



ROLL OF JOINT AND NUCLEAR FAMILY SYSTEM INDIA

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ABSTRACT

A typical nuclear family consists of a married couple and their minor children. The term "family" is commonly used to refer to a group of relatives living together. A person might become a member of a family by biological or social means like marriage or adoption. Here, three familial characteristics emerge. When a man and a woman tie the knot, they get the legal right to engage in sexual activity as a married couple. Second, it assumes that everyone in the family lives in the same house, which is obviously not the case because it is common for at least one family member to live away from the main residence for various reasons. Certain people, such as grandparents, great-grandparents, uncles, aunts, and even cousins, may remain with the family and be treated as members despite reaching a certain age. Third, a family consists of a married couple and their biological and adopted children. The couple's natural children are their intended children, although they may also rightfully get children from other sources. The family is the fundamental social unit from which society emerges.

KEYWORDS: Joint Family, Nuclear Family, India, family member

INTRODUCTION

The importance of one's family cannot be overstated. From a young age on, everyone learns the value of a strong family unit. In India, the family unit serves as the backbone of the society. The Indian family unit is the cornerstone of Indian society. In India, you can choose between two main

types of families. This is in contrast to nuclear families and joint families. The two main types of family structures are the nuclear family and the joint family. The members of a joint family include the parents, the children, and the spouses and offspring of the children. Parents and their offspring make up the nuclear family unit.

General Definitions of Joint family and Nuclear family

A nuclear family consists of only one set of parents and their children, while a joint family includes members of the same family who share a home. Each framework has its own set of advantages and disadvantages, and there are genuine differences between the two notions. From the standpoint of human science, the meaning "a social unit or basis of part's life accordingly" best fits the many usages of the word "family." Having a family is one of the most fundamental human needs, and the importance of family is often emphasized because of its central role in society. Families had a crucial role in the development of advanced societies like the Roman, Vedic, Babylonian, and Greek civilizations. There are two common types of families in today's society: nuclear families and extended families.

Joint family

It's a set up where several generations of a family all share a house and contribute financially.

All immediate family members are required to share a household in a joint family. All first cousins, regardless of how old they are, are included.

Some examples of subgroups are extended families (second cousins living together) and nuclear families in which the youngest generation lives with their grandparents. In some parts of the world, polygamy and polyandry are socially acceptable family structures.

The primary emotion of a blended family is a deep, abiding love shared by members of different generations.

Nuclear family:

In modern metropolitan societies, the nuclear family consisting of a husband, wife, and their minor children is the norm.

A mother, a father, their children, and sometimes even a pet (although this isn't required) make up what is known as a nuclear family in modern times.

Subsets of the family described above include those who share living arrangements with one another, those who are dating one another, those who live alone, and those who share their homes with pets.

The idea's primary foundation is the emotion of parental love and kin clinging; as a result, the fundamental functionalism (component of connections) is rather elementary. Yet, the brain research contained is truly mind-boggling.

Joint Family System of India

The Indian family unit is admired for its stability, versatility, and resilience. The joint family is undeniably the gold standard of Indian society. The members of a joint family often range in age from three to four, and may include uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews, and grandparents.

The patriarch of the family is often the eldest male member, who is looked up to for his wisdom, experience, and ability to make tough calls. The head of the household established certain ground rules for everyone to follow. He manages the household budget and acts as arbitrator when disagreements arise.

Each member of a combined Indian family is responsible for upholding certain cultural norms. A young man should always give respect to his elders by touching their feet, never speak in an arrogant or discourteous tone among those older than him, and never offer an elderly person alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, or cigarettes. In certain cultures, girls under a certain age are forbidden from wearing skirts, while in others, they are allowed to wear anything from a Shari to a ShalourCamize as long as it is modest and covers their bodies.

Joint families in Finland consistently lived together, shared one kitchen, and ate meals cooked over a common fireplace. Everyone received their money from the same total earnable source. When a family member experiences unemployment, they often turn to their parents or other affluent relatives for assistance. The family guardian provides assistance to neighbors who are also raising children. Children often spend a lot of time with extended family members such

grandparents, aunts and uncles, and cousins. The reciprocal nature of the joint family is one of its defining features. Cooking, cleaning, child care, and other household responsibilities are shared across family members. Tasks are completed on a rotating basis among family members, or specific responsibilities are delegated to particular members as needed. Each member of the family participates in and contributes to the celebration of births, marriages, deaths, and other lifecycle events.

Family units consist of relatives, their spouses, and any dependent children. A joint family, often called an united family, is a common family structure in India and other parts of the Indian subcontinent where many generations of relatives live under one roof. O. Henry and M. Michael (1966).

Family members who are not immediate blood relatives but who share a home with the nuclear family, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, are considered to be part of the extended family. A model case would be a married couple who chooses to make one set of parents their permanent residence. The immediate family gradually grows to include many more people.

In some cases, a member of the extended family moves in with or takes the place of a member of the immediate family. These groups consist of extended family members living together with immediate family members. To illustrate, consider the example of a senior citizen who, out of necessity, must relocate in with their children. Nowadays, the term "cousin" is commonly used to refer to anybody with a grandparent, uncle, aunt, or cousin, regardless of whether they are related by blood or not. This is especially true in Western nations where nuclear families are becoming increasingly rare (2007). Yet, it might also describe a family in which members of different generations share a home. The phrase is used interchangeably with "consanguineous family" in some cultures.

A stem family is a type of extended family in which the parents raise the children of one child and that person's life partner, as well as any children of the couple. Some cultures, such as Japan and Korea, have inegalitarian legacy practices associated with the stem family. However, the term "stem family" has also been used in other contexts to describe a family type in which parents live with their adult child, spouse, and children, but the transfer of real and personal property is relatively egalitarian. Romania Interactions of Work, Family, and Public Policy on Women's and

Men's Well-Being Money Spent The 34th Annual Northeastern Thailand Symposium (2007) David I. K. and Thomas, E. F. (1997) or the indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica Robichaux, D. L. (1997). Even if the child has a lot of land and valuables, the child who shows the most consideration to his or her parents usually ends up with the family home.

It is not uncommon for grandparents and great-grandparents to live with their adult children and their families. There are often members of the family of varying ages living together. The shifting of the phrase might have different connotations in various cultures. In India, for instance, male members of the family tend to stay in the same home with their offspring.

The remaining work is divided up among the members of the joint family. The patriarch (often the oldest male member) is the head of the family. In addition to providing guidance and instruction, grandparents often assist in the daily tasks of child rearing. The accomplishments and organization of every group are dependent on the personalities of its members, just as they are in any family.

Points of interest of Living in a Joint Family

The Indian institution of the united family has its roots in Vedic times and was well-known even under the rule of the emperors. In a nuclear family, everyone shares living quarters, including aunts, uncles, and cousins. Growing up with a wide variety of people, compromising your own needs for those of your friends and family, and arguing about things that can be quickly forgotten all help to prepare you for life in the real world. Joint families in India are still successful, although their numbers have decreased. Let's find out the pros and cons of having a big family all under one roof.

A family is like a "umbrella" whose value you don't fully appreciate until the rain begins to fall. As you look up hoping that someone would save you, your family members will be the first ones to approach you in silence. In other words, this is a family. You spend your entire lives with your relatives; you raise your children together, go to school together, agree to disagree, fight and make up, and move on with your life, but you always know that your relatives will be there for you in a flash if you ever need them. India has long been celebrated for its many cultural practices and linguistic varieties, as well as its joint-family social structure.

Joint families are not simply groups of people who happen to share living quarters; rather, they are defined by the fact that its members share a common ancestor and, for better or worse, choose to raise their children together. While the number of households who choose to live as a "one" unit is decreasing, you may still find many such households with a Basil/Tulsi plant in their yard in the country's smaller cities and towns, where the foundations of westernization have not yet made touch. It will be subtle, but there, giving the impression of a film from the 1990s. The trend toward nuclear families seems to be declining dramatically, but why is that? Have you ever pondered the reasons why modern people prefer nuclear over extended families? It's not only about safety; there are a lot of factors at play, but do these explanations hold water? Is it true that you're happier now that you're single or in a relationship with just one other person? Although living in a large family might pose security risks, the benefits outweigh the drawbacks, thus many people choose to raise their families in this way. You may always learn from the following experts on growing up in a nuclear family:

A Child Never Feels Alone: A working woman in a nuclear family might feel secure knowing that her child's basic requirements would be met. If she is worried about who will feed him and care for him when he is sick, we can help. You know that in a nuclear family, there will always be someone to take excellent care of him.

Increase in Joy: Those lucky enough to have grown up in a nuclear family know how rewarding it is to celebrate life's tiny victories and triumphs with those closest to you. Certainly, everyone rejoices at any success, no matter how small. And no matter what, they can always count on their loved ones to be there to support them through it.

Master the Technique of Giving: It is possible to see behavioral differences between children raised in nuclear families and those raised in extended families. A youngster who grows up in a large family is certain to become more sociable and to have a natural tendency toward generosity. Sharing is encouraged from a young age in a combined family setting. The moment the youngster consumes the chocolate, he will understand the importance of sharing it with his relatives. Although if he won't want to tell his friends about it now, that's good preparation for the future. Because of his or her generous nature, he or she is liked by everyone. The person's perspective shifts from "I" to "us" as a result of living in a shared family.

Recognize the value of respecting others: Being up among so many elders instills a healthy respect for elders and the wisdom they possess. Personality is formed in part through restraint of speech around elders, respect for them, and obedient behavior. And one who treats others with respect and reverence is always held in high esteem.

Outside-the-Books Learning: Living with aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents broadens a child's educational horizons well beyond what can be learned in a classroom setting. When a child lives with his or her grandparents, the child is immersed in the grandparent's world. When he's with his uncles and other close relatives, he relaxes into their fights. A person who has ever lived in a nuclear family knows that there is more to education than what is taught in a classroom.

Regard and Concern: It is impossible to put into words the amount of love and support one receives in a nuclear family. Even if your civilization is destroyed or some terrible thing happens to you, you will never be alone. People are always there to assist you. The love you receive from everyone in the household is unfathomable and something you can never fully return.

A Sense of Community: You may rest assured that your child will never be overworked or lonely if you choose to raise them in a nuclear household. His cousins can always be counted on to join in on the mischief. He will always have cousins to hang around with, so he'll never feel lonely. He will grow up with a stronger relationship to his cousins. Your child will never be alone or feel isolated in today's interconnected society.

One Develops Social Skills: Someone from a multigenerational family understands how to communicate with groups of people of varying ages. His upbringing around grandparents, relatives, and young relatives shaped his character. As a child grows up in a mixed household, he is instilled with the rudimentary elements of correspondence necessary for a successful social life.

In this way, there were certain benefits to growing up in a household with many members. If you were up in a nuclear household, adjusting to a larger group of people might be challenging. Still, be selective. Don't freak out; it's not that bad. Living in a nuclear family will be a challenge in today's cutting-edge society, where families can consist of no more than four members. If you want to live a happy and peaceful life, though, you might want to consider forming a nuclear family. There will be arguments, compromises, and atonements, but by day's end, you'll have

many more allies. Choose wisely, and keep in mind that, with enough time and affection, almost any obstacle can be overcome. The grandkids of doting grandparents aren't the only ones who benefit greatly from living in a close-knit household.

Detriments of Living in a Joint Family

There are several reasons why nuclear families are the standard nowadays. Let's talk about the drawbacks of having a big, blended family. It will show you a better image so you can decide whether or not you can live with it:

Privacy is endangered: Joint-family dwellers frequently voice concerns about a lack of privacy and safety. Never feel completely alone. Crying in your bed and telling your partner everything about how horrible life is is where most people choose to express their emotions when they need some time alone to do so. In any case, if you have a blended family, it is not practical. Every member of the family knows every detail of every other member's life, creating friction in routine situations. This barrier is rarely recognized, and as a result, people often keep secrets so that others may focus on their own problems. People will always be drawn to you, and they will always try to assist you when it's in your best interest, but there may come a time when it's too much.

A little Decision Runs by Everyone: Problems arise when everyone in the household, even the head of the household, has to approve of every decision, no matter how little. Whether it's a stay at a friend's house or a night out after 7, it's always a good time. Even little matters might receive undue focus at times, which can be frustrating.

Financial Responsibility: It's always about us in a blended family. Financial matters are typically handled by the 'Karta' (the head of the family), with assistance from other male family members. Yet often at least two families' worth of responsibility falls on the family's "Karta," and when other family members become passive, the burden on the "Karta" only grows.

Interference in Parenting: Sometimes, being part of a blended family prevents you from making the best decisions for your child. You won't have the freedom to parent your child the way you

know is best since there will always be other people there to tell you what to do and what not to do. This might put a crimp in your parenting plans and fuel your animosity.

Woes of a Common Kitchen: In a combined household, the women often do the majority of the cooking for everyone. Everyone has different dietary preferences, and trying to accommodate them all can be exhausting. In addition, people have limited options when it comes to cooking, and they must strictly adhere to family regulations. If the family is vegetarian, it will be challenging to prepare eggs or other non-vegan foods in the same kitchen.

There were undeniable downsides to having a big, blended family. Living together is challenging because you have to prioritize your partner's demands over your own and learn to compromise, but these experiences ultimately shape you into a better person.

Highlights of Joint Family:

Common home: In a shared household, everyone shares a same roof but has their own bedroom. Often, people of varying ages live in separate communities.

Joint property: In a shared family arrangement, members exchange possessions in the usual way. All members of the family contribute equally to the household income. The head of the joint family is responsible for managing the shared assets. He needs to use the money and property to support his loved ones.

Joint Kitchen: In a nuclear family, it serves as the foundation. Separating the kitchen is said to be the final straw for many couples living together. A well-respected woman in command is assisted by other women.

Kinship: Members of a joint family are able to prove their familial ties to one another through genetic testing. Members of a nuclear family who are younger than four years old are not regarded to be coparceners.

Common customs: Members of a combined family tend to worship the same God and participate in the same rituals. For instance, the "Shraddha" performance.

Head of the family: The father is the family's patriarch. He is a consummate expert and wields considerable influence in the nuclear family. If the father passes away, the eldest kid automatically assumes the role of head of the household. "Karta" refers to the family patriarch.

Are Joint Families Helpful?

There are pros and cons to living in a blended family. For the aforementioned applications, they might prove useful.

Division of work: In a nuclear family, everyone pitches in to help out. Men, women, and children all participate in the various exercises. Men often handle the family business and farm work, with the aid of children. Most of the housework in a family is done by the women.

Passionate Security: In a nuclear family, everyone pitches in when someone is in difficulties, and the elders provide sound advice to the younger members.

Standardized savings: Those who are financially unable to do so on their own get standardized savings in a joint family system. The elderly, widows, and children of deceased parents are cared for by the extended family.

Decrease of costs: Individuals' financial gains are combined in a nuclear family. Everyone contributes equally to the family's living expenses. Because it won't rest on the shoulders of just one person, expenses may be cut and money saved.

Social control: The combined power of a joint family nearly triumphs over the sabotaging force of isolation. It helps keep undesirable tendencies in check.

Legacy: There is a great deal of value in maintaining cultural practices within a joint family.

Everyone, whatever of age, notices and appreciates them.

Joint families may not be useful for the accompanying reasons:

Age hole: Joint families often have this arrangement. It causes constant tension in the household.

Checks uniqueness: There is no room for individuality in a nuclear household. Personal preferences are not taken into account under any circumstances. It might have an effect on how people's personalities form.

Low status of ladies: Women are treated as second-class citizens in a combined household. Their responsibilities are confined to carrying out family activities, such as settlement badgering and share passing's, which are common in joint families..

Energizes Lethargy: Everyone in a joint family has a secure place to live and is provided for, regardless of their financial situation. Those who are motivated to work hard do so, while others who aren't are content to take advantage of opportunities without putting in any effort. Insanely long periods of inactivity like this can lead to tension and prosecution among families. Confines

Choice of Occupation: Everyone in a nuclear family has no choice but to work in the same field. There is a spherical distribution of presents. Sometimes the family business won't be able to support everyone's needs, leading to a lower level of life.

Crumbling of Joint family:

In today's society, nuclear families are the norm rather than the exception, and metropolitan areas have been particularly hard hit by this shift away from the traditional joint family structure. The breakdown of the traditional nuclear family can be attributed to a number of factors:

Modernisation: Modern concerns have led to a rise in cohesion. It's achieved a considerable degree of autonomy. People can never again enjoy the benefits of nuclear families. They have the opinion that making changes to other people's mind-sets and characters is incredibly difficult.

Expanding openings for work: As a result of industrialization, job opportunities are plentiful. People would rather work in groups than in families because they find it more fulfilling.

Spread of training among ladies: Women's rights have been in the spotlight as education has grown. They're no longer interested in sticking to only family activities. Educated women often worry that it is difficult to adjust to their in-laws and frequently doubt their role, both of which can lead to the breakdown of a nuclear family.

About the Compromise: This is an important problem in modern, industrial cities. The skyrocketing cost of living makes it quite unlikely that a single family can afford a suitable convenience that can accommodate all of its members.

Neediness: There is a problem with overpopulation in multi-generational households. If everyone in a nuclear family depends on the same plot of land or the same company, nobody will be able to improve their level of life. Some members of joint families, seeking economic opportunity, thus move to the cities.

Nuclear family framework

Many people today have escaped the confines of a traditional extended family to start new, smaller units of society known as nuclear families. The period that separated from the traditional nuclear family model coincided with the rise of individualism as the dominant worldview. Another contributor to nuclear family formation is telephone contact. Because of this, many individuals were compelled to leave their homes and villages in search of better job opportunities in the bustling urban centers and small towns. This is because parents who have spent the most of their lives in one place often have a strong desire to remain in the family home and a bittersweet acceptance of their children starting new lives far from them. The nuclear family provided enormous liberation from the constraints of traditional norms and ways of living. The freedom to develop one's own unique identity is the greatest benefit we perceive from the 'nuclear family' concept.

Traditional families, often known as nuclear families, consist of two parents and their minor children, who live under the same roof. The primary idea behind nuclear families is that the parents are raising their children together, whether they are biological or adopted. A nuclear family may be stable and productive, especially if the parents provide fantastic examples for their kids. These kids usually have a leg up on kids from less fortunate backgrounds in a number of ways, giving them a leg up that can help them succeed in life. Nonetheless, much like every family, nuclear families have challenges. For instance, if parents cut off contact with grandparents and other extended relatives, their children may lack a strong emotional support system, making it more difficult for them to get through stressful times.

This is often referred to as a nuclear family or a nuclear marriage. Hitchhiking partners and their offspring are confined inside nuclear households. This is common in mechanized societies, but it's not the norm in the real world, even if the education is growing thanks to modern progress. Some anthropologists classify extended families that do not include marriage as nuclear families. One

parent raises their children alone in this type of nuclear family. In addition, there is the polygynous family, which consists of members from many marriages and foster children. The word "polygynous" does not include a married woman who shares her home with several husbands and ward children, as noted and alluded to by Lavenda and Schultz (2010).

A nuclear family, sometimes called a basic family or marriage family, is a family unit consisting of at least two parents and their minor children (2011). It's in contrast to both nuclear families where both parents are alive and present and extended families when one or more adults are absent. A nuclear family typically consists of a married couple and their children. Depending on the source, a witness's definition may range from allowing just biological children to including a stepparent and any number of ward children, including stepchildren and received children. Walrath, Dana; Haviland, W. A.; Prins, Harald E. L. (2007)

Focal points of Living in Nuclear Families:

The family's financial situation has stabilized, and both parents regularly go to work.

Children who were raised in a consistent environment

Consistency

Prioritize health and education Stress the importance of communication

Drawbacks of Living in Nuclear Families:

Removing more distant relatives might cause resentment and anxiety.

Can win a fight by settling for less

Nuclear families have the potential to become too focused on their children, leading to spoiled children and a disdain for other important responsibilities.

Unenthused safety measures.

Youth egocentrism and the dilemma of development.

Lack of authority in society.

Lack of parental care, which can lead to problems in society like drinking too much. Misuse of tranquilizers, juvenile delinquency, etc.

Understanding the Difference Between Nuclear Family and Joint Family

Family is one of a person's most fundamental components. Parents, teachers, and other adults in our life instill in us the value of family from an early age. As a bonus, we also get an education on who does what around the house. Yet our culture and traditions make for a different way of living. The two most common types of families are the nuclear family and the extended family.

What Is the Key Difference between Joint Family and Nuclear Family?

When it comes down to the nuts and bolts of what sets nuclear families apart from joint families, the reality is that the former is far smaller.

When compared to a nuclear family, which only consists of a mother, father, and their biological children, a "joint" family includes extended family members such as grandparents, aunts, cousins, and in-laws.

Many seniors, when polled, express a preference for blended families since it allows grandparents to help out with the kids while the parents are at work. In multi-parent households, it can be difficult to find shared childcare arrangements that work for everyone.

But, there are also many people who prefer monogamous households. One reason a nuclear family is ideal for them is that there are less conflicts inside the family unit compared to a joint family, where there are more personalities to consider.

In developed countries like the United States and Europe, nuclear families have become the norm. But, in many countries across Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, joint families are becoming the norm.

A nuclear family consists of two parents and their children.

A joint family consists of parents, children, and the partners and descendants of the children.

A nuclear family's bond is strengthened by the love and closeness shared by the parents and their offspring.

In a multigenerational household, emotions tend to spread easily.

In terms of financial concerns, a nuclear family often has higher demands.

It's commonly believed that an united family may save money by living together.

It would appear that nuclear families have more options than extended families. One possible explanation is because there is greater adult supervision and structure in a nuclear household.

There is no ideal family structure because it is determined by the individual households.

The most practical option for them right now is their family.

CONCLUSION

The Family Type of Adolescents, namely Joint and Nuclear Families, is a strong predictor of Adolescent Personality Traits. Male and female gender is a strong predictor of adolescents' personality traits. Joint and nuclear households, as well as male and female gender, explained 12.4% of the variation between adolescents in Personality Factor A, or sociability. Joint and nuclear families have a greater impact on Personality Factor A, or sociability, than does gender. The statistical correlation between the regression coefficients of the teenagers' Type of Family (joint and nuclear families), Gender (male & female), and Personality Factor A (sociability), was positive. Compared to adolescents from nuclear families, adolescents from joint families show greater levels of personality characteristic A, or sociability. Compared to female adolescents, male adolescents show higher levels of personality attribute A, such as sociability. The degree of Personality Factor A, or Sociability, is influenced by the interaction between adolescents' Type of Family, such as Joint and Nuclear families, and Gender, such as Male & Female. The regression coefficients between the teenagers' Type of Family (joint and nuclear families), Gender (male & female), and Personality Factor B (intelligence), were significantly connected. Joint and nuclear households, as well as male and female gender, are discussed in relation to adolescents' family types.

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