

Life Style Among Willing to Take Divorce Male and Female

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ABSTRACT:

Main purpose of the research is to find out the Lifestyle among willing to take divorce male and female so investigator selected two groups one is male and other is female willing to take divorce, both groups have 160 peoples. In one group has 80 male and other one groups has 80 female. The all subjects were randomly selected from jagrut mahila sangthan NGOs and anand family court of Anand district. Scale was use for data collection is personal datasheet and Life style scale developed by S. K. Bawa and S. Kaur, (2012), and data were analysis by 't' test. Result show, There is no any significant difference in the Lifestyle of Types of family, types of age and types of monthly income on willing to take divorce male and female.

Keywords: *Life Style, Divorce, Male, Female*

A lifestyle typically reflects an individual's attitudes, values or world view. Therefore, a lifestyle is a means of forging a sense of self and to create cultural symbols that resonate with personal identity. Not all aspects of a lifestyle are voluntary. Surrounding social and technical systems can constrain the lifestyle choices available to the individual and the symbols she/he is able to project to others and the self.

A way of living of individual's families (House hold) and Societies which they main feast in coping with their physical, psychological social and economical environments on a day basis. Lifestyle is expressed in both work and leisure behaviour patterns and can an individual's Basis) in activities, attitudes, interest, opinions, values and allocation of income.

"Life style as a set of attitudes habits or professions associates with a particular person or group"

- Collins English Dictionary

"Individuals patterns of living as reflected by interest opinion, spending habits and activities."

- Barron's Marketing Dictionary

"Life style generally means a pattern of individuals practice and personal behavior choice that are related to elevated or reduced health risk"

- Gale encyclopedia of public health

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LIFE STYLE AMONG WILLING TO TAKE DIVORCE MALE AND FEMALE

Your life style can be healthy or unhealthy (unhealthy) based on your food, choice activities level and behavior. A positive lifestyle can brings you happiness while a negative life can lead to sadness illness and depression.

Communication plays an important role in the lifestyle. Exposure to the mass media is an important variable in large scale directed social change and modernization in developing societies. Lerner (1966) said that, the mass media makes indispensable inputs to psycho-political life of transitional society via the mind and hearts of its people. It teaches people by depicting new and strange situations and familiarizes them with a range of opinions among which they can choose.

The process of modernization presents members of the modernizing society a great many choices of new beliefs, values, behavior patterns and habits to choose from. They have to make new choices regarding dress, the language they speak, and the food they eat, and these choices often result in social, culture and emotional conflict.

K. N. Jha (1985:4) says, “The term modernization is used by common man in everyday life and the words like modernity, modernism and modern are commonly used. But sometimes the term modernization is not correctly understood and refers simply to the acceptance of modern tools and equipment and to becoming westernized in dress pattern and overt behavior. But this concept of modernization is not only a change in the material culture of a group or the material position of an individual; it is also system and ideological framework. It is also concerned with a change in belief system and the ideological framework. This means that it does not refer only to the changes in behavior but also to a change in the inner state of mind [thought] Modernization means development of modern approach and outlook and adoption of modernity in everyday life. But modernity does not mean only abandonment of religious views or only acceptance of modern tools and equipments. Modernity is something more than that. It is a complex phenomenon involving the development of rational outlook and acceptance of realities and facts in the context of scientific value. It refers to an inherent change in a particular direction for attaining modernity. Hence, modernization is a complex process of social change’.

S. Ghurge (1963) said that “Most of us know, though many of us do not possess one, what style means in writing, but Kroeber’s ‘style’ is not that specific mode of writing which is individual. It is a Sociocultural phenomenon. The most sensitive though least objectifiable indicator of a civilization is style, especially in the fine arts, but also, in a broad way, in decoration, dress and food.

Anthony .J. Veal (2001) stated the concept of “lifestyle” has a long history in numerous disciplines and fields of study, including leisure studies. But in the latter context, despite a growing literature, it has generally been marginalized from the Mainstream of theoretical debate and empirical enquiry. Lifestyle is like identity, the Lifestyle of people is a part of their identity. David Chaney (1996) says, “Lifestyle is a very important source of identity”; that means, it is important what you wear, what carpet you have and what is your idea about music and they are as important as belonging to a social cast in old days.

Lifestyle” is related to personal identity, because it tells a special story that a person chooses for his/her own identity against others and requires daily decision making to how to dress, consume,

work and spending leisure time. Concept of “Lifestyle” means adaptation of one style approach in life. For instance it is important for the people to be famous like a singer. He even eats Thai food, painting their home with special color or take recreation /to amuse at home, not outside.

AIMS OF THE STUDY:

1. To study of the life style among joint and nuclear families of willing to take divorce male and female.
2. To study of the life style among low and high age of willing to take divorce male and female.
3. To study of the life style among low and medium income of willing to take divorce male and female.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. There is no significant difference between the life style of joint and nuclear families of willing to take divorce male and female.
2. There is no significant difference between the life style of low and high age of willing to take divorce male and female.
3. There is no significant difference between the life style of low and medium income of willing to take divorce male and female.

METHOD:

Sample:

For this research 243 willing to take divorce male and female were taken as sample from jagrut mahila sangthan NGOs and anand family court of anand districts. Out of that only 160 samples randomly selected, which are 90 joint and 70 nuclear families of willing to take divorce male and female.

Tools used:

The following tools were used in the present study:

1. Personal Data sheet:

Certain personal information about respondents included in the sample of research is useful and important for research. Here also, for collecting such important information, personal data sheet was prepared. With the help of this personal data sheet, the information about types of family, age and types of income was collected.

In this research following tools are used:

2. Life Style Scale:

The Scale is developed by S.K.Bawa and S. Kaur.(2012) This scale consist 60 items into 6 dimension.

Scoring procedure:

Lifestyle scale contains 60 items. Each item has five optional response, i.e., strongly Agree, Agree, Indifferent, Disagree and Strongly Disagree. The respondent has to select one option out of the given five responses: there are 43 positive item and 17 Negative items. The positive item scored as 4,3,2,1,0 and negative item scored as 0,1,2,3,4 for the responses Strongly Agree, Agree, indifferent, Disagree and Strongly Disagree.

LIFE STYLE AMONG WILLING TO TAKE DIVORCE MALE AND FEMALE

| No | Type of item | Strongly Agree | Agree | Indifferent | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|----|--------------|----------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Positive | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Negative | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Statistical Analysis:

In this study ‘t’ test was used for statistical analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

• **Life style with reference to Type of family:**

The effect of type of family of willing to take divorces male and female on life style was examined. Type of family of willing to take divorces had two categories and they are joint and nuclear. T-test was willing to take divorces to check the null hypothesis (No.1) framed for this purpose. The results are presented in table No- 1.

Table no.1(N=160), Means, SDs and ‘t’ value of life style with reference to Type of family:

| Type of family | N | Mean | SD | ‘t’ value |
|---------------------|----|--------|-------|-----------|
| Joint | 90 | 110.30 | 14.36 | 0.21(NS) |
| Nuclear | 70 | 109.79 | 16.16 | |
| NS= Not significant | | | | |

It is revealed in Table No.1 that mean score of life style in willing to take divorces male and female belonging to joint and nuclear families are 110.30 and 109.79 respectively. These means indicate that willing to take divorces of joint families experienced the highest level of life styles (110.30) as compared to the willing to take divorces of nuclear families (109.79).The result indicate this as first sight. When ‘t’ value was calculated to know statistical significant of mean difference, insignificant difference was observed between joint and nuclear families. ‘t’ value is 0.21 (Table No.1) which is statistically insignificant. Hence the null hypothesis (No .1) was accepted. Thus the results show that type of family has no significant effect on life style.

• **Life style with reference to Age:**

The effect of Age of willing to take divorces on life style was examined. Type of Age of willing to take divorces had two categories and they are low and high age, t-test was male and female to check the null hypothesis (No.2) framed for this purpose. The results are presented in table No- 2.

Table-No.2, (N=160), Means, SDs and ‘t’ value of life style with reference to age:

| Age | N | Mean | SD | ‘t’ value |
|---------------------|-----|--------|-------|-----------|
| Low | 115 | 110.28 | 15.44 | 0.27(NS) |
| High | 45 | 109.56 | 14.43 | |
| NS= Not significant | | | | |

It is revealed in Table No.2 that mean score of life style in willing to take divorces belonging to low and high age are 110.28 and 109.56 respectively. These means indicate that willing to take divorces of low age male and female experienced the highest level of life style (110.28) as compared to the willing to take divorces of high age (109.56).The result indicate this as first

LIFE STYLE AMONG WILLING TO TAKE DIVORCE MALE AND FEMALE

sight. when 't' value was calculated to know statistical significant of mean difference, insignificant difference was observed between low and high age. 't' value is 0.27 (Table no. 2) which is statistically insignificant. Hence the null hypothesis (No. 2) was accepted. Thus the results show that age has no significant effect on life style.

- **Life Style with reference to separate monthly income:**

To examine the effect of separate monthly income of male and female on life style as presented in Table No.3. 't' test was carried out to analyze the data. Separate monthly income was divided in two groups and that's bellow.

Table No.3, (N=160), Means, SDs and 't' value of life style with reference to separate monthly income :

| Monthly Income | N | Mean | SD | 't' value |
|----------------|----|--------|-------|-----------|
| Low | 67 | 108.49 | 15.76 | 0.048(NS) |
| Medium | 51 | 108.35 | 15.52 | |

NS= Not significant

It is revealed in Table No.3 that mean score of life style in willing to take divorces male and female belonging to low and medium separate monthly income of male and female are 108.49 and 108.35 respectively. The result indicate this as first sight. when 't' value was calculated to know statistical significant of mean difference, insignificant difference was observed between low and medium separate monthly income of male and female. 't' value is 0.048 (Table no.3) which is statistically insignificant. Hence the null hypothesis (No.3) was accepted. Thus the results show that separate monthly income of male and female has no significant effect on life style.

CONCLUSION:

1. There is no significant difference between the Lifestyle of joint and nuclear families of male and female.
2. There is no significant difference between the Lifestyle of low and high age of male and female.
3. There is no significant difference between the Lifestyle of low and medium monthly income of male and female.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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