess that other siblings are loved more by parents, while 71% 'feel' it is same for all. 1.25% did not want to respond to this issue.

To conclude, parent child relationship is healthy in these families. Children are satisfied and have fewer and natural expectation from their parents. There are very few cases who are not satisfied from parenting and siblings, otherwise the overall picture is satisfactory and confirms our finding that majority of families are cohesive. Pocketwise, H.V. group children are more closer to fathers in terms of spending time together, but their difficulties are shared with both parents. Children in S.G. families are closer to mothers and share with her.

Major Findings :

- Family cohesion and family adaptability are highly correlated (r=.82).
- 2. Family cohesion and family adaptability have positive relationship with marital adjustment (r=22% r=17).
- Family cohesion is highly correlated with psycho social maturity (r=,52) and so is family adaptability (r=.83).
- 4. There is a positive relationship between family cohesion and family life satisfaction (r=.42) but there is no significant relationship between family adaptability and family life satisfaction.
- 5. There is no association between sex-wise dyadic communication pattern and family cohesion.
- 6. Female spouses communication is significantly associated with family adaptability while male spouse's communication is not associated.
- 7. Family cohesion is positively related with family's functioning style (r=.55) and family adaptability also has high correlation with functioning style (r=.75).
- 8° Family cohesion has no significant association with family life cycle while family adaptability has shown significant association.

- 9. Similarly length of married life is positively associated with family adaptability but not with family cohesion.
- 10. Crisis occur irrespective of levels of cohesion and adaptability however, highly cohesive families are relatively more in percentage that have faced no problem. All low cohesion families faced some or the other problems. Similarly the percentage of highly adaptable families that resolved problems is more in comparison with moderately and low adaptable families.
- They use any one or in combination with as per their own convenience. However external support (especially from government and voluntary agencies) is used by relatively less number of families.
- 12. With regard to socio-economic variables, the family size, family type and mean monthly family income are significantly associated with family adaptability while education status for of family head's is significantly associated with family cohesion.
- 13. Percentagewise, nuclear type but large sized families, migrated families, non-harijan families and non-working wives families are more in high cohesive group. Similarly large sized but joint type families; literate

head's families and migrated ones and also of nonworking wives families are more in high adaptability category.

- 14. Families vary in terms of all these variables pocket wise. However families in Sardargram were found to be economically better both income and expenditurewise. They also save more: The physical conditions of these families are also better. The health status of the families is almost similar in all pockets.
- 15. There is no significant difference between the perception of male and female spouses in terms of marital adjustment and dyatic trust scores, while they differ significantly in their perception of psycho-social maturity.
- 16. There is also nosignificant difference between the children's perception and father's perception of family cohesion and family adaptability.
- 17% Children were found to be satisfied with parenting and family life. They have few and reasonable expectations from them. However, parent-child relationship showed variations pocket-wise.
- 18. A good number of cases (30) suffering from major types of sickness were detected, similarly (68) children discontinued studies and this requires intervention.

CHAPTER: VI

DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Section - A

According to Sankhya-Darshan of Indian Philosophy - to every thing/being/phenomena which is visible, articulated, owned and acted, there is also an universe of invisible, unarticulated, disowned and withheld. Social worker's professional development is grounded in enlarging their vision and wisdom on unarticulated and invisible areas of suffering humanity. Social work research is one of the most ardous attempts in this direction. The present research focused on urban slum families, has generated some useful knowledge which would be applied in strengthening family-centred social services and interventions.

The entire research work is divided into various areas for the purpose of discussion viz; socio-economic profile of urban slum families, health status, education of children, family cohesion, family adaptability and other correlates.

Socio-economic profile of urban slum families

Most of the families in the present study are from lower socio-economic strata of the society. 90% of the families income is less than Rs.1000/- per month while among these, 38% families are very poor as their monthly income is

less than Rs.500/- Two families require immediate attention since they have no income and are on the relative's support. Most of the families (61.62%) have medium to large sized families and they are in poor income group. Schedule caste families are in greater number (33%). There are quite a few Government schemes and programes for the upliftment of schedule caste members. It seems that these families are not utilizing the benefits given to them eg: special reservations for employment, facilities for their children in the Govt, hostels, provisions for their education etc. Housing schemes, civic amenities, financial support, health facilities, recreational facilities and other number of givernment services available to slum families which are not being availed by them. There could be a host of factors for they deny themselves to such facilities, the most important one is poor awareness and callous attitude towards better quality of life.

Secondly, a fairly high percentage 83% of families are migrated and 9% of them have a short stay in Baroda (less than 5 years). The urban pull factors are so compelling that the families are pushed away from their native place. Whether it is search for a job, or lack of resources in the rural areas or relative's call or other uncertainties like drought, flood etc, the flow is constant. The process of shifting begins from one person to spouse and children to brothers, sisters and parents. Gradually relatives also start pouring

in and a cluster of their own gets formed. Historically, slums have originated from the growth of industries and cities, improved means of communication and transportation.

These migrants come to cities with hopes and dreams but soon they get into nightmarish experiences. The fast, formal and alienated life of cities create sense of insecurity, loss and confusion and bewilderment. Sociologists and other social scientists have been concerned since long to study the various processes of urbanism and the rural migrant who is labelled as urban villager. Caught in the world where people and things are taken as a matter of fact kind of situation; competition, exploitation and impersonal transactions are prevalent everywhere, he becomes vulnerable. Above all, his habitation in a densely occupied, unhygienic surroundings add to his agony.

It becomes necessary for the city planners to think about this group in various ways. Since the growth of slum is unplanned and haphazard, they do get deprived of basic amenities. Secondly, the resources which are available for few get scanty due to constant flow of people and increase in number of families. Thirdly, the rural life has certain inherent strengths which they miss badly; not only this, their attachments and sentiments with the native family make them homesick and they run back home frequently causing disturbance, at the work place.

The move which has recently begun of taking industries to small towns, talukas or rural areas, will possibly act as a solution to this problem. If employment opportunities for both seasonally unemployed and poorly employed are provided at their native places, migration could be checked. In Baroda district, examples could be given of various taluka places like Kalol, Halol, Ankleshwarm Pharuch which are developing fast.

Regarding those migrants who have various dire needs a special care and attention could be provided by various organizations working for their welfare and development like: a programme of orientation about various resources available, procedures of utilization, introducing them to existing groups in the community and looking into their health, education, leisure as well as other needs. Initially if they are taken care of the process of assimilation will be smooth and fast. Secondly, their participation in other spheres will be meaningful. The researcher has come across a good number of families which have problems related to ration card's registration, enrollment of children in schools, birth certificates, unawareness about health and other facilities. Awareness about their poor socio-economic conditions and services available to raise their standards of living can help them a lot. These educational activities can be taken up by various Govt, and voluntary organizations viz, Baroda Municipal Corporation,

Social Welfare Department, Social Defence Department, I.C.D.S. team, Primary Education and Adult Education Unit, Urban Community Development Programmes, Baroda Citizen's Council, various charitable trusts and such other organizations can play a vital role in helping them raise their socio-economic status.

The programme for Urban Basic Services under the new plan 1985-89 which Government of India has undertaken with UNICEF support may provide an answer to the problems as it calls for involvement of voluntary agencies, community participation and the district authorities having the planning responsibility in their hands.

The approach to help low income group families has to two be fold (1) to make jobs available (2) to offer opportunities for learning behaviour and attitudes, that will enable people to work and interact within the family.

Health Status :

Slum families, in general do have quite a few problems regarding their health. In the present study too, it was found that out of 198 families, 100 cases at the time of data collection were reported to be having minor or major health problems. 30 cases were suffering from a major illness or a permanent handicap. Malnutrition is quite common. The amount that they spend on food is not sufficient to keep them healthy

and fit for manual work they do. 40% families could not provide milk to their family members especially children and 30% of the families have never consumed fruits.

Health problems of slum families can be divided into three major heads viz - children's health problems, women's health problems and general health problems. As mentioned in the 'Research Setting' chapter, the location of this slum is closer to certain health service agencies viz - Narhari Arogya Kendra, Lady Pillar Hospital, and S.S.G. Hospital. Therefore, what is required is to instil and encourage a fair amount of motivation of family head's to refer the patient to the appropriate health centres. To be more specific following mentioned areas require intervention for the better utilization of health services by the slum families.

Health Services for Children:

Vaccination is the centre and core of disease prevention. 12% of families having young children require to be immunized. Illiteracy, ignorance and wrong notions are the major psycho-social barriers in getting their children all the vaccinations. There are certain community based services available, but general apathy on the part of slum families heads lead to non-utilization of such services. Therefore parent education on Health, child rearing and socialization of children can help a lot. Baroda Municipal Corporation has

appointed wardwise U.C.D. workers. They can play a significant role in linking service agencies to the needy clients.

Among children, 3 cases which turned handicapped due to polio, 3 other cases are either mentally retarded or epileptic or encephalitic, One case, each was detected of Meninigities, Diptheria and Jaundice. About chronic and serious ailments, children can be referred to children's Hospital and paediatrics ward in S.S.G. Hospital. Programes like film show, puppet-show, healthy baby competition, periodic health check up camp can be arranged in order to impart awareness and health education.

Women's Health Problems:

In Indian culture, women's health problems are awefully neglected. It is true for this sample too. General health status of slum women is not upto the mark. Pre-natal and post-natal services are not being utilized properly. Post-delivery complications, births of still-babies, mal-nourished babies, premature babies and abortions are quite common among urban slum women. The data revealed 68 mothers in 198 families had abortions, still born deliveries etc, and 62% of them have conceived more than two times. A sizeable percentage of female respondents (33%) concieved more than three times.

As mentioned for children's group, this group also requires proper education and awareness about various aspects of their health. Family planning, small size family norms, importance of personal hygiene could be the important areas which could be covered by U.C.D. workers in educating them.

General Health Problems:

some of the common health problems which families reported were seasonal fever, water born diseases, body pains, general weakness etc. while number of women complained of irregularity in menstruation, Micorrhoea, profuse bleeding etc. 70 such cases in all, reported to be suffering from minor health problems while 30 cases were suffering from a major illness or a permanent handicap. Among the major illness group, respondents reported incidence of T.B. Jaundice, Diabetes, cardiac problem handicap due to accident etc. General health problems can be addressed by creating community awareness, health education on bad habits and their adverse effects on health, importance of hygiene and balanced diet and information about health services.

The package health services tried out in other Asian countries should also catch attention of health planners and administrators. This package not only consist of immunization, family planning and other communicable diseases but

all the health care element like: early prevention, diagnosis and treatment, nutritional education and dietry supplementation, appropriate pre-natal, peri-natal and neonatal care, breast feeding and proper weaning foods, immunization environmental sanitation and hygiene education, nutritional surviellance and health supervision, education and socialization for the growing child, fertility regulation and family life education.

Education of Children:

It was observed in the present research that a sizeable number of children (68) are irregular in attending their schools or are not going to school though they are in school going age. A very few go to high school and for higher education. Another feature which has been observed that children are withdrawn from schools as they are helpful in household work, care of sibling and shop work. About 18 children were detected who have been removed from school owing to this reason. It has been estimated that 27% of urban children between 5 and 9 yrs. do not attend schools; 6 to 9% of urban children are between 4 and 5 yrs. of age who spend most of the day unattended by any adult family member and percentage is likely to be higher in slums (Future, UNICEF 1985-86). The researcher has also come across few families where females are also working either as maids or helping their

husbands in running the shop etc. and their children remain at home unattended whole day.

Hence social work intervention both at school and family level should be directed to check drop outs, promote students to go for higher education, prevent any kind of scholastic problems etc.

Family Cohesion :

In the present research it was found that slum families are distributed in all the three levels of family cohesion viz. High, Moderate and Low i.e., 51.5%, 44%, 4.5% respectively. This means that low cohesion level families do require some interventions and high cohesion group should be helped in sustaining/maintaining the level of cohesion, while families at moderate level of cohesion should be encouraged and helped to go high on cohesion. Family cohesion as mentioned earlier consists of certain aspects viz. emotional bonding, time, space, coalitions, family boundaries, friends decision making, interests and recreation.

'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' is the noble philosophy of Indian culture. Hence family solidarity, unity and concern or committment for family members have been the strength of Indian families. Urbanization and Industrialization have brought certain changes in the structure of urban families. The stress, strain, tension and changes of roles/responsibilities, higher aspirations and poor corresponding

resources have affected the family cohesion in general. This finding has been strengthened by other family researches too which is discussed earlier in review of literature chapter.

In the lower cohesion group of families, one of the most important aspects which draws attention of helping professionals is the family members, poor ability to understand each others needs/problems. Poor understanding does not facilitate their helping capacity to the member who faces some personal, social, economic or health problems. Emotional bonding thus play a very vital role in increasing the degree of family cohesion.

Family cohesion gets disturbed a great deal when family members can not depend on each other in sharing their problems. In low cohesion group of families the outside family individuals are more influential or considered to be more helpful in resolving crises or problems of family members. Social work professionals can use various techniques and help such families to first make use of inner or internal resources and sort out their problems. "Natural network intervention" concept also emphasizes on the some.

It is observed that in low cohesion group of families members get divided in discharging various tasks instead of getting united. Family functioning becomes more a laisezfair than a systematic one. The common goals of the family gets

diffused and dilluted. Therefore such families suffer further growth/development and their coping capacity go extremely weak and family becomes more and more vulnerable to various types of psycho-social problems. The role of therapists could be of retying or rejoining family members emotionally, socially and make them aware of their strengths and advantages of being self-reliant in handling their problems.

In the modern, urban life, the most significant factor, which is affecting the cohesion of families is the 'time spent together' by family members. This reinforces the intimacy among family members, and provides better opportunities of sharing and in turn provide 'support' to each other. Common leisure time and common sharing time has always been poor among low cohesion family groups. Such family's could be helped to design the daily life schedule of members in such a way that some common time be available for each other.

Lower cohesion group of families do suffer from poor intimate relationship where they can feel comfortable with each other and share their frustratious, strains, stresses and tensions of their day to day life. In such families relationship between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, parents and grown up children and among siblings are vulnerable to suffer. Low cohesion group family members sometimes, avoid

each other, they become skeptical of each others integrity and intentions. Low cohesion family on these areas require deeper interventions to regenerate their faith and intimacy.

High cohesion group of families have indicated the better recognition and concern for family member's friends.

Low cohesion group of families do suffer of not appreciating or welcoming family member's friends. To make more close knit group, family should be explained to recognise and show concern for member's friends and even they can be made family friends rather than family member's friends.

In low cohesion families, another important factor which affects the solidarity is the decision making pattern or styles of each family member. Individuals neglect other members on important decisions. In contrast to this, in high cohesion families there has always been our decision which is the family decision. Such families before deciding final aspects of issue, discuss and reexamine the consequences and then come to the ultimate decision. Low cohesion families should be oriented to take 'joint decisions' and better style of functioning on this area.

In low cohesion group of families, it was observed that their interests do not match with each other. Their recreational areas, modes also differ from each other. Such families should be helped to share their interest and learn to enjoy

common recreational aspects whenever possible. This kind of care can bring them together more intimately.

A sizeable percentage of families fall on moderate level of cohesion, they require special attention and help to go high rather than deterioration, hence any action and intervention should aim at this aspect.

Family Adaptability:

Socio-economic and other psychological changes have affected the Indian families functioning to some extent. This would be more true for urban families. Families which are adaptable to satisfactory level can absorb the consequences, of socio-cultural changes easily and those which are not, they face difficulties in moulding themselves as per the changing demands and may get disturbed or isolated. From the present study, it was found that 67.17% families are highly adaptable while 31.82% are at moderate level of adaptability and 1.01% are in low level of adaptability. This indicates that most of slum families are highly adaptable. In such families, members are quite vocal and get freedom to voice their feelings comfortably. In low level of adaptability, family members have lot of reservations inhibitions and fear of reactions of others in expressing themselves.

Leadership is the most important dimension of family functioning. In Indian families, by and large, it is the male spouse who plays a vital role in deciding various key matters of family functioning. Fairly high adaptable family heads do take into account the views, reactions and suggestions of other members including children. In the present study it was observed that there are quite a few families which have low and moderate level of adaptability. Such families are not flexible enough to welcome novel, ideas or complex developmental endeavours, or schemes. They are more traditional-oriented and always want to maintain status-Quo. Interventions to help them accept new changes, ideas in general and be less rigid in light of societal changes can help a lot in smoothening their functioning. Discipline is another most significant building block of family adaptability. Low level adaptability families are highly rigid in handling discipline-related matters. They operate in the fixed frame of functioning. Children have practically no 'say' in the discipline related matters. Another trait of low level families on this dimension is the tensed discipline standards in the family. Extreme high families on this dimension may have laissez fair discipline-approach, which is also not desirable. Fairly high adaptable families do consider children's developmental and psycho-social needs in framing discipline standards. In such families, discipline is more 'self-observed' rather

than 'injected one'. Low adaptable families also require intervention to observe satisfactory discipline in the families.

It is observed by the clinicians and researchers that high level adaptable families handle their problems in a smoother way than low adaptable families. In present research also it is observed that low level of adaptability in the slum families does not allow members to put their heads together in examining or re-examining various aspects of the problem or cirisis situation they are facing with, such families should be oriented to discuss and resolve problems together. Fair adaptability of families do give well designed and planned responsibilities and roles for them. clarity facilitates family functioning better. It was observed in the present study that low level adaptable families do suffer from poor role-clarity, role overlapping or role overload. High adaptability do bring clear cut understanding of family members' roles and responsibilities. Not only that but there has always been mututal help and support in discharging their duties and tasks. This facilitates the over all functioning of families.

Thus in summarizing, it could be noted that low cohesion group of families; intimate and emotionally satisfying moments spent together are absent. They rarely spend time together.

This type of traits result in 'psycho-social distance' among

family members. Family members do not get bothered about each other's problems. Number of times they sound selfish to each other. This leads to poor tolerance of each other and higher degree of insecurity. Loyalty and commitment for the family goals are totally absent. These type of characteristics lead to poor functioning of the family and hinders the development of family members. Family does not seem to be an unit of 'living beings' but gets reduced to individuals having differencet goals and share only the physical lay out of the house and not the real home or family.

Moderate, cohesion level families, it seems, try to strike a balance between emotional seperteness and closeness. They maintain necessary 'emotional distance' from each other. Another pattern is that on certain issues they sould highly united e.g. outside threats, crisis, major illness/accident etc. Such families do appreciate concern but would not tolerate the too much interference. Interventions by family members are sought by a member himself and unwanted advice and suggestions are not approved. Such families are dependent emotionally but do have faith in the unity and loyalty of rest family members.

High level of cohesion have necessarily high interaction, richer closeness, frequent consultation high psychesocial dependency, strong family loyalty, pride of family values, culture and traditions, sound unity, common interests/
recreation/friends. In such families, members feel terribly
secured, feel committed to each other, enjoy sentiments, maintain rich tradition of the family, have better and quicker
coping techniques as they tap all resources of the family
together. Family functioning is stable and smooth. One of
the striking limitations of such a family could be the problem in independent functioning of family members. At times
it may become a barrier in individual's growth and higher
development.

Similarly the low adaptability in the family would give a picture of such families where parents are highly controlling and authoritative rather autocratic, strict and rigid. There is no scope of any other's opinions; decisions are imposed by parents. Roles are strictly defined and rules are not to be changed but they are strictly enforced.

Such families would lack spontaneity and creativity as everything is so rigidly defined and formal atmosphere do not give any joy. The warmth and joy of change may not be felt. Such families may find difficult to manage crisis because of rigidity and poor adaptability to new demands and coping changes. They may have old and limited repertoire which may become inadequate.

Moderately adaptable families would familitate democratic philosophy and practices. There may be a balance of
lenient, flexible and strict, rigid atmosphere. Equalitarian
leadership and negotiations are encouraged. Decisions are
agreed by all and there may be sharing of roles. Some changes
in rules are expected and preferred to be enforced but flexibility may be observed.

Such families enjoy both rigidity and flexibility, democratic and authoritarian leadership and stability, but sharing of roles and firm enforcement and scope of change in rules occasionally will be there. There will not be total rigidity or flexibility. It will operate at moderate level.

Families with very high adaptability are highly adaptable to change. There is limited leadership and parental control is also very little or absent. A lenient and highly democratic atmosphere prevails. There are frequent negotiations and decisions which must be agreed by all. Role sharing is too much and frequent changes in rules are seen. Thus there may not be strict enforcement of rules but they are followed automatically by members and are also modified as per the changing needs and demands.

Such families will have to be self-disciplined and develop self-control. If we look at it positively then such families may do best in adverse conditions because of inherent flexibility. Family members may enjoy more freedom and feel responsible for self-growth since there is no control and imposition. But there are chances of such families turning into a chaotic situation in the mabsence of effective leadership or members becoming irresponsible, impulsive and erratic. Rules can be easily broken, role shifting and reversal may become frequent leading family to a state of disturbance if there is no control from within.

Thus all the three types of families may require well directed attention and care so that highly adaptable, families have a self-generating mechanism into a problematic situation the moderate families can be helped to sustain and reach higher level in a positive manner and low adaptable families should be helped to change and be more adaptable.

Family Functioning Style:

This dimension of family has very close association with cohesion and adaptability. This refers to the style of families functioning in areas like: celebration, rituals, sharing, working together, future planning, team performance and families common goals etc. Families which area poor on these areas are likely to suffer in terms of reaching developmental goals, sustaining family solidarity, supporting each other in stressproducing situation, sharing of pains and pleasure, utilizing various internal and external resources in solving problems.

Tasks performance will also be affected. There should be a well-planned orientation of functioning style so that members derive joy of sharing and feel close. The concern and sacrificing element which they show for each other builds a sense of pride and commitment. Thus cohesion do get affected by poor functioning of families. Proper family functioning go hand in hand with family adaptability level too. From the present study, it was found that there is a positive correlation between cohesion and family functioning style. (r = 0.55) and there is a high relationship between adaptability and family functioning style (r = 0.75).

Family life satisfaction:

It can be regarded as an outcome variable of family functioning aspects and one of the pre-requisites for better quality of life. The ultimate goal of family life is that it should be satisfying to its members. The experiences should be joy producing and cherished by all. No member should have grudges of being exploited, scapegoated, neglected or ridiculed. Needs and problems of all are taken care of and an atmosphere of peace and happiness prevail. The outcome of all the contributing factors is family life satisfaction. As found from the present study, there is a significant relationship between cohesion and family life satisfaction (r=0.42) 59% families have reported to be highly satisfied, about 34.34% are at moderate level of satisfaction while 6.5%

families are at lower level of satisfaction. The last two groups of families need to be intervened. The moderately satisfied families should be enabled to go up so that they don't remain status quo or deteriorate and the low satisfied group should be helped to re-examine problem areas. A multifaceted approach, where the individual's maturity areas, communication, marital life, parent-child relationship, their own adaptability can also be promoted to influence the family life satisfaction. Some of the latest and innovative techniques of family-therapy could be tried out to increase their level of satisfaction like family sculpting role-play, simultation games etc.

Crisis in the Family :

It is observed in the present study as well as in other researches as mentioned in review of literature chapter, high cohesion and adaptable level families find it easier to address their own problem situations. It was also observed that such families also use more than one coping mechanism in addressing their problems. Low cohesion group of families find it difficult to absorb the shocks of crisis situations and often single individual gets over burdened and overtensed about the consequences of crisis situations. As against that high cohesion group of families have in - built capacity to face the problem situations and find out the solutions of the same.

Thus families having low cohesion, low adaptability and also high crisis situation require special attention. Crisis intervention could be curative aspects of treatment and enriching their cohesion and adaptability would be a preventive or developmental task. More than 77% of families were facing problems of one type or the other. There are good number of families (42.4%) which are facing multiple problems as observed in the present research. Among, the low cohesive families 44.4% of families were found to be facing multiple problems while rest of them have faced one problem at least. Inadequate resources to solve their problems may prolong and intensify the effect of the problem. In dealing with such families immediate, intermediate and ultimate goals of treatment should be designed. A large majority of families complained of financial crisis, employment and indebtedness problems. Such families should be educated on various schemes of the Govt. and placement services. Besides, financial problems the families reported about relationship related, health related and family's inability to get adapted to any change and other problems. All these families require special attention since such problems have direct association with the cohesion and adaptability. Hence intervention in these dimensions would go a long way in strengthening the capacity to face problem situations and mobilise resources for the same.

Quite a few families could not resolve their problems absolutely and a few of these (15.5%) who did it could not restore their original state while (37%) of the total families which faced problems are still in the worst conditions and 16.88% though are in the same state but have accepted it and are conditioned to it. Number of families reported, as mentioned in the 'Analysis-Chapter' that they could not utilize external resources in solving their problems. Some of them expressed that they are in worst condition. Such families should be dealt with 'Multiple treatment strategies'.

Parent-child relationship:

Parent child relationship constitute an important part of family system. Any disturbance in this sub-system upset the entire family functioning. Children get socialized, disciplined and learn to control their emotions and express them at appropriate moments being in family. Transmission of culture and values take place and certain finer aspects of relationship are experienced being under the protection and care of parents.

The data in present research presented a satisfactory picture of parent child relationship. Few children reported dissatisfaction and lack of sharing and spending time with either of the parent. Pocketwise some differences were also

noted from the data. Some of the children also wished that parents should respond to their needs and provide them certain facilities and training. Behavioural techniques, parents counselling and education can be one solution. Since there is no difference between the parents and children's perception on family cohesion and adaptability, intervention will not be difficult. Direct service and concrete help may promote parent child relationship. A right kind of guidance to children in terms of vocational training and employment will also be welcoming.

Value=Profile :

Social work profession has a great deal of concern for the value system of clientle. In the present research it was found that lower order need satisfying values viz: happiness, sex, security, obedience were more appreciated by family members than higher order need satisfying values, viz. peace, joy, logical, intelligence, national pride, self respect, status etc. Families with higher cohesion and adaptability levels possibly may grow, develop and try to cherish higher order need addressing values.

Family Communication Pattern:

Family cohesion and adaptability have fair relationship with type and nature of communication that families have. In

the present report it was found that some families have positive and dominant communication pattern. Such families with high cohesion can not face much problems in family functioning. Another pattern was 'Negative and dominant' pattern of communication. Such families with low adaptability can go highly disorganised. Family member's roles and responsibilities, sentiments, expression, loyalty and committment become weak. Such families should be treated both for raising their cohesion and adaptability on one side and on another side re-crienting them on desirable pattern of communication. In the present study other two patterns of communications emerged were positive submissive status and negative submissive status. In certain cases family cohesion and adaptability get affected adversely. Hence family intervention should be directed improving both these dimensions of family functioning.

Ideally, the complementary type of communication pattern among spouses may be desirable as it gets well received and understood by each other. If both are not alike, there are more chances of disagreements, confrontation and disputes eg. if one spouse is dominant others submission will contribute in cohesion and adaptability. In large number of families (41.6%) female spouses have shown submissive and positive attitude while male spouses have shown both dominant/submissive but positive attitude in

communication. Negative attitude in both the situation whether it is dominant or submissive is undesirable. A sizeable percentage of both the spouses have shown negative attitude and this requires intervention at marital system level.

Psycho-Social Maturity:

This component of family functioning has positive association with cohesion and adaptability. Maturity consists of several characteristics which an individual reflects in his day to day functioning in various situations he encounters. Generally maturity is attained with the completion of adolescent period and onset of adulthood in an individual. It refers to the completion of all aspects of growth i.e., physical, social, emotional/psychological, cognitive etc. Psychologists have worked on it extensively in order to define it, measure it and explore its association with other correlates like marital adjustment, relationship, work performance etc. A balanced outlook and approach to life tasks is always desirable especially in the complex dynamics of family life.

Family members who are poor on psychosocial maturity do disturb and damage others. Family cohesion and ability to be flexible in adjusting to the new changes and demands may get affected. Individual treatment techniques like social case work or counselling can help raise their maturity levels and thus raise cohesion and adaptability.

Higher number of male spouses (41.46%) perceived themselves to be highly matured in contrast to female spouses (31.83%). An equal percentage of respondents from both sexes (12%) are in the low level of maturity. This may be accounted for their being in slum settings and belonging to low income group. Women in these families may perceive themselves to be low at maturity due to ignorance, illiteracy and submissive nature.

Psycho-social maturity of individuals may also affect family's crisis management abilities. Families with low level of cohesion and adaptability blended with very low maturity and also having multiple problems with paucity of resources really require special, emergency-base attention and interventions.

Dyadic Trust:

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Married couples in the family play a very vital role in influencing family functioning. Higher cohesion group of families do have higher trust level between two spouses and also among other family members. Poor trust level among spouses and also those families having low cohesion and adaptability, worsens the conditions of families.

In the present study, spouses having low scores on day dyadic trust are very few. Only 4% males and 5% females are

at low level, but more than 21% in both sexes are at moderate level of trust. These couples need help to go high in trust areas through marital counselling and enrichment programmes.

Marital relations :

In order to find out the basic dimensions of marital life, factor analysis method was used and eight factors each were extracted from male and female respondent's responses.

The important factors from both were as follows:

Psycho-Sexual satisfaction:

For well functioning marriage, this dimension was considered to be significant by both groups. This aspect includes not only sexual satisfaction but companionship, caring, generosity, mutual trust, love and affection. Couples with marital adjustment at moderate and low levels, need to be helped on this dimension. There are quite a few families which also had low cohesion or low adaptability, along with this, such families require marital and family counselling.

Marital Stability and success:

Divorce rate has been increasing in the urban areas of our country. Quite a few respondents in the present study reported that they regret their marriage or they had regreted it for a while. This reflects on the marital quality and stability. Both the groups have regarded this to be a

significant dimension in marital adjustment. If family cohesion and adaptability are high, they would be of great help in preventing marital instability.

Socio-cultural matters:

Both the groups give equal importance to this dimension which covered areas like in-laws, customs and traditions in the family, education and religious matters etc. Higher level of cohesion and adaptability do take care of various socio-cultural matters. But low cohesion and adaptability would lead to poor in law's relationship, disregard and disagreement for customs. Social Work in such families be directed to increase solidarity, better functioning and a capacity to accept societal changes.

Conflicts and difference pattern on various issues:

This dimension was also reported to be important by both the groups. They have identified decision making issues where conflict or temperamental differences may arise. This is a crucial area which calls for social work intervention. Handling such issues is a skillful job, both individual and conjoint marital therapy may be needed in such situations.

Economic matters:

This dimension was reported to be highly significant as this is the first factor extracted from males group.

While women have given it a low priority. Family economics, especially in such low income families do call for concrete and direct interventions. Social workers are equipped with resource mobilization skills and community organization techniques that can contribute meaningfully in this area and help families to solve their financial crisis.

Spousal roles and responsibilities:

It is again another crucial and delicate dimension pointed by the respondents and it is regarded to be the top most priority by female respondents. However for planning any intervention programme roles and task clarity could be achieved by systematically attending to this aspect and working out seperate functions of mutual sharing of tasks, avoiding role confusion etc. This could be taken care through family therapy and counselling.

Personal daily activities:

Another factor which came up from male respondents data was taking interest in spouse's daily activities. Showing interest in each others activity does contribute in the family cohesion. Members feel accountable and committed to each other. Those families, where cohesion and adaptability is relatively at lower level, can be helped and spouses can be encouraged to do so. Marital counselling can help in improving upon this which in return may lead to higher

marital adjustment and better cohesion.

Marital Counselling and Marital Intervention Areas:

In the preceeding paragraphs need marital counselling and family counselling therapy has been repeatedly emphasized. Scholars and practitioners have been continuously and rigorously working on suggesting and testing the application of certain family based approaches in order to promote family living. A brief account of all these approaches and types will give us an insight into already established practices. Specific strategies and process of their use will be covered up in the next section on action programme for enriching families.

Marriage needs very sensitive treatment and management.

Marriages without proper care and investment from both spouses go routine, boring, monotonous and meaningless. Marriage has many aspects as pointed out earlier. Following areas may be covered when marital system is intervened.

- 1) Views regarding the ideal spouse
- 2) Selection of the spouse
- 3) Understanding of each other's needs and problems
- 4) Marriage settlements and negotiations, process and procedures
- 5) Art of love, sexual experiences
- 6) Joy of loving each other, submitting to each other

- 7) Role/responsibilities clarity
- 8) Common agreeable family goals
- 9) Fairly common value system
- 10) Preparation for parenthood
- 11) Planning the size of family
- 12) Insight, foresight and empathy in spouses
- 13) Forget and forgive attitude of spouses
- 14) Growth and freedom to each other
- 15) Sharing and mutual trust
- 16) Ideal communication pattern
- 17) Crisis management capacity of each other
- 18) Problem solving process
- 19) Awareness of internal and external resources
- 20) Critical feedback from each other

Marital intervention be focused at husband and wife relationship. It has number of theoratical persuations (Gurman, 1977). Three major approaches exist: Psychodynamic approach, the system's approach and the behavioural approach. The psychodynamically oriented intervention help both the spouses understand intellectually and emotionally how their early experiences in their families of origin influence their expectations, behaviour and style of relationship to their partners. System's approach emphasizes on 'rules' power and communication dimensions of the marital life. They are also interested in changing current symptoms of problem. Behavioural marital interventions are directed at conflict

resolution skills, satisfaction/dissatisfaction of relationship, affective communication, behaviour change and negotiation skills. Their interest is on social learning theory and intended to facilitate couple's interpersonal skills to carry out behavioural changes.

Applications and goals of marital intervention:

<u>Applications</u> <u>Goals</u>

1. Poor communication problems

Recognition and modification of communication pattern through open, clear and direct communication.

2. Lack of emotional closeness or cohesion Better understanding of needs and expectations, increased reciprocity and richer cohesion.

3. Dependency and autonomy conflicts Increased self-esteem and a
sense of autonomy.

4. Lack of sexual satisfaction Clarification of each partner's needs and urges and mode of satisfaction.

5. Value conflict situa-

Acceptance and appreciation of each other's value system and having more commonly agreeable values.

6. Crisis situations

Increased co-operation in problem solving, secured feelings of being together.

7. Adjustment problems to each other Increased role flexibility and higher adaptability.

8. Problems in establishing partners individuality and seperatness or growth
issues

A more equitable balance of power and influence.

Marital interventions can be planned for both correction or curative purpose or for promotion and enrichment also.

Both the spouses should be addressed individually or jointly.

Family Therapies:

Following paragraphs describe a brief account of various family therapies which could be useful in deciding the specific technique for family-based interventions:

Behavioural Family Intervention:

This denotes the application of therapy in order to modify faulty or maladaptive patterns of interaction among the members of the problem family. Mash (1976) worked and published his work titled 'Behaviour modification and families'.

Patterson (1975) also worked on 'Application of social living to family life'. Socialization, children-related problems, marital difficulties, maladaptive behaviour of family member, incorrect attitudes towards family functions are some of the areas where this technique could be applied. Familie's problems are examined from cognitive behavioural models view points. Anxiety, faulty beliefs, lack of self-assertion are treated individually and other family functioning areas are treated with family as an unit. The use of modelling, behavioural rehearsal, guided participation for increasing adaptive social skills, are certain examples to increase family unity and, satisfaction of family members.

Comprehensive Family Interventions:

This aims at optimizing family functions by remediating various limitations, correcting psychosocial pathology, and developing higher involvement, sounder role response, and performance of members. It deals with the entire family membership and process. This type of family intervention have been gaining more and more popularity since its introduction at the 'Bleuler psychotherapy centre of New York city in 1964. Its emphasis is on understanding family dynamics, the need to re-establish family goals and to concentrate on target-behaviour by means of integrated intervention model.

stein (1980) said 'The marriage is at the hub of the family dynamism'. The positive involvement of spouses helps maintain proper emotional balance with children and other family members. Therapist has a freedom to intervene at the part or with entire family, contact to maintain with entire family with either of sexes. The roots of family malfunctioning are traced and intervations are planned accordingly. Competence and positive ambitious aspirations are also emphasized in addition to correct weaknesses of family functioning.

Conjoint Family Counselling:

Virginia Satir, Don Jackson, Jay Hayley and others from California worked with families focusing upon the problems they faced and helped them accordingly. The intake records, include information in detail about each member of the family. Current stress points are emphasized. Family treatment sessions are conducted in most comfortable place where all family members agree. Private family life, failures, weakness in their roles, responsibilities are being admitted. They are helped accordingly. Family members are allowed to react about each other's behaviour or action. Trouble maker's behaviour is also focused. Communication, relationship individual growth, crisis, conflict, stress situations are emphasized.

Family Context Intervention:

This is based on the principle that families functioning style is modifiable through changing the environment within which they stay. The environmental forces provide a complex dynamics for the healthy functions of individuals and family creating changes in those forces to reduce pressures towards destructive functioning and to accentuate pressure towards family adjustment is the task of context family intervention. John Elderkin Bell (1933) worked critically on it. Family oriented improvements at national level were suggested by him. Family's internal resources are emphasized first in helping them. This is confined to 'Target' families. Community Institutions are also engaged in helping such families. Institutions like courts, business, correctional, industry, recreational, religious, banks etc. are involved in helping such families. Family context intervention provide a bridge sfor family experts to many programmes concerned with family well being viz. family social work, community planning, public health, developmental work, family law and justice.

Family Crisis Intervention:

It is an active technique to help family in resolving crisis. Crisis is a state of increased tension, a suspension

of certain family goals and presence of certain conflicts.

It is usually precipitated by stress and occurs in the family which is susceptible. Kaplan and others (1969) studied 150 families (1964-1969). Six steps needed:

- 1. Define crisis area in the family
- 2. Immediate aid
- 3. Focus on the present condition
- 4. Reducing tension/stress
- 5. Resolution of crisis
- 6. Management of future crisis

Family life education:

It aims at providing knowledge, attitude and skills that will enable family members to live more constructively and thus raise the standards to home life, or as Kapur (1970) stated "help people to understand the meaning and responsibilities of marriage and familing living in modern India". It emphasizes on a comprehensive and meaningful programe focused on strengthening family living in all its varied aspects throughout the family life cycle.

SOCIAL WORK ACTION PLAN

Section - B

As discussed earlier in this chapter and data analysis chapter, it is proved beyond doubt that slum families do face variety of problems which encompases various dimensions of human life. Not only these problems are varied in nature but also high in magnitude and complex in nature. This has warranted a special comprehensive model of intervention. The figure 'A' mentioned below explains various aspects of Family Centered Social Intervetions. Viz. Holistic V/s Automistic, Well functioning V/s Malfunctioning, Multidisciplines to be involved in the intervention, basic 'Focus' of intervention, and 'Structure' of intervations. Figure 'B' talks of more specific areas of Family Enrichment Intervention viz. social work methods, community based family intervention, and their outputs ultimately leading to well-functioning families. Figure 'C' explains 'Family Life' with reference to 'General quality of life'. Figure 'D' explains the various Roles and Tasks of Family Interventionist.

Assumption

Evaluation

Medical Science

Polity Law

> Holistic-Well functioning dimension

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Management

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(B)

Family Centred Intervention Model Figure - A

· · · · · ·

	Mal functioning family Low Cohesion Low Adaptability Poor Communication Poor family functioning Low family satisfaction		ure	cques ces es
for for dly	owth intred for		Structure	Concepts Techniques Theories Rules
Family centred Intervention for stabilizing or prompting quality functioning of the functioning	Dindividual growth and family centred intervention for improving family functioning	Automistic Intervention	Focus	Intra personal Inter personal Family centred Community based
	C Individual growth and family centred Intervention for stabilizing or prompting family functioning	Automisti	Multi disciplinauy approaches	Humanities Social sciences Behavioural sciences Religion
	Mell functioning family High cohesion High Adaptability Sound Communication Sound family functioning	High family satis- faction		

Figure : B Family Enrichment Program (FEP)

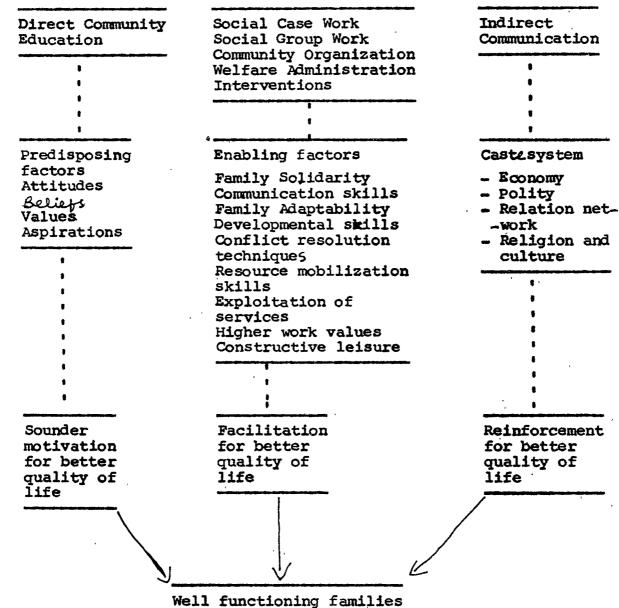
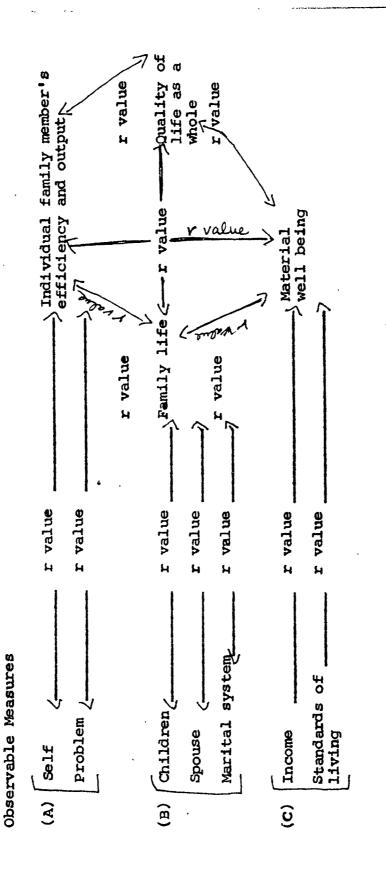
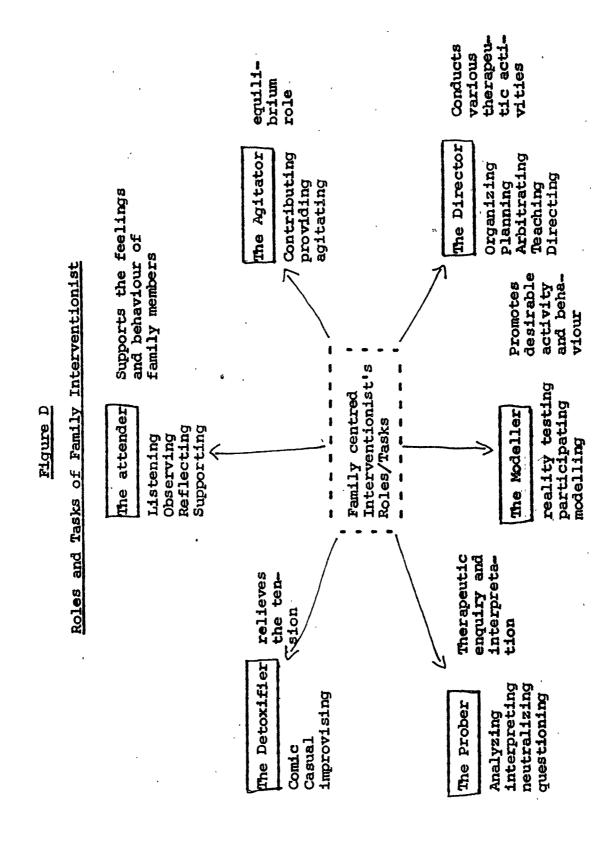


Figure : C

Measures of well-being with reference to family



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Various intervention techniques for facilitating sound family functioning which can be curative, preventive and developmental in nature, are described below. All the four schematic presentations can be used as guidelines in applying these specific techniques.

Technique 1 : EMOTIONAL ENRICHMENT AND EMPATHY TRAINING

This technique enlarges that resource of personal experience in which one can find and reflect feelings and meanings similar to what another person feels and means. Parker (1972) talked of the same. Empathy denotes not only understanding but also acceptance. Ostermann (1976) talked of the process (1) The completeness and accuracy of one's knowledge of self and others. (2) The extent to which one has experienced the same or similar situations as the other (3) The degree to which one has accurately observed, remembered, his own past experiences. (4) The clarity of response that conveys understanding and acceptance to the other person.

It attempts within family context, (1) Train accurate preceiving of what rest of family members feel and mean in his personal experiences (2) Train accurate observing and recalling of positive & negative feelings and experiences.

(3) Expand one's emotional experience repertoire. (4) Broaden one's 'acceptance threshold' with respect to the experience of other family members. (5) Training in effective reflecting

of one's understanding and acceptance. (6) Helping in identifying blocks in expressing oneself in the family and other way round. (7) Assertiveness, leadership and roles clarity in getting acceptance and accepting other family members emotionally well.

Steps:

- Emotional needs, strength assessment at individual and family level.
- 2. Single emotional theme discussions eg. rejection by family members.
- 3. Discovering others emotional problems.
- 4. Intensifying and expanding one's feeling repertoire.
- 5. Skills in reflecting emotional awareness.
- 6. Evaluation

Technique 2 : PROBLEM AWARENESS AND INSIGHT INTERVENTION

Fundamental premises:

- Identification of unrecognized conflicts and their solution may lead better family functioning.
- 2. Unrealized problems analysis may increase family members capacity to mobilize better resources.

3. Critical interpretation of family members reactions, reflection of problem may increase the capacity to cope up with problems better.

Family Cohesion and Family Adaptability: Inputs:

- 1. Family functioning Analysis
- 2. Individual family member's contribution in influencing family functioning.
- 3. Role clarity exercises

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- 4. Responsibility and accountability by spouses, children and in laws in various avenues of family life.
- 5. Emotional committment to be demostrated by case discussion.
- 6. Flexibility in Roles/Responsibilities exercises.

Technique 3 : Guided Group Interaction :

For using this technique, family can be treated as a group and families facing similar kind of problems can be the target group of intervention. Moderately functioning areas can be treated as needy groups. Main objective is to alter or modify certain areas of family functioning in such a way that family solidarity and adjustment go up and family satisfaction gets boosted up. Information feed back can help to increase ability to scan actively and objectively and trace impact on interpersonal relations.

Family Cohesion and Adaptability inputs:

- 1. Analyzing skills of problem-creating interactive pattern.
- 2. Ways of having more and more desirable, healthy interaction pattern.
- 3. Interaction demostration by high cohesion/high adaptability families - children, parents and in laws.
- 4. Effective and clear communication where family solidarity gets reflected.
- 5. Open, precise and direct communication which would convey the 'Worries' of the family member and others reactions in such a way that person feels secured in facing the problem situation.
- 6. Discussion of family members roles and responsibilities in helping each other for the individual family members and family's growth and problem-free life.
- 7. Increasing the abilities of family members to cope up with new situations through guided/directed interaction.

Technique 4 : Role - acting interventions:

Roles, both personal and social roles are important in the total family functioning. Roles at times, are inade-quately or incorrectly conceptualized, and at times, undiscovered, untried, or unused. (Robert, 1977). Some cause

gfeat anxiety, and give rise to defensive behaviour, some disturb the functioning. Role acting is a group process in the family whereby individual learns a pattern of behaviour that is adjustively sound in social situations and can enrich family functioning and solidarity. Prepared scripts are used in creating insight and awareness about roles.

Moreno, Perls, Kelly, Glasser, and Berne are the pioners in contributing one way or the other. (Robert 1977) it sharpens the awareness of family roles, sharpens new, socially acceptable modes of behaviour, reinforces social approval.

Goals:

- 1. To highten group responsibility for the process and its effectiveness.
- 2. To provide information regarding appropriate role conception and behaviour.
- 3. To overcome role blocks.
- 4. To give critical feed back.

Major applications:

- 1. Learning how to act out personal and family roles.
- 2. Expanding role repertoirs.
- 3. Resolving role conflicts, role ambiguity, role overload.
- 4. Discovering new roles.

Tashs:

The encouraging, harmonizing, compromising, initiating, coordinating, recognizing and interest pleading, tasks orientation.

Family Cohesion and Adaptability inputs:

- 1. Familys' we feeling
- 2. Familys common decision areas.
- 3. Assertiveness
- 4. Leadership
- 5. Discipline
- 6. Roles
- 7. Rules

Technique 5: Life coping skills education:

It is a planned counselling interventions designed to help family members learn to cope more effectively with both actual and predictable psycho-social and developmental stresses. It helps to clarify feelings, values, make decisions and choices, resolve conflicts, gain self understanding, communicate effectively and take personal responsibility for the activities. Adkins (1975) is the pioneer who worked with middle class families in 1964 through YMCA. This programes limitations were modified and implemented as 'Anti-poverty' training programe in New York's Bedford Stuyvesant areas.

The major inputs were problem centred, experience enriching and behaviour oriented learning groups.

A research study (Adkins 1977) on the life coping problems of employment, disadvantaged groups, psycho-social problem facing groups, marriage, family problem, parenthood, relations with others, health, country living and personal development had been completed and several videotops have been created. A documentary film is also made on the same.

Tasks:

- 1. Presentation of problem
- 2. Emotional aspects of problems
- 3. Resources needed
- 4. Identifying critical issues of problems
- 5. Learning activities
- 6. Feedback of learning
- 7. New areas of self learning
- 8. Evaluation of the programmes

Pamily Cohesion and Adaptability inputs:

- Identifying ambiguity of family members feelings for each other.
- Providing better, open interaction areas for clear expression of concern and love for each other in the family.

- 3. Assertiveness and leadership in enhancing coping skills.
- 4. Achievement motivation exercises in addressing problem and developmental stresses.
- 5. Increasing family members abilities to adjust to redesigned, reexamined ways of life style and coping mechanisms.

Technique 6: Broad spectrum Behaviour Modification intervention:

Behaviour modification, or Assertive behaviour therapy get included in this concept. The roots of such interventions are traced in early experimental studies of human learning (Barett, 1977, Raculin 1970, Skinner 1953, Wolpe 1973)

The conceptual and methodological foundations of behavioural interventions are based on: Functional analysis of behaviour (Skinner 1969), according to which the interactions between behaviours and environmental events specify the reasons/roots of behaviour. Assertive behaviour interventions emphasize on 'Socially appropriate behaviour for self, expression of feelings, attitudes, wishes, opinions and rights, skills training, verbal/nonverbal behavioural traits, cognitive restructring, values, beliefs, insight, or behavioural achievements and anxiety reduction. Its pioneer was Arnold Lazarus who believed that behavioural intervention should include not only external observable and measurable

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behaviour but also to alter internal private events such as maladaptive thoughts, and feelings, attitudes, beliefs, and other behavioural conflicts and deficits. Interpretation of interaction in the family, reflections by family members, and relation aspects are emphasized. The origin of this therapy is traced in the work of Locke, Hume and Hartley.

Family Cohesion and Adaptability inputs:

- Identifying inadequacy and 'wrongs' of emotional and sentiments expression by family members.
- 2. Increasing the faith of family members in the family's resources for solving problems.
- 3. Family disciplines role in behaviour modification of family member.
- 4. Family members acceptance of behaviour modification process.
- 5. Increasing flexibility of family members.

<u>Technique 7</u>: <u>Social Network Interventions</u>:

SNI is an approach to difficult problems within a person or within his family, utilizing a team of persons, including friends, relatives or neighbours. It is that group of persons, family neighbours, friends and significant others who can play an important role in supporting and helping a

person or a family. It is the layer surrounding the family unit that mediates between family and the larger society.

Ross (1973), Goffman (1964) worked on family and social network.

Tasks:

- 1. Deciding weekly five session on particular problem.
- Inviting relatives, neighbours, other families to participate.
- 3. Problems discussion
- 4. Resource list
- 5. Design of problem solving
- Feeling of accomplishment and joy.

Family Cohesion and Adaptability inputs:

- 1. Expression of problems in terms of emotions and sentiments.
- 2. Maximum utilization of family's internal resources in problem solving process.
- Increasing family members ability to adjust to new changes.
- 4. Enhancing family members abilities to adjust to relatives, friends and other significant relations in problems solving process.

Technique 8 : Effective Living Therapy

It helps to uncover the basic processes of effective living. It helps to achieve maximum emotional and socio-economic development. It focuses on the following basic processes to achieve its goal.

- Awareness and observation of the physical, emotional, mental and social processes of the individual in the family and environment.
- 2. Deep experience of self in the realm of feelings.
- 3. Love and acceptance of family members by each other.
- 4. Identification and integration of wants and needs of family members.
- 5. Harmony between individual needs, family goals and resources for the effective living.
- 6. Flexibility and socio-economic changes. (A team of experts (1977) hammers namely Gary West (social worker:

 M.S.W.) Carol L. (Medical person: M.D.) and Hendrick

 (A Thinker) worked on this therapy).

Inputs:

- 1. Effective living goals
- 2. Barriers in living goals

- 3. Awareness of family members on barriers of effective living
- 4. Feelings analysis
- 5. Ineffective sentiments experiences
- 6. Basic needs and wants
- 7. Resource mobilization
- 8. Design for effective living, aspirations of economic, social and emotional well being.

To conclude, use of either of techniques or in combination should improve, stabilize or promote family functioning and give high satisfaction to family members, and thereby better quality of life as a whole is achieved.