

Variation In The Role And Coping Mechanism of 4Ps Beneficiaries In Northern Samar

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Abstract

This study analyzed the emerging roles and coping mechanisms of poor families in the province of Northern Samar considering the 4Ps recipients as the representatives of the poor families.

It described the emergent roles of families in relation to income generation, provision of basic needs and family spending. The power patterns among poor families were also examined. It also discussed the coping mechanisms of poor families in terms of income generation, provision of basic needs and family spending.

This study was conducted in the province of Northern Samar and considered one municipality from every geographical area as the major data source. The municipality of Lavezares represented the Balicuatro area, Catarman for the central area and Pambujan for the Pacific Area.

This study considered the heads of poor families in drawing out data. The recipients of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) were basically the subjects of the study. They were drawn through purposive sampling technique.

Among the parents' emergent role on income generation, giving of the whole income for the family was frequently practiced while accepting immediate paid labor and leaving the major source of income was least or occasionally practiced. On the provision of basic needs the frequently performed role was the daily preparation of food by the parents and the least frequently practiced was the provision of regular budget for food. On family spending, the frequently performed role was that the parents make the final decision, making authority and the occasionally practiced was that, the parents don't tell the family on significant matters.

Among the family power patterns, the frequently played was the voice of the father is the law in the family while the least manifested power pattern was that, the father is the head but not the breadwinner, thus obedient to the breadwinner.

In terms of income generation, family coping mechanisms of poor families in Northern Samar, the frequently practiced mechanism was generally, the culture of sharing is observed in the family while the seldom practiced was a member of the family has to stop schooling and work to augment the income of the family. On the provision of basic needs, the occasionally practiced was that the father doubles his major task to support and satisfy the basic needs of the family while the seldom practiced was, the eldest child of the family has to go to an urban/city area for a job to finance the basic needs of the family. Any member of the family is consulted for decision on spending matter is the occasionally shown coping mechanism while, in all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulders of the close friends was the seldom coping mechanism shown.

Keywords: Family role, coping mechanisms, poor families

Introduction

The concept poor family has standard social science definitions; however, the word poor family in this research study would mean those whose monthly family income is set within the bracket of poor by respective government agencies like the NEDA. Poor family by social context could be projected as a scene of tragedy, struggle and shame; some others consider it a venue of hopelessness. Positively, many would outgrow their negative notions by considering their being poor and their poor family as a showcase of best practices; and becoming a source of human services.

This dissertation brings in the voice of the unheard in the desire to pushing up front the voices of the poor families of Northern Samar (the researched). The researcher being a social scientist put more premiums on the voices of the marginalized and their roles and their coping mechanism to surface. But why Northern Samar; and why the poor people? Educational management must not be confined only in the formal academic environment, but the school must be radiated to areas with unheard voices. This ushers the opportunity of curving education-based intervention to welcome poverty eradication as the next concept and concern for future research studies.

To speak of social structure is to speak of differentiation among people/families, as social structure is defined by distinctions people make, explicitly or implicitly, in their role relations. The study of the various forms of differentiation among people, their interrelations, the conditions producing them and their implications is the distinctive task of Sociology, the significant consideration in the choice of the topic, the researcher, being a Social Science teacher for decades. No other discipline undertakes this important task, and sociologists have too

long neglected it (Costello 1983). The researcher would be failing in a great dismay if her being a Social Science teacher one of the lowly groups of the society; the poor, will not be given a little concern in terms of research, thus; this study.

We are all brought up in a family no matter and whatever is its category. Family members therefore are enmeshed daily in a network of family interaction. Many beliefs, notions and ideas about the entirety of the family have sprung from daily experiences and observations from within, outside and/or from other families. The family is so close and familiar to anyone that we feel we already know everything about it. However, there is still a need to stand back and view the family critically from the outside because personal experiences are very limited and may not be representative of other families in the larger society (Medina 2001). There is a need therefore of assessing what roles poor families have in the real life setting. Results will then form part of more precise information and broader generalizations about how and what functions and responsibilities poor families play in the real context with specific focus to Northern Samar.

In the same manner of considering agencies essential in the eradication of poverty, “education is universally acknowledged as an essential element in the process of national development. The fundamental purpose of investment in education is to empower people with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes to improve their quality of life, enhance their productivity and their capacity to learn new skills, and enable them to participate more fully in the development process. So essential is education to development that access to basic education is now considered a human right, and not merely an ingredient in the recipe for economic development. The right to education is recognized. Article 26 which is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights further strengthens that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. With these, parents have the prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children (United Nations, 1948).

Poverty situation in Eastern Visayas steadily worsened for almost six years. In 2003, it ranked 7th and 5th very recently in terms of severity among the 17 regions all throughout the country. Magnitude of poor families in the region has increased between 2003 and 2009 bringing the total number of poor families to 287,156 or 1.7 million individuals. The National statistical Coordinating Board further pointed out that 1 in every 3 families in Eastern Visayas is poor. Northern Samar and Eastern Samar are then categorized by the same board as “cluster 1”, considered as the poorest provinces in the region. This goes with the findings that 1 in every 7 families in the region cannot even meet the basic food requirements (NEDA Report undated).

As reported in the provincial profile of Northern Samar, the province is the new entrant in the list of 10 poorest provinces with poverty incidence of 52.2%. It ranked number 7 in the entire country, while first in the region (Provincial Profile, 2009). Having this incidence of poverty, it is but a logical point for research especially for a Social Scientist like the researcher to consider what the emergent roles poor families have in the real functional context of poor families in Northern Samar. Baseline data gathered in this study will therefore serve as the take off point in designing future development programs and the like ultimately geared towards giving solutions to these problems. Hoped by this academic endeavor are future researches and unprecedented interventions which picture rays of better future for the province.

But who are the poor? The provincial profile refers this to individuals and families whose incomes fall below the official poverty threshold as defined by the government. These are those who cannot afford to provide in a sustained manner their minimum basic needs for food, health, education, housing and other social amenities of life. Data from the same source noted that 3 out of 10 families in Northern Samar are not capable of providing the basic food requirements. With this scenario at present, to whom shall the blame be put? Is it to the parents' shoulder, or the children's? What are the existing functions of the family members that may or may not contribute to the welfare of the family? These are among the concerns of Social Science, thus fascinate the researcher's interest and the discipline where academic strength comes and push that intellectual urge to design one, thus this study.

More specifically, it determined the roles of family members in relation to income generation, provision of basic needs, family spending; the power patterns among the poor families and the coping mechanisms of poor families in terms of income generation, provision of basic needs, family spending.

Method

In the exploration of the roles and coping mechanisms of poor families in selected communities in Northern Samar, mix methods were used. A researcher made survey questionnaire helped analyze the roles

played by the different members of the family. On the other hand, to ensure validity of the data, face to face interview was employed and conducted.

This study centers on the group of poor families. The members of the poor families like just any category or class of member in a community have their construction of what and how is it being poor. This means that information and knowledge are but realities and realities are just out there in multiple structures.

Furthermore, the use of qualitative method, the interview, gives the marginalized poor their own voice the accumulation of their construction of the varied roles they use to really play in the accomplishment of the family's functions; making them visible and enabling their version of reality not an outsider's view and perspective to be heard and known (Hugo and Thompson, 1995:53 as cited by Cabatac, 2009). It also shows recognition not only of their knowledge but also of them as knowledge-bearers, generators and source.

This study particularly employed the more common techniques of survey questionnaire, and the validation used interviews, and review of secondary materials and documents. This was with the desire to put things clear on the issue of validity and reliability of data to be gathered.

Interviews

Informal interviews were used in the collection of the data. The informal interview which is not usually favored and preferred by many informants, was done while family members had no major family activity and or during break from their work. This technique, similar to the other techniques ensured naturalness and authenticity of responses as the informants were on their natural setting and environment. Conversations in an atmosphere like this more often than not lead the informants to recall and relate their rich past experiences with the present knowledge of their roles in the family. This authentically gave the researcher the excellent data as observation came along this technique. Data gathered employing this technique was validated through the key informant interviews.

For the key informant (KI) interviews, the reconnaissance visits will be conducted upon approval of the research proposal. This reconnaissance visits gave the researcher enough opportunity to identify key informants. The key informants were those who were considered by the community to be knowledgeable considering the parameters in defining "poor families". The definition of terms are just but included for the sake of exclusivity in the study and for proper direction in the frame/context of the study.

Results and Discussion

Roles of Family Members

Basically parents of every family have their respective roles attached and expected of them. This part discusses the roles of parents in relation to income generation, provision of basic needs and family spending.

Income Generation

Among the parent's roles on income generation, "The parents give the whole income for the family" ranked first. This means that parents earn entirely for their families. "The parents observe thriftiness with regards to unnecessary spending" ranked second while "The family members work all throughout the waking hours to earn money" ranked third. It can be inferred that really parents spent just for the need of the family.

On the other hand, the least or occasionally performed roles were "The parents accept immediate paid labor and leave the major source of income", "The family members avoid over spending", and "The parents give only a part of the income for the family". It can clearly mean that parents avoid overspending to prevent them from doing extra work and concentrate more on their major livelihood strategy.

Provision of Basic Needs

In terms of the roles in the provision of basic needs, the first three frequently performed roles were; "The parents allocate budget to start up the education of the young", "The parents prepare the food daily", and "The parents are responsible in the construction of the house. Through these findings, it can be inferred that really parents are responsible in providing the basic needs of their family.

On the contrary, the least frequently performed roles in the provision of basic needs were, "The parents provide regular budget for food", "The parents provide all the needs of the family" and "The parents provide all the other needs of the family". Bringing back the discussion into the monthly and source income of the family,

these two factors may lead to the least performance of such roles. It can be inferred therefore, that having a meager income, parents can hardly exercise their responsibilities in terms of providing what the family needs.

Family Spending

In terms of family spending, Table 3.3 shows that the frequently performed roles were “Closely monitor when family members are doing tasks”, “Share much of the responsibilities”, “Tell the members of the family what has to be done and how to do it”, “Lead the family activities”, “Affairs of the family are our responsibility”.

This means that parents are authorities, guide and direct the family in terms of spending the resources of the family, however to the utmost involvement of family members in the spending affairs of the family.

The parents least or occasionally performed the following spending emergent roles; “On significant matter/s about the family, I don’t tell my family”, “Make consider suggestions made by other members of the family”, “Ask for the ideas and inputs of the family members on plans of up-coming projects”. These findings still adheres to the basic culture of the Filipino family of reminding family members of their weaknesses with the end in view of properly guiding and directing family members to the best path of life.

Family Power Patterns

This part traces how the patriarchal or matriarchal role is played in the family. It was found out that the power patterns which were frequently played were “The voice of the father is the law in the family”, “Headship or dominance and authority was after being widowed or separated”, “The father respects the decision of the partner”. This brings to an inference that no matter what, the father is still the head of the family, making the final decisions that affect the family. Furthermore, in the absence of the father, the power of the mother is equated to that of the father.

On the other hand the least or occasionally manifested power patterns were “The father is the head but not the breadwinner, thus obedient to the breadwinner”, “The voice of the mother is the law in the family”, “Accomplishes necessary functions that of the father and mother”. This pushes to a clear inference that among poor families of Northern Samar the father is never dependent on the other members of the family in the performance of these roles, which may imply that they (fathers) are responsible in the performance of what are expected of them as heads of the family.

Family Coping Mechanisms

Table 5 (see Appendix) shows the mechanisms of how poor families cope with their income generation, provision of food and family spending.

Among the coping mechanisms of poor families, the frequently practiced mechanisms were, “Generally, the culture of sharing is observed in the family”, “The father accepts extra works to augment income” and “Married children shares financial burden with the family”. This means that the father has to find ways and means to earn a living. Undeniably, the Filipino culture of sharing still freshly lingers in the lives of the poor families in Northern Samar.

Least or seldom practiced on the other hand were, “Depend on dole out from neighbors, relatives and friends”, “A member of the family has to stop schooling and work to augment the income of the family”, and “Ask regular financial contribution from the children whether married or not”. This clearly means that in the culture of sharing, dependency from other families with no relations is not cultivated. No one is sacrificed of his/her education in the process of providing/adding income to the family which runs counter to what had been observed by the researcher in some of the visited families who are 4Ps recipients.

Provision Of Basic Needs

Looking at the ranking of the coping mechanisms under provision of basic needs, it can be gleaned in Table 5.2 that the occasionally practiced were “The father doubles his major task to support and satisfy the basic needs of the family”, “The mother accepts extra work like doing laundry, caring for other family’s children on a daily payment basis”, and “Borrow money and other non-cash in exchange of future paid labor”. It can be inferred that both parents in the family worked hard for them to provide the basic needs of the family. Furthermore, the relatives are best support system of the family in the provision of basic needs.

“The eldest child of the family has to go to an urban/city area for a job to finance the basic needs of the family”, “Any member of the family has to go to an urban/city area for a job to finance the basic needs of the family”, and “The mother works in the city and sends money to finance the basic and other needs of the family”. Were least or seldom practiced/done in the provision of basic need of the poor families of the province. This may be because of the satisfaction of the family on the income earned from livelihood strategy which they are used to. Looking back at the data in Table 1.4 the major source of income of the majority is farming, thus an inference can be drawn that the same suffice the basic needs of the family.

Family Spending

In terms of family spending table 5.3 revealed the coping mechanisms occasionally done were “Any member of the family is consulted for decision on spending matter”, “Never leave the children unattended by

either a father or a mother”, and “ In the absence of both parents, a specific member is assigned to manage the family spending activities”.

On the contrary Table 5.3 shows that the least or seldom shown coping mechanisms on family spending were “In all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulders of the close friends”, “In all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulders of non-relatives” and “In all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulders of the close relatives”.

The findings finally meant that decisions relative to family spending were the major task of the parents as well as the other members of the family.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A majority of the poor families belonged to the absolute poverty level, which can be implied that they have less financial potential and that they have roots which/who are poor families, too. Educated people have higher income potential, and are better able to improve the quality of their lives.

A greater majority were nuclear families, with special skills whose economic status speak up of their being poor. Their special skills made them resilient to social misfortunes. This implies that their being poor seem to be handed down from the wrong discipline of their parents.

Poor families as they are, parents are but responsible in the performance of their patriarchal and matriarchal responsibilities. It implies therefore that poor families have the heart of willingness to solve problems and overcome them according to their skills and experiences.

Every member of the poor family especially the parents have their specific responsibilities. Power patterns emerge according to their experiences and occurrences in life. It implies that respect and awareness of family members’ responsibilities made poor families survive the turmoils of life.

Poor families have their unique and strategic coping mechanisms in generating income, providing the family’s basic needs and family spending. This implies that how poor families are, they instantly design mechanisms for them to be resilient to occurrences and circumstances.

Various parameters interrelate with the emergent roles of the parents of poor families. This implies the need for poor families to be more than aware of various coping mechanisms, the occurrence of unexpected power patterns and give utmost attention in the improvement of the quality of their lives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The government through the Local Government Units must/shall design governmental programs considering poverty and their being poor as the springboard and the primary instrument for the transmission of social and cultural values which are essential in social development. LGUs that offer scholarships in aid to poor families have to be sustained.
2. Challenges are great, so too are the opportunities. Opportunities from the government, livelihood loans and grants have to be provided to augment the poor families’ economic status and excellently overcome misfortunes. Government effort through TESDA having specialized programs for the poor has to reach the family implementation.
3. Community focus group discussions, seminars, fora and the like must be regularly conducted to poor families to strengthen their awareness and develop in-depth skills in the development of their income generation, provision of basic needs and family spending skills.
4. The academe must strengthen linkages with the Local Government Units in the widening and broadening of focus of the Alternative Learning System presently in place at the Department of Education.
5. Programs and activities have to be designed both by the academe and other government organizations that cater to the coping mechanism needs of poor communities. Non-government organizations must be encouraged to actively participate in the drafting and final implementation of these programs and activities.
6. More formal researches be conducted considering poor families and poor communities as subjects. The same will bring into attention of the law makers the issues and concerns confronting poor people.

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Appendix

Table 3.1

Role – Income Generation

Roles	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1. The family members give the whole income for the family.	4.41	1	Frequent
2. The family members observe thriftiness with regards to unnecessary spending.	4.14	2	Frequent
3. The family members work all throughout the waking hours to earn money.	4.07	3	Frequent
4. The family members dominate much of the earnings for the family.	4.00	4	Frequent
5. The family members work 7 days a week and 8 hours a day.	3.81	5	Frequent
6. The family members do not engage in any vice to ensure that income is intact for the family.	3.80	6	Frequent
7. The family members accept extra work whenever possible to ensure enough income for the family	3.54	7	Frequent
8. The family members give only a part of the income for the family.	3.43	8	Occasional
9. The family members avoid over spending.	3.33	9	Occasional
10. The family members accept immediate paid labor and leave the major source of income.	2.94	10	Occasional

Table 3.2**Role – Provision of Basic Needs**

Role	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1. The parents allocate budget to start up the education of the young.	4.54	1	Always
2. The parents prepare the food daily.	4.53	2	Always
3. The parents are responsible in the construction of the house.	4.53	3	Always
4. The parents plan out for the education of the young.	4.48	4	Frequent
5. The parents provide the food according to its availability.	4.46	5	Frequent
6. The parents are responsible for the clothing needs of the family.	4.46	6	Frequent
7. The parents manage the repair and maintenance of the house.	4.42	7	Frequent
8. The parents provide all the other needs of the family.	4.4	8	Frequent
9. The parents provide all the needs of the family.	4.31	9	Frequent
10. The parents provides regular budget for food.	4.25	10	Frequent

Table 3.3**Roles - Family Spending**

Roles	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1. Closely monitor when family members are doing tasks.	4.2	1.5	Frequent
2. Share much of the responsibilities.	4.2	1.5	Frequent
3. Tell the members of the family what has to be done and how to do it.	4.16	4	Frequent
4. Lead the family activities.	4.16	4	Frequent
5. Affairs of the family are our responsibility.	4.16	4	Frequent

6.	Make the final decision-making authority in terms of spending within the family.	4.15	6	Frequent
7.	Allow family members to carry out the decisions to do the tasks.	4.14	7	Frequent
8.	Allow family members to use their creativity and ingenuity in solving family problems.	4.07	8.5	Frequent
9.	They command and they do the command.	4.07	8.5	Frequent
10.	Give freedom to exercise self-direction and let them show their self-worth.	4.06	10	Frequent
11.	When there are differences in role expectations, we work with them to resolve the differences.	4.04	11	Frequent
12.	Allow family members to determine and decide what needs to be done and how to do it.	3.99	12	Frequent
13.	When things go wrong, they usually think and do strategies to keep things running on schedule.	3.95	13	Frequent
14.	Delegate tasks to the members of the family.	3.93	14	Frequent
15.	When something goes wrong, s/he tells the family members that a procedure is not working correctly/properly, and establishes a new one.	3.92	15	Frequent
16.	For every major decision, they ask approval of each member of the family.	3.9	16	Frequent
17.	Create an environment in which every family member is part of any activity of the family. Allow them to participate in the decision-making process.	3.87	17	Frequent
18.	They get my family members' advice.	3.83	18	Frequent
19.	Expect the family to do tasks related to objectives, household affairs, community involvement and political affairs.	3.72	19.5	Frequent
20.	Direct or threats family members with punishment in order to get them achieve the family affairs/activities.	3.72	19.5	Frequent
21.	Always employ win-win decision.	3.69	21	Frequent
22.	Use leadership power to help the family members grow.	3.64	22	Frequent
23.	Command and never do the share in doing the tasks.	3.62	23	Frequent

24.	When a family member makes a mistakes s/he is/will be/given a corresponding punishment.	3.5	24	Frequent
25.	When a family member makes a mistakes, I tell him/her not to ever do it again.	3.49	25	Occasional
26.	Ask for the ideas and inputs of the family members on plans of upcoming projects, etc.	3.47	26	Occasional
27.	Make consider suggestions made by other members of the family.	3.29	27	Occasional
28.	On significant matter/s about the family, I don't tell my family.	2.98	28	Occasional

Table 4
POWER PATTERNS

Power Patterns	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1. The voice of the father is the law in the family.	4.32	1	F
2. Headship or dominance and authority was after being widowed or separated.	4.27	2	F
3. The father respects the decision of the partner.	4.07	3	F
4. Decisive authority, decision-making and managing of the household is that of the father.	4.06	4	F
5. Democracy is observed in the family.	3.94	5	F
6. The dictum, "Follow what I say, do not follow what I do" is observed in the family.	3.88	6	F
7. Monopolize the power and authority due to the temporary absence, disability, etc. of the father.	3.86	7.5	F
8. Mother maintains a "walk a tight rope" in the exercise of her role as head of the family.	3.86	7.5	F
9. Leadership, control and authority are nobody's autonomy.	3.76	9	F
10. Power and leadership is bestowed on the shoulders of the father	3.75	10	F

11.	Power is equated to men in the management of the family.	3.67	11	F
12.	Extrinsic assistance makes the family survive.	3.65	12	F
13.	The father respects the voice of the children and other members of the family.	3.62	13	F
14.	The eldest child leads and manages the affairs of the family.	3.44	14	O
15.	Every member of the family runs his/her own life.	3.34	15	O
16.	Democracy is observed in the family.	3.32	16	O
17.	The mother respects the decision of the other members of the family.	3.31	17	O
18.	Accomplishes necessary functions that of the father and mother.	3.3	18	O
19.	The voice of the mother is the law in the family.	3.19	19	O
20.	The father is the head but not the breadwinner, thus subservient to the bread winner.	2.67	20	O

Table 5.1**COPING MECHANISMS- Income Generation**

		Me	Ra	Interpreta
	Coping Mechanism	an	nk	tion
1.	Generally, the culture of sharing is observed in the family.	4.21	1	F
2.	The father accepts extra work to augment income.	3.57	2	F
3.	Married children shares financial burden with the family.	3.02	3	O
4.	Everybody in the family enters extra work for extra pay.	2.81	4	O
5.	The mother accepts regular extra work from neighbors and other people.	2.8	5	O
6.	Married children helps in the generation of income for the family.	2.6	6	O
7.	Children schooling are made to work every Saturdays and Sundays or as the need arises.	2.4	7	S
8.	Ask regular financial contribution from the Schildren whether married or not.	2.22	8	S
9.	A member of the family has to stop schooling and work to augment the income of the family.	1.89	9	S
10.	Depend on dole out from neighbors, relatives and friends.	1.88	10	S

Table 5.2**Coping Mechanism- Provision of Basic Needs**

Coping Mechanism	Me	Ra	Interpre
	an	nk	tation
1. The father doubles his major task of money making to support and satisfy the basic needs of the family.	3.3 3	1	Occasion al
2. The mother accepts extra work like doing laundry, caring for other family's children on a daily payment basis.	2.7 8	2	Occasion al
3. Borrow money and other non-cash in exchange of future paid labor.	2.6 6	3	Occasion al
4. Resort to borrowing money and other non-cash needs from relatives.	2.5 9	4	Occasion al
5. Older children are made to work on non-school days like pedicab driving, being sent to errands by relatives, well-to-do families, etc.	2.5 5	5	Occasion al
6. Resort to borrowing money and other non-cash from neighbors.	2.3 7	6	Seldom
7. Borrow money and other non-cash in exchange of any errand to any member of the family.	2.3 4	7	Seldom
8. The mother works in the city and sends money to finance the basic and other needs of the family.	2.2 7	8	Seldom
9. Any member of the family has to go to an urban/city area for a job to finance the basic needs of the family.	2.2 3	9	Seldom
10. The eldest child of the family has to go to an urban/city area for a job to finance the basic needs of the family.	2.1 7	10	Seldom

Table 5.3**Coping Mechanism- Family Spending**

Coping Mechanism	Mean	Rank	Interpretation
1. Any member of the family is consulted for decision on spending matter.	3.47	1	O
2. Never leave the children unattended by either a father or a mother.	3.35	2	O
3. In the absence of both parents, a specific member is assigned to manage the family spending activities.	3.06	3	O
4. Parents used to carry all children, wherever they may go in search for greener pasture.	2.88	4	O
5. In any family affairs/activity, the children are made to decide in terms of spending.	2.63	5	O
6. The eldest child decides for the family in terms of spending even if parents are around.	2.25	6	S
7. In the absence of both parents, the other members of the family are left to the relatives nearby.	2.03	7	S
8. In all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulders of the close relatives.	1.94	8	S
9. In all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulder of non-relatives.	1.87	9	S
10. In all family affairs, decision on spending is always put upon the shoulders of the close friends.	1.8	10	S