



## **Parent-Child Relationship in relation to social maturity of adolescent children of working and non-working mothers**

**Suprerna Khanna**

Senior Lecturer, B.C.M. College of Education, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

### **Abstract**

The objective of the present study the relationship between social maturity and parent child relationship of adolescent children of working and non-working mothers. 200 adolescent children (100 male and 100female) were randomly selected for the study from private and government schools. Nalini Rao's Parent-child Relationship Scale (PCRS) and social maturity scale were used for study. The results revealed no significant relationship in dimensions 'Symbolic Punishment', 'Indifferent', 'Symbolic Reward' and Object Reward; of Parent-Child Relationship and Social Maturity of the adolescents of working women but significant relationship for the dimensions 'Protecting', 'Rejecting', 'Object Punishment', 'Demanding', 'Loving' and 'Neglecting' and social maturity for adolescent children of working mothers. The study revealed no significant relationship for the dimensions 'Protecting', 'Symbolic Punishment', 'Rejecting', 'Object Punishment', 'Indifferent', 'Symbolic Reward', Object Reward; and Social Maturity of the adolescents of non-working women but significant relationship for the dimensions 'Demanding', 'Loving' and 'Neglecting'.

**Keywords:** social maturity, parent child relationship, Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Rejecting, Object Punishment, Indifferent', 'Symbolic Reward' Object Reward; 'Demanding', 'Loving' 'Neglecting'

### **Introduction**

It is universally known that every human being is a product of his heredity and environment, and parents are the sources of both especially during the critical periods of growth and development. Heredity provides developmental potentials and parental actions and reactions provide opportunities as well as resources for actualization and development of genetic potentials. Proper development or developmental aberrations are primarily determined by parental expertise, skills, attitudes and behaviour. Proper and efficient upbringing of a child is a highly complex task. However, it is paradoxical that in our country at the macro-level this complexity is neither fully realized nor even appreciated by most of the educated Indians. The paradox is that for the job of primary or nursery school teachers formal training is considered mandatory, but for becoming efficient parents no training in parenting is required nor provided for. Parents in this country bring-up their children on the basis of their own childhood experiences, folklore wisdom and close observation of other parents. 'Parenting' is intrinsically a matter of cultural construction and very much a part and parcel of the complex social which groups of people inhabit. It engages a relatively prolonged phase of adult, human life. The Oxford English Dictionary (1996) defines parenting as 'The single-minded, unconditional desire to provide a loving, caring home' (p. 1521). As an art of creating an environment for children parenting allows them to grow into wholesome and healthy adults. Thus, parents have an enormous responsibility to provide for all the basic needs of children who during early years are totally dependent on them. In essence parenting is the recognition by each individual of his or her responsibility to protect, care for, and nurture the young.

Dictionary of Education (1989) defines 'Social Maturity as

a state of development in which the attitudes, understandings, feelings and skills of the individual with respect to human relationships, social tools and social institutions are those which tend to be typical of the adult. This stage is being characterized in most cultures, by the capacity for the heterosexual love and by a relatively high degree of self-control, social interest and altruism.' Thus, Social Maturity implies well developed social awareness, deep and clear understanding of the social heritage, appreciation of it, the values of social customs, manners and social behavior about the rights of others and his own responsibilities as a member of social group. Socially mature person develops pattern of behavior, habits, attitudes, manners and skills which help him to adjust well into group living and contribute to the welfare of the group.

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To study different dimensions of parent-child relationship of adolescent children of working and non-working women.
- To study social maturity of the adolescent children of working and non-working women.
- To explore relationship between different dimensions of parent-child relationship and social maturity of the adolescent children of working and non-working women.

### **Hypothesis of the Study**

- There exists no significant difference in the parent-child relationship of the adolescent children of working and non-working women.
- There exists no significant difference in social maturity of the adolescent children of working and non-working women.

- There exists no significant relationship between parent-child relationship and social maturity of the adolescent children of working and non-working women.

**Tools Used**

Social Maturity Scale & Parent-Child Relationship Scale- Nalini Rao 1971

**Analysis and Interpretation**

**Table 1:** Significance of difference in different dimensions of Parent-child Relationship among working and non-working women (N=200)

PCR	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	SEd	t-value
D-1					
Working	78.16	9.12			
Non-Working	76.84	9.24	1.32	1.30	1.02
D-2					
Working	57.81	11.11			
Non-Working	59.05	10.40	-1.24	1.52	0.82
D-3					
Working	42.79	10.13			
Non-Working	40.32	11.07	2.47	1.50	1.65*
D-4					
Working	48.39	12.16			
Non-Working	48.55	14.25	-0.16	1.87	0.09
D-5					
Working	66.89	8.90			
Non-Working	68.13	10.79	-1.24	1.40	0.89
D-6					
Working	52.51	8.88			
Non-Working	52.72	9.40	-0.21	1.29	0.16
D-7					
Working	81.14	10.48			
Non-Working	76.47	11.98	4.67	1.59	2.94***
D-8					
Working	81.88	8.73			
Non-Working	76.60	10.49	5.28	1.36	3.88***
D-9					
Working	63.48	11.45			
Non-Working	63.90	13.71	-0.42	1.79	-0.23
D-10					
Working	49.85	10.56			
Non-Working	47.89	10.21	1.96	1.47	1.33

\*\*\*: Significant at 0.01 level

\*\*: Significant at 0.05 level

Hence, the hypothesis that there exists no significant difference in the different dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship of the adolescent children of working and non-working women is not rejected for the dimensions ‘Protecting’, ‘Symbolic Punishment’, ‘Rejecting’, ‘Object Punishment’, ‘Demanding’, ‘Indifferent’, ‘Object Reward’ and ‘Neglecting’ but our hypothesis that there exists no

significant difference in the different dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship of the adolescent children of working and non-working women is rejected for the dimensions ‘Symbolic Reward’ and ‘Loving’ since there is significant difference in the dimensions ‘Symbolic Reward’ and ‘Loving’ of Parent-Child Relationship of the adolescent children of working and non-working women.

**Table 2:** Significance of difference in Social Maturity among working and non-working women (N=200)

Social Maturity	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	SE d	t-value
Working	235.87	19.27	0.52	2.38	0.22
Non-Working	235.35	13.89			

\*\*\*: Significant at 0.01 level

\*\*: Significant at 0.05 level

No asterik Non-significant

The mean value of Social Maturity of Working Women is 235.87 and that of non-working women is 13.89. The calculated t-value is 0.22 which is not significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence the hypothesis that there exists no significant

difference in social maturity of working and non-working women is not rejected.

Degrees of freedom = 98(adolescents of working women)  
= 98 (adolescents of non-working women)

**Table 3:** Significance of coefficient of correlation between different dimensions of Parent-Child relationship and Social Maturity among working women

Parent Child Relation	Mean	SD	R-value
PRO	78.16	9.12	0.237**
SP	57.81	11.11	-0.138
REJ	42.79	10.13	-0.258***
OP	48.39	12.16	-0.228**
DEM	66.89	8.90	-0.202**
IND	52.51	8.88	-0.007
SR	81.14	10.48	0.127
LOV	81.88	8.73	0.265***
OR	63.48	11.45	-0.007
NEG	49.85	10.56	-0.399***

Hence, the hypothesis that there exists no significant relationship in different dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship and Social Maturity of the adolescents of working women is not rejected for the dimensions ‘Symbolic Punishment’, ‘Indifferent’, ‘Symbolic Reward’ and Object Reward; but the hypothesis that there exists no significant relationship in different dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship and Social Maturity of the adolescents of working women is rejected for the dimensions ‘Protecting’, ‘Rejecting’, ‘Object Punishment’, ‘Demanding’, ‘Loving’ and ‘Neglecting’.

**Table 4:** Significance of coefficient of correlation between different dimensions of Parent-Child relationship and Social Maturity among non-working women

Parent Child Relation	Mean	SD	R-value
PRO	76.84	9.24	-0.070
SP	59.05	10.40	-0.186*
REJ	40.32	11.07	0.060
OP	48.55	14.25	-0.022
DEM	68.13	10.79	-0.213**
IND	52.72	9.41	-0.810
SR	76.47	11.98	-0.840
LOV	76.60	10.49	0.204**
OR	63.90	13.71	0.161
NEG	47.89	10.21	-0.349***

The hypothesis that there exists no significant relationship in different dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship and Social Maturity of the adolescents of non-working women is not rejected for the dimensions ‘Protecting’, ‘Symbolic Punishment’, ‘Rejecting’, ‘Object Punishment’, ‘Indifferent’, ‘Symbolic Reward’ and Object Reward; but the hypothesis that there exists no significant relationship in different dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship and Social Maturity of the adolescents of non-working women is rejected for the dimensions ‘Demanding’, ‘Loving’ and ‘Neglecting’.

**References**

1. Aneja, Kaur. ‘Parent-child relationship in the opinion of adolescent Boys and girls’, Prachi Journal of Psychological Dimensions, 12, 111-116, 6th survey of educational research, 1993-2000, 2.
2. Collins *et al.* Contemporary research on parenting, American psychological research. 2000; 55(2):2-8-232.
3. Gopi. ‘An investigation in social maturity of high school Students’, The Indian journal of psychology. 1960, 35(2).

4. Kaur P. ‘Social Maturity a resultant effect of Parent-Child Relationship’ an unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation, Panjab University, 2001.
5. Mulia RD. ‘A comparative study of social maturity of higher secondary students in the context of pupils’ sex, stream or IQ’; Journal of Education and psychology. 5th survey volume II. 1991; 48(3-4):144-155.
6. Rao N. ‘A study of socio-psychological correlates of social development of high school children in grades VIII, IX and X in some high schools of Bangalore city’, Ph.D. (Edu.), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 1978.
7. Aggarwal VK. ‘Social Maturity of adolescents in relation to cognitive and non-cognitive variables’, Ph.D. Thesis, Panjab University, Chandigarh, 2007.
8. <http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/2203745>
9. <http://www.useducation.us/parents>
10. <http://www.quote garden.com/mothers.html>
11. <http://www.quote garden.com/parents.html>