

# Assess The Level of Knowledge Regarding Small Family Norms Among Early Adulthood in Patteeswaram at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur (Dt.)

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**Abstract:** A Non- Experimental Study to assess the level of knowledge regarding Small Family norms among Early adulthood in Patteeswaram, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur. Quantitative Approach was used sample size was 50 and adopted by purposive Sampling Technique. Data were collected by structured Questionnaire. In this study, the Majority of 56% respondents are in moderately adequate knowledge, followed by 30% of respondents are inadequate knowledge and 14% of respondents are having adequate knowledge on Small Family norms among Early Adulthood.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Small Family Norms, Early Adulthood.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Family size plays a important role in the Health and Welfare of the Individual, Family and Community but also of the Nations as a whole. Because it effects the Population Growth. The Fast increasing Population is creating problems of imbalance in the Ecosystem affecting Socio Economic aspects and quality life. Now a days the Earth is ascending 7Billion People and it will be increased to 10Million Citizens by the year of 2050.

The Small Family Norm is widely accepted in India, with a wanted Fertility rate of 1.6

There are a Number of Reasons why the Small Family Norm exists in India. Because India has a Population of over One Billion people which is the Second Most Population Country in the World.

Today, however there are more Couples choosing to break away from the norms and have fewer (or) even no Children at all. This change in Trend has caused some concern among these who uphold the Traditional Small Norm but it is ultimately up to the Individual Couple to decide how many Kids they want to have.

### ➤ *Statement of the Problem:*

A Study to assess the level of Knowledge regarding Small Family norms among Early Adulthood in Patteeswaram at Kumbakonam, Thanjavur (Dt.)

### ➤ *Objectives:*

- To Assess the level of Knowledge regarding Small Family norms among Early Adulthood
- To find out the Association between the Level of Knowledge with their Selected Demographic Variables.

### ➤ *Hypothesis:*

There is a significant difference between the levels of Knowledge regarding Small Family norms among Early Adulthood with their Selected Demographic Variables.

## II. METHODOLOGY

A Descriptive, Non-Experimental Research design and Quantitative Approach was used. Section – A dealt with Demographic variables like Age, Gender, Type of Family Education, Religion, Occupation and Number of Children. Section – B consists of 25 Structured Questionnaire and each correct answer carries One Mark

A written permission was obtained from Community area Panchayat President Incharge of Patteeswaram Village. Sample size was 50 which is selected by purposive sampling technique. Structured Questionnaire was used for Data Collection after getting informed consent from the each participant collected data were analyzed by descriptive Statistics which is on basis of Objectives and Hypothesis. Chi-Square Test was used to find out the Association between Demographic Variables and the level of knowledge regarding Small Family norms among early Adulthood.

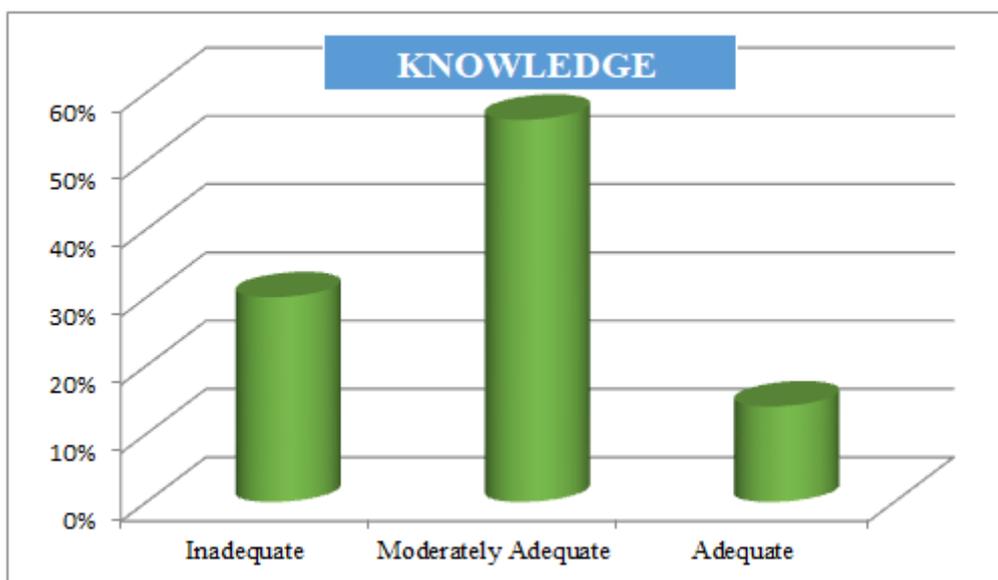
**III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

**Table-1 Distribution of Percentage Analysis of Demographic variables on Small Family norms among early Adulthood. n=50**

Demographic Variables	No.of Respondents	Percentage	
Age (in Years)	20-25	25	50%
	26-30	16	32%
	31-35	07	14%
	36-40	02	4%
Gender	Male	14	70%
	Female	36	72%
Type of Family	Joint Family	15	30%
	Nuclear Family	35	70%
Educational Status	Graduate	13	26%
	Higher Secondary Education	22	44%
	Primary Education	08	16%
	Illiterate	07	14%
Religion	Hindu	47	94%
	Christian	03	6%
	Muslim	0	0%
Occupation	Farmer	28	56%
	Self Employee	08	16%
	Private Employee	14	28%
	Govt.Employee	-	-
Number of Children	One	17	34%
	Two	26	52%
	More than two	07	14%

**Table – 2 Percentage Analysis of Demographic Variables for the Level of Knowledge Regarding Small Family Norms Among Early Adulthood. n=50**

Knowledge Score	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Inadequate	15	30%
Moderately Adequate	28	56%
Adequate	7	14%



From the above table - 2 reveals that, the majority of 56 percent of the respondents are moderately adequate knowledge, followed by 30 percent of the respondents are inadequate knowledge, and 14 percent of respondents are adequate knowledge on small family norms among early adulthoods.

**Table – 3 Mean and Standard Deviation of Knowledge Score on Small Family Norms among Early Adulthoods.n=50**

Variable	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
Knowledge	14.6	3.4

From the above table – 3 shows that, the mean score is 14.6 and standard deviation is 3.4.

**Table – 4 Association between Levels of Knowledge Regarding Small Family Norms among Early Adulthood with their Demographic Variables.**

Demographic Variables		Inadequate		Moderately adequate		Adequate		Chi-square	Result
		No. Res	%	No. Res.	%	No. Res	%		
Age (in years)	20-25	04	36%	17	65%	04	36%	8.815*	N.S p >0.05
	26-30	07	64%	09	53%	0	0		
	31-35	04	36%	0	0	03	27%		
	36-40	01	9%	01	9%	0	0		
Gender	Male	05	45%	04	36%	05	45%	30.76	S P<0.05
	Female	11	42%	22	79%	03	27%		
Type of family	Joint	06	55%	09	82%	0	0	17.0	S P<0.05
	Nuclear	10	91%	17	65%	08	73%		
Educational status	Graduate	02	18%	07	54%	04	4%	3.46	N.S p>0.05
	H.Sc	08	73%	11	42%	03	27%		
	Primary	06	55%	02	18%	0	0		
	Illiterate	05	29%	02	8%	0	0		
Religion	Hindu	16	62%	24	82%	07	67%	6.2	N.S p>0.05
	Christian	0	0	02	18%	01	9%		
	Muslim	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Occupation	Farmer	12	46%	14	50%	02	18%	4.6	N.S p>0.05
	Self Employee	03	27%	03	27%	02	18%		
	Private employee	02	18%	09	53%	03	27%		
	Govt employee	0	0	.0	0	0	0		
Number of Children	One	06	55%	08	73%	03	27%	0.7	N.S p>0.05
	Two	08	73%	18	68%	0	0		
	More than two	05	29%	01	4%	01	14%		

\*5% significant level (N.S – Not Significant ; S – Significant)

Above table 4 - significant difference between levels of knowledge on small family norms among early adulthood and their demographic factors like age, educational status ,religion ,occupation and number of children they were not significant level. Gender and type of family were significant level.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

The result of this Study concluded that it is Essential to improve the level of knowledge regarding Small family norms among Early Adulthood. Because, majority of them were having inadequate and moderately adequate knowledge regarding Small Family norms in Patteeswaram.

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