

A STUDY ABOUT ATTITUDE TOWARDS FAMILY FINANCE MANAGEMENT IN FAMILIES OF MEHSANA CITY

*Sweta. Prajapati ** Prof. Hemlatta J. Patel

1.1: Family Finance Management the process:- Family Income is that stream of money, goods, services, and satisfactions that come under the control of the family to be used by them to satisfy needs and desires and to discharge obligations. As streams of water may be caught behind a dam and sent on through dynamos to generate power. so may this stream of income be controlled and directed to creative ends in a family's living by the process of management. Chief among the family's concern is the use of its major non-human resource, money, because that is the income most people know about. Much thoughts and effort are expended on its size, its source, and the circumstances around which it is derived. Money income in an exchange economy conditions the content of a family's living through the standard of food, clothing and housing it allows; the cultural opportunities it provides; and the experiences, possessions, and comforts it furnishes. However, any consideration of the way money is spent must bring into focus the other resources which are used in conjunction with it and are often used alternatively with money: namely, knowledge, energy, and skills of family members and the services of durable goods owned by the family. The result of using all of these resources including money ends in a flow of satisfactions, which is called psychic income.

The study was based on **Objective** "to study about attitude towards family finance Management in families of Mahesana city."

Methodology-The purposive random sampling techno was used for study. 130 head of the house was selected as a sample in mahesana city. the interview schedule was use as a tool for data collection . The data was analyzed by frequency, percentage, and mean, and S.D., t and f test.

Table shows occupation of the respondents. Majority 53.85 percentage respondents were service class and 46.15 percentage respondents were from

business class. Occupation of the respondents was responsible for earning and flow of income. The flow of income is essential to maintain for expenditure and for future work.

Result and discussion: -

Table :1 showing occupation wise distribution of the respondents.

Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Service	70	53.85
Business	60	46.15
Total	130	100%

Table : 2 showing family monthly income of the respondents.

Income in rupees	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Up to 10	50	38.46
11 to 20	47	36.15
21 to above30.	33	25.39
Total	130	100%

Above table indicated that monthly family income of the respondents. The income classified into three groups. Majority 38.46 percentage respondents had up to 10,000Rs. monthly income and 36.15 percentage had 11,000 to 20,000Rs.per month and 25.39 percentage respondents had 21,000 to above 30,000Rs.of income per month. Income is a source to inspired the person for saving and investments. Even the expenditure planning also depends on family income.

Table 3 Showing 't' value of attitude towards saving and investments with respect of occupation of the respondents.

Occupation	Mean	S.D	N	Cal 't'	Tab 't'
Business	46	3.12	60	-1.69	1.67
Service	47	3.69	70		

The 't' value found for null hypotheses. "There will be no significant between occupation of the respondents and attitude towards savings and investments. The 't' value found 1.69 was grater than

* M.Sc. Family Resource Management, Smt.A.S.C.Mahila Arts and Home Science College, Mehsana.

** Smt.A.S.C.Mahila Arts and Home Science College, Mehsana.

tabulated 't' value. So hypotheses was rejected and result found significant. The conclusion was that occupation of the respondents was influenced attitude towards saving and investment. According to data mean & SD of service class respondents was seen higher than business class respondents. So the service class respondents was very sincerely about saving & investment than business class respondents.

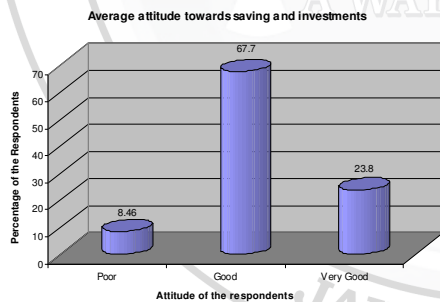
Table 4 Showing 'f' value of attitude towards saving and investment with respect to family monthly income of the respondents.

Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean sum of squares	F	Level of significant
SSB	6.08	2	3.04	5.8	
SSW	656530.8	127	5169.53		
SST	656536.88	129			

The data expressed 'f' value of null hypotheses. "There will be no significant influence of family monthly income and attitude towards saving and investment." The 'f' value found 5.8 it was significant at 0.1 and 0.5 level of tabulated 'f' value. So hypotheses was rejected and the result conclude that the individual had higher family monthly income. He must invest their money for their future expenses and for growing their money for more yielding.

Graph : 1

Table showing average attitude towards saving and investments by the respondents :-



Showing average attitude towards saving and investment among the respondents. Graff expressed that average attitude towards saving and investment. Majority 67.69 percentage respondents had good attitude towards saving and investment. 23.84 percentage respondents had very good attitude and knowledge of saving and investment. Only 8.46 percentage respondents had poor knowledge and attitude towards saving and investment. The results conclude that in today's era the person must think about future life. Even the individual must leave with planning of finance for make their life become comfortable, relax able, and luxuries today's men is also good investor because market gives him a lot of opportunities of investments.

Conclusion:-The concept of income management may be defined as planning, organizing, controlling and evaluating the use of all types of income. Its purpose is simply to get the greatest satisfactions from the resources at hand. Included in such satisfactions are three to be especially remembered: the development of the various individuals in the family the furthering of group happiness, and the opportunity to contribute to civic well being. The study concluded that average attitude towards saving and investment among the respondents. Graff expressed that average attitude towards saving and investment. Majority 67.69 percentage respondents had good attitude towards saving and investment. 23.84 percentage respondents had very good attitude and knowledge of saving and investment. Only 8.46 percentage respondents had poor knowledge and attitude towards saving and investment. The results conclude that in today's era the person must think about future life. Even the individuals must leave with planning of finance for make their life become comfortable, relax able, and luxuries today's men is also good investor because market gives him a lot of opportunities of investments

REFERANCE

Prajapati S. (2009), A study about attitude towards family finance management in families of mahesana city, unpublished master dissertation submitted to hemchandrachary north Gujarat university patan.