

Study of Parent Child Relationship among Male and Female Adolescents

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Abstract

The present study was aimed to study the relationship of male and female adolescents from the schools of district Moga of state Punjab .To gather information on a sample of 100 adolescents(50 male and 50 female), Parent-Child relationship Scale developed by Nalini Rao (1989) was used. The results revealed that

1. There is significant difference in rejecting dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
2. There is significant difference in rejecting (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents
3. There is no significant difference in rejecting (total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
4. There is no significant difference in protecting (fathers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents
5. There is significant difference in protecting(mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents
6. There is no significant difference in protecting (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
7. There is no significant difference in loving (fathers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents
8. There is significant difference in loving (mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
9. There is no significant difference in loving(total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents

KEYWORDS : Parent child relationship ,Adolescents

Introduction : The parent child relationship or environment has been object of study and analysis for many years. Present day national involvement with such widespread social problems as ignorance, unequal educational opportunities and social drop-outs have contributed to the development of a new orientation in the study of parent child relationship.

Parent child relationship :

Bloom (1989) says that the climate of family may be regarded as providing a network of forces and factors which surround, engulf and play on the individual.

Uniyal and Beena (1989)reported that the word family climate means an interpersonal relationship between the parents and the child. It includes the parent's attitude towards the child related to freedom vs destructiveness, dominance vs submission, acceptance vs rejection, trust vs distrust, warmth vs coldness, partiality vs fairness expectation vs hopelessness, open communication vs controlled communication. It is also suggested that the development of any particular human characteristics is related to a subset of the total set of the environment forces.

Adolescents : Adolescence (from Latin adolescere, meaning "to grow up") is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (age of majority). Adolescence is usually associated with the teenage years, but its physical, psychological or cultural expressions may begin earlier and end later. For example, puberty now typically begins during preadolescence, particularly in females. Physical growth (particularly in males), and cognitive development can extend into the early twenties. Thus age provides only a rough marker of adolescence, and scholars have found it difficult to agree upon a precise definition of adolescence.

Review of related literature :

Barber et al. (2001) in a study of 984 children and their parents examined the correlates of adolescent psychological adjustment. Based on previous research, it was expected that parental involvement and limit setting would predict conduct disorder scores and that variables associated with parent-child relationship, particularly parent-child synchrony, would be more closely related to emotional adjustment and social relationship measures. Contrary to expectations, parenting practices were unrelated to adolescent conduct disorder, but family harmony and adult-child synchrony predicted all measures of adolescent adjustment. It is concluded that positive parenting is not something adults do to children but a quality of the parent-child relationship characterized by family harmony and parental empathy.

Chelsea et.al (2016) conducted a study and found Parent-child conflict is central to most intervention models focused on reducing child problem behavior, yet few longitudinal studies have examined these processes during early childhood. The current study investigates (1) growth in mother-child and father figure (FF)-child conflict, (2) associations between trajectories of mother-child and FF-child conflict and children's adjustment; and (3) intervention effects in attenuating conflict. Participants are 195 ethnically diverse mother-FF-child triads drawn from a larger parenting intervention study for families with children at risk for developing conduct problems. Mother-child conflict decreased from ages 2 to 4, but decreases were unrelated to changes in children's adjustment problems. In contrast, the slope of FF-child conflict was positively related to the slope of child externalizing behaviors. Random assignment to a family-centered parenting intervention predicted rate of decline in mother-child conflict. Findings are discussed with respect to developmental patterns of parent-child conflict in early childhood and implications for prevention.

Vibha Arora(2016) The study is aimed at finding the effect of parent – child relationship on adjustment of adolescents. Of the many different types of relationships people form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important. As the child enters adolescence, biological, cognitive, and emotional changes transform the parent-child relationship. The present study conducted on 1000 adolescents from ages 13 to 18 years studying in various schools of Nagpur City. It can be concluded from the results that, types of parenting have a greater influence on adjustment of adolescents.

Objectives of the study:

1. To investigate the significance of difference of rejecting dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents .
2. To investigate the significance of difference of protecting dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents .

3. To investigate the significance of difference of loving dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.

Hypotheses of the study:

1. There is no significant difference in rejecting (father) dimension of parent child relationship male and female adolescents.
2. There is no significant difference in rejecting (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship male and female adolescents.
3. There is no significant difference in rejecting (total) dimension of parent child relationship male and female adolescents.
4. There is no significant difference in protecting (fathers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
5. There is no significant difference in protecting (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
6. There is no significant difference in protecting (total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
7. There is no significant difference in loving (fathers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
8. There is no significant difference in loving (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.
9. There is no significant difference in loving (total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents.

Sample :

For the study, 100 adolescents (50 males and 50 females) were selected from the Moga District through random sampling technique and the tool used for collection of data was Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) by Nlini Rao (1989). The scale consisted of 100 items categorized into ten dimensions namely, protecting, symbolic punishment, rejecting, object punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic reward, loving, object reward and neglecting, describing ways that fathers and mothers act towards their children. Each respondent scored the tool for both mother and father separately. Respondents were asked to read each statement carefully and think how well it described the behavior of their father's and mother's towards them. After the required information was gathered, the data was carefully analyzed and interpreted. In order to quantify the data, the data was coded and analyzed using t-test

Tool used:

1. Parent child relationship scale by Nalini Rao(1989)

Statistical techniques used :

1. t- test was used to check the significance of difference between the means.
2. The graphical representation of the data was taken.

Results and discussions

Table 1: Showing the rejecting dimension of parent child relationship (father, mother and overall) and gender

Variable	Gender	M	SD	t
Rejecting	Male	34.54	7.65	2.59*

(father)	Female	29.94	9.95	
Rejecting (mother)	Male	35.8	7.12	3.20*
	Female	30.4	9.54	
Total	Male	67.52	18.56	1.93*
	female	59.27	23.78	

From table 1 the mean and standard deviation for the rejecting(father) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 34.54,29.94 and 7.65, 9.95. The value of t is 2.59 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. So our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in rejecting dimension of parent child relationship male and female adolescents” is rejected.

From table 1 the mean and standard deviation for the rejecting (mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 35.8,30.4 and 7.12, 9.54. The value of t is 3.20 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance. So our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in rejecting (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship male and female adolescents” is rejected.

From table 1 the mean and standard deviation for the rejecting(total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 67.52,59.27 and 18.56,23.78 the value of t is 1.93 which is not significant at 0.01 level of significance . so our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in rejecting (total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is accepted.

Figure 1. Showing the rejecting dimension of parent child relationship (father, mother and overall) and gender

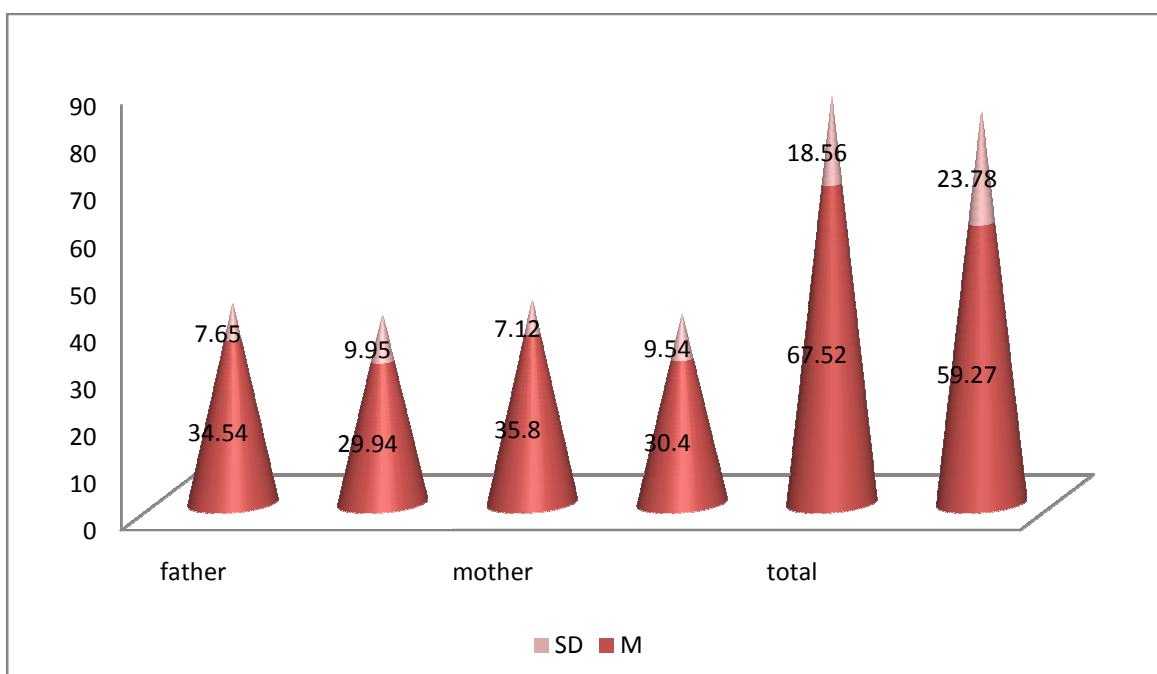


Table 2: Showing the protecting dimension of parent child relationship (father, mother and overall) and gender

Variable	Gender	M	SD	t
Protecting(father)	Male	37.01	6.22	1.39*
	Female	35.15	7.10	
Protecting(mother)	Male	38.91	5.12	2.27**
	Female	35.85	7.78	
Total	Male	75.38	15.98	1.46*
	female	70.27	19.20	

From table 2 the mean and standard deviation for the protecting (father) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 37.01, 35.15 and 6.22, 7.10. The value of t is 1.39 which is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. So our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in protecting (fathers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is accepted.

From table 2 the mean and standard deviation for the protecting (mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 38.91, 35.81 and 5.12, 7.78 the value of t is 2.27 which is significant at 0.05 level of significance . so our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in protecting(mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is rejected.

From table 3 the mean and standard deviation for the protecting (total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 75.38, 70.27 and 15.98, 19.20. The value of t is 1.46 which is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. So our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in protecting (mothers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is rejected.

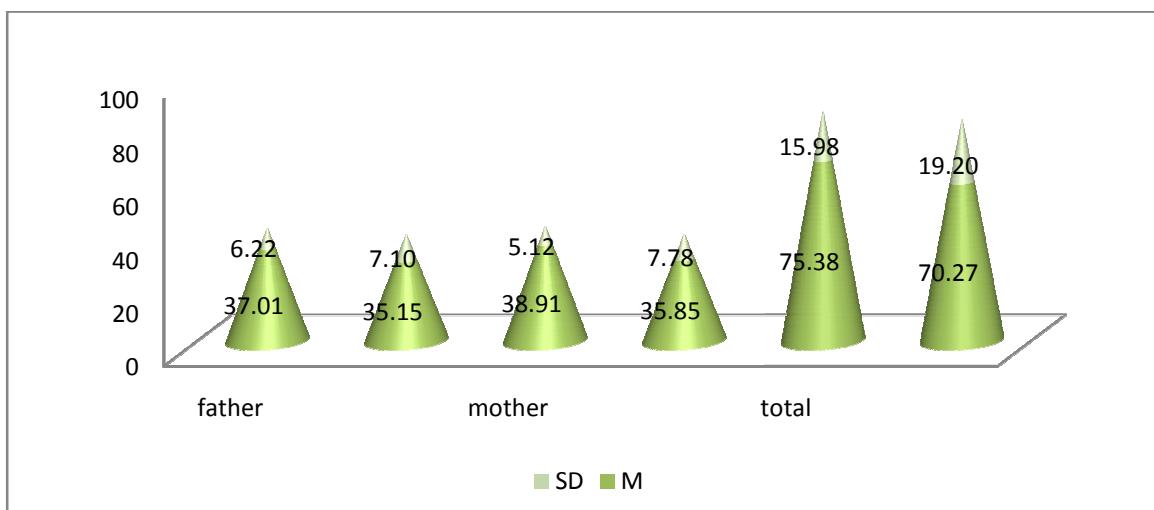
Figure 2: Showing the protecting dimension of parent child relationship (father, mother and overall) and gender

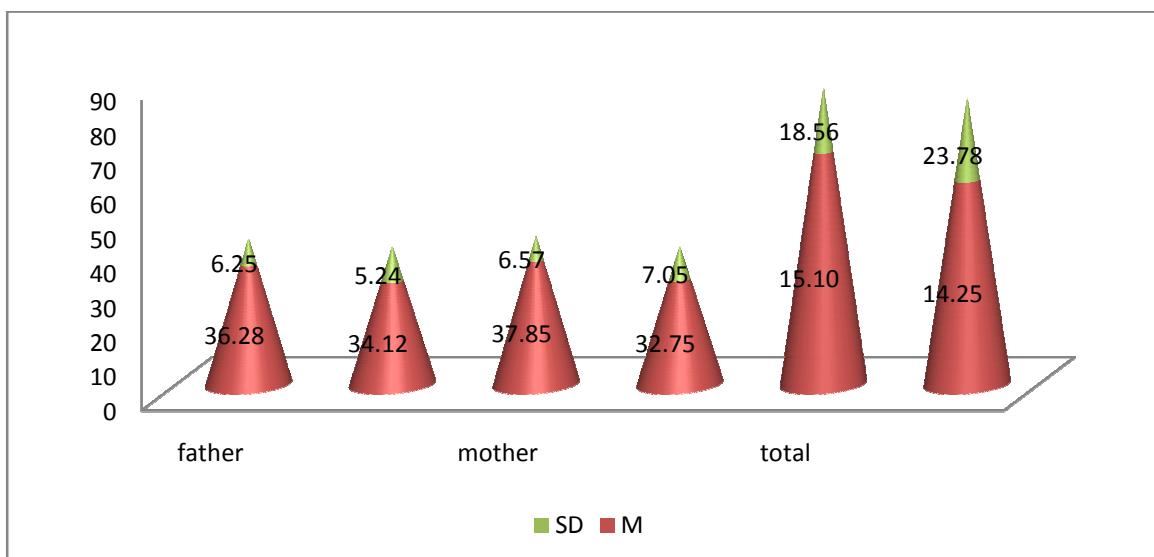
Table 3: showing the loving dimension of parent child relationship (father, mother and overall) and gender

Variable	Gender	M	SD	t
Loving(father)	Male	36.28	6.25	1.87**
	Female	34.12	5.24	
Loving(mother)	Male	37.85	6.57	3.74**
	Female	32.75	7.05	
Loving(Total)	Male	15.10	18.56	2.26*
	female	14.25	23.78	

From table 3 the mean and standard deviation for the loving (father) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 36.28, 34.12 and 6.25, 5.24. The value of t is 1.87 which is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. So our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in loving (fathers) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is accepted.

From table 3 the mean and standard deviation for the loving (mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 37.85, 32.75 and 6.57,7.05 the value of t is 3.74 which is significant at 0.01 level of significance . so our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in loving (mother) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is rejected.

From table 3 the mean and standard deviation for the loving (total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female are found to be 15.10, 14.25 and 18.56,23.78. The value of t is 1.46 which is not significant at 0.01 level of significance. So our hypotheses which says that “There is no significant difference in loving(total) dimension of parent child relationship among male and female adolescents” is accepted.

Figure 3 : showing the loving dimension of parent child relationship (father, mother and overall) and gender

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