A STUDY OF PARENT–CHILD RELATIONSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Present study has explored the parent child relationship on the 10th class students at chandauli district with 200 samples which were selected randomly. The standardize tool has been used for data collection and for analysis ‘t’ test was used findings were the parent – child relationship is not affective on the behalf of and localities.

Keywords: Parent – child relationship

INTRODUCTION

The parent’s family relationships and home atmosphere have a direct relationship with the child’s educational attainment. The family relationships and the behaviour of family members also contribute to the child’s achievements. Strained relationships and improper behavior not only disturb the harmony of atmosphere at home but also create many emotional and social problems.

In homes where the parents are divorced or the child has a stepfather or stepmother or where the parental attitudes are either too harsh or too indulgent or where there are unusual conflicts and quarrels, the child’s psychological and social needs are not satisfied. In this kind of environment, the child neither feels secure, nor gets enough love, affection and guidance from his parents and hence become educationally sub-normal.

Parental attitude towards children also affects the course of their personality development. If the general attitude of the parents is affectionate and balanced, children feel secure and happy and they develop into cheerful and adjusted personalities.

On the contrary if parents adopt unhealthy and unwholesome attitudes towards children their personality development is liable to be affected very adversely.

Two of such wrong parental attitudes which prove personality spoilers are – parental negligence and parental over-protection.

The role played by love and affection in the development of personality can’t be over emphasized. Affection is the positive emotion towards parents, pets, objects etc. A child who gets plenty of love and affection has better opportunities of becoming a good mixer and a socially efficient person on the contrary – an unfortunate child who is denied the blessings of love and affection during infancy and childhood finds it rather difficult to adjust to other children and adults around him.

A child is a natural object of love and affection within a family. Given a proper dose of parental affection he feels quite, secure and happy. A denial of this privilege leads to a number of serious personality problems. Love and affection however, are not to be merely passively received by the child from his parents. The effect of the family on the development of a child’s personality can’t be exaggerated. The parents induct him in to the rhythm of the demands of the adult world. The child is
immensely influenced by the personality trail of his parents at all levels. Right from early infancy to adolescence and even till death.

A peaceful and loving atmosphere results in children being orderly peace loving and very affectionate. Without undue strain they develop in mature and pleasant personalities.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

In the context of normal development, the parent-child relationship plays a critical role in the child’s emergent behavioural and emotional regulation.

Recent research integrating neurobiology and attachment suggests that the child brain develops in response to regulating social interactions with a caregiver, engaging in a circular feedback system of increasingly complex interactions.

A supportive parent-child relationship that fails to meet the child’s need may place the child at risk for developmental delays, emotional disregulation, behaviour problems, and psychopathology later in life.

It would be most native to conclude that parental variables are always the antecedent conditions in the parent-child relationship. Parents are themselves influenced by the developing behaviour characteristics of their children.

Parents-influence their children, children influence their parents, and these influences their parents, and these influences may change substantially with the passage of time.

Parent-Child Relationship

The parent-child relationship consists of a combination of behaviours, feelings and expectations that are unique to a particular parent and a particular child. The relationship involves the full extents of a child’s development.

REVIEWS

1. Moore¹ (2008) – Got the finding that most parents reported close bonds with children.
3. Khan³ (2012)- His finding is - Parental deprivation is an antecedent condition for personality development. This was demonstrated in the case of denotified tribes using stratified duster sampling.
4. Sandhu⁴ (2014) – Parental acceptance and rejection have a significant relation with personality of children.
5. Agarwal⁵ (2016) – Controversial conclusions were drawn on the problem in another investigation.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study and compare the parent-child relationship of rural and urban boys.
2. To study and compare the parent-child relationship of rural and urban girls.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant difference between the parent-child relationship of rural and urban boys.
2. There is no significant difference between the parent-child relationship of rural and urban girls.

METHODOLOGY
Method
To study the effect of parent-child relationship on children’s personality, the “Expost facto” method of research has used.

An Expost facto research is one in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect which is already occurred to its probable cause. The researchers conducted the study after the events have occurred. The effect becomes the dependable variable and the probable causes become the independent variable.

Here, in present study – the dependable variable is – children’s personality whereas the independent variable is parent-child relationship.

Expost facto research is also known as casual comparative research. Expost facto research method is very much different from the experimental research as in experimental research the researcher has direct control over the independent variable to manipulate the variables. But the expost facto research lacks the direct control over independent variables.

Expost facto method is considered to be very important in behavioural researches where many variables are not manipulable to experimental inquiry. It is a popular method of research for educational and sociological problems.

Population
For the present research, the population was the students of class-10 from recognized institutes of Chandauli district of U.P.

Sample
The sample of this study consists of class 10th students of recognized institutes of Chandauli district of U.P. In all 200 subjects was participated in the study. Students for this research will be selected through random sampling technique through Lottery system.

Tool
Parent-Child Relationship Scale – By Dr. NaliniRao:

The present scale adopted from the revised Roe Seigalman Parent-Child Relationship Questionnaire measures characteristics behaviour of parents as experienced by their children. The theoretical importance of the child’s perception of the parent’s behaviour for understanding socio-psychological personal development has been emphasized by a number of social scientists. Their main focus is on the issue that it is the subject who interprets the interaction between himself and his parent who is pertinent and for him, it is own definition of the situation that is significant. It is also observed that the parental behaviour affects the child’s ego development only to the extent and in the form in which he perceives it.

Analysis and interpretation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Difference of Standard Error two in means</th>
<th>CR Values</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Boys</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41.34</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>5.302</td>
<td>1.314</td>
<td>1.004</td>
<td>No significant difference at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Boys</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40.02</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is clear from table 1 that the mean of rural boys is 41.34 and the mean of urban boys is 40.02. Calculated CR value is 1.004 which is not significant at 0.05 level. So, it is clear that there is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of rural and urban boys.

So the first Null Hypothesis of research problem “There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of rural and urban boys” is accepted at 0.05 confidence level.

Table: 2 Differences between Parent Child Relationship of Rural Girls and Urban Girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Difference of Standard Error two in means</th>
<th>CR Values</th>
<th>Significance Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39.42</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>No significant difference at 0.05 level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40.26</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is clear from table 2 that the mean of rural girls is 39.42 and the mean of urban girls is 40.26. Calculated CR value is 0.56 which is not significant at 0.05 level. So, it is clear that there is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of rural and urban girls.

So the first Null Hypothesis of research problem “There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of rural and urban girls” is accepted at 0.05 confidence level.

CONCLUSION

Every action surely has some result. This result presents conclusion. This research has been also performed to get some conclusion. So, the results got after the analysis of data obtained through the research are as follows:

a) The first objective of this research study was-
“To study and compare the parent-child relationship of rural and urban boys.”

The CR Values obtained through the analysis of data is less than the CR value of statistical table. The conclusion obtained is that there is no significant difference between the parent-child relationship of rural and urban boys.

b) The second objective of this research study was-
“To study and compare the parent-child relationship of rural and urban girls.”

The CR Values obtained through the analysis of data is less than the CR value of statistical table. The conclusion obtained is that there is no significant difference between the parent-child relationship of rural and urban girls.

REFERENCES

10. Tiwari, Govind, “Parent-Child Relationship”.