



Volume: 2, Issue: 10, 225-226
Oct 2015
www.allsubjectjournal.com
e-ISSN: 2349-4182
p-ISSN: 2349-5979
Impact Factor: 5.742

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Examining Parent Child Relationship of Adolescents Girls at Jaipur City; Rajasthan (India)

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Abstract

In spite of changing emphases in the modern family, young people are still strongly influenced by their parents. The present study is done to find out the Parent Child Relationship in high school adolescent girls. The sample for the investigation consisted of 60 adolescent girls studying in 9th and 10th class. The sample was taken from Lai C.M. Public school of Jaipur city; Rajasthan (India). Standardized tool was used to measure the variable; Parent child relationship scale (PCRS) developed by Nalini Rao (1989). The data collected for the present study were coded, and quantitative assessment was attempted. The results of the study revealed that, on parent child relationship dimensions fathers were more close to their children comparatively their mothers. The results indicates that mothers and fathers were almost equally protective, demanding and give equal symbolic rewards and object rewards towards their children. On the other hand mothers were more rejecting, neglecting, and indifferent, and give more of object punishment as compared to fathers. It was interesting to note that father had leading scores on the dimensions of love and care. It is evident that both father and mother played equally important role in the lives of their children.

Keywords: Adolescent Girls and Parent Child Relationship.

1. Introduction

The term adolescent is derived from the Latin word “adolescere” which literally means “to grow” or “to grow to maturity”. It is a period when children become physically, psychologically, emotionally as well as socially matured. Adolescent is the second highly critical phase of life after infancy when the child requires parental support at a greater extent. In infancy the physical support and assistance was needed while in adolescence psychological support in much demand. Early adolescence marks an important turning point in the parent-child relationship. As the child enters adolescence, the biological, cognitive, and emotional changes of the period spark transformations in the parent-child relationship. In many families, the transition into adolescence coincides with the parent's transition into mid-life, and this, too, may introduce additional challenges into the family system that spill over into the parent-child relationship. Parent child relationship is the important issue of adolescent's life. They play an important role in shaping the personality.

2. Objective of the study

- To assess different dimensions of parent child relationship of 60 high school adolescents girls.

3. Methodology

3.1 Statement of the problem

The present study aims at finding Parent Child Relationship in age group of 13 to 15 years adolescent girls in high school setting. Major focus of the present research work is to study the various dimensions of parent child relationship; namely protecting, in different symbolic reward, symbolic punishment, demanding, loving, object reward and neglecting.

3.2 Locale of the study

The Study was conducted in the Lai. C. M. Vidhyapeeth school of Jaipur city; Rajasthan (India).

3.3 Sample and its selection

For the purpose of present study a group of 60 adolescent girls studying in 9th and 10th standard were selected. In the next step, background information were collected from the respondents. Multistage random sampling technique were used for data collection.

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3.4 Description of tools

One standardized tool that is Parent Child Relationship developed by Dr. Nalini Rao (1989) and one self-made background profile were used for the study.

3.5 Statistical analysis

The data on the entire subject were compiled and transcribed on a master sheet. All the necessary calculations were done and then the data was analysed statistically. The data collected for the present study were coded, and quantitative assessment was attempted.

4. Result and discussions

Results show that the descriptions statistics of the variable parent child relationship under study by analysing their means and standard deviations.

Table: Mean value and standard deviation of respondents on parent child relationship

s.no.	Dimensions (subscales)	Father		Mother	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
1.	Protecting	39.00	4.92	39.48	4.82
2.	Symbolic punishment	28.80	5.63	31.65	5.72
3.	Rejecting	19.68	5.18	22.81	5.24
4.	Object punishment	21.31	5.48	25.25	5.72
5.	Demanding	33.48	6.49	33.65	4.92
6.	Indifferent	26.41	4.64	27.43	4.45
7.	Symbolic Reward	36.88	6.45	36.46	6.15
8.	Loving	38.41	6.85	37.15	5.18
9.	Object Reward	31.55	7.33	31.01	6.26
10.	Neglecting	22.88	4.97	24.41	5.67

The data of the table depicts that statistics of Parent child relationship received on 60 adolescent girls. This table indicates the comparative data between girls and their mothers, and their fathers. According to adolescent girls, mothers and fathers were almost equally protecting, demanding and give equal symbolic rewards and object rewards. Both parents had equal defending attitude overtly expressed in the act of guarding and sheltering. The expression of authority, claim & over all control over the child was observed by both parents. Both the parents give equal symbolic expression of appreciation for emotional psychological security of the child as against physical, tangible, concert action of warmth.

At the same time these girls were mindful of opinion that fathers were more loving than mothers. It is clear from their mean scores (in table), which show that fathers scores were 38.31 whereas of mothers it were 37.15. It means fathers were higher in expression of fondness, devoted attachment and amiableness.

On the other hand mothers had leading scores in the dimensions of symbolic punishment, rejection, object punishment, indifference and neglecting, which is clear from scores of s. no. 2,3,4,6 &10 of the table.

The data revealed that mothers had more expression of unconcerned, apathetic, passive behaviour. And a careless treatment, deliberate disregard towards girls than their fathers. They also showed their temporary annoyance and also rejecting behaviour sometimes.

The above data supported by the study – Brook-Gunn & Zahay (1989);, Steinberg (1988), evaluated that conflicts between girls and their mothers also heighten once girls reach puberty.

5. Conclusion

Adolescence is a phase separate from both early childhood and adulthood. It is a transitional period that requires special attention and protection. Teenagers can also experience highs and lows through changes in their lives, both emotionally and physically. For the betterment of the society, we need to support the adolescents' because they are future health, demographic and economic force of the society. Parenting teenagers can be an enjoyable experience with a little bit of preparation. The results indicates that mothers and fathers were almost equally protective, demanding and give equal symbolic rewards and object rewards towards their children. Today, they have come to agree that fathers play a unique and crucial role in nurturing and guiding children's development. As their children grow, fathers take on added roles of guiding their children's intellectual and social development. Thus we can say parents are supportive and both father and mother played equally important role in the lives of their children.

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