

RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTING AND ADJUSTMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Parent's attitudes play a major role in fostering or hindering their children development. Among the parents attitude, Parental behaviour is one of the vital factor in the development of child. Objective of this paper is to find out relationship between parental behaviour and adjustment of students. Study was done on 100 students of class IX of Ghaziabad city. Children's perception of parenting scale by Anand Pyari and R.K.Kalra and Adjustment inventory by Sinha and Singh were used. It was found that democratic, autocratic, rejecting, over-demanding type of Parenting is significantly related with adjustment.

Introduction

The bringing up of children is a permanent need of all societies and the particular way in which it is done is a cultural pattern of that society. The society of the child begins with his family which defines the context in which a child receives his early socialization.

Parents play an important role in helping children to adjust to various problems. Parents are more likely to be models in important matters (Newman, Larsen and Prescott). Parent's attitudes play a major role in fostering or hindering their children development. Among the parents attitude, Parental Behaviour is one of the vital factor in the development of child. Parental behaviour refers to the treatment originating from parents towards the child with a view to enhance the possibilities of future occurrences of good behaviour by care, concern, approval and guidance. Most of the children feel close and positive about their parents and seek their parent's approval.

Parental acceptance or rejections are especially vital factors in child's adjustment. It is difficult to estimate the effect of parental behaviour on children's

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adjustment. At secondary level, children have more adjustment problems as it is a transition phase from childhood to adulthood. Frequently, adjustment has been defined as conformity to group standards. Those who do not conform may often be considered maladjusted. Human adjustment is multi dimensional and hence it involves educational, social, physical and emotional problems.

Children at secondary level face many adjustment problems. It is the responsibility of the parents to deal with them properly. A child, who is rejected by the parents become aggressive, can not adjust in the social group and sometimes indulges in anti-social behaviour. Children need to feel secure. Parents have to be more egalitarian with their children. Children have tremendous energy; parents should channelize their energy in constructive work.

Parents can help in the rapid economic growth of the country as children with high good adjustment are important factors in the growth of the society.

Statement of the Problem: - The present work is Correlation study Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of students.

Definitions of Specific Terms

Parental Behaviour

Rossi defined the term as "when father or mother approve or disapprove of any activity related to education or revoke any hurdle felt by the student in the process or guide him the right or wrong. This entire spectrum activity comes within the purview of parental behaviour.

Adjustment

According to Shaffer "Adjustment is a process by which a living organism maintains a balance between his needs and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of needs."

Objectives

1. To determine the Children's perception of parenting of school children.
2. To determine the Adjustment of school children.
3. To find Relationship of Children's perception of parenting and Adjustment of school children.

Hypothesis

1. There exists no relationship between Parental Behaviour and adjustment of school children.

Following sub-hypotheses were formed to calculate the result:-

1. To study the relationship between Democratic Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of school children.
2. To study the relationship between Autocratic Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of school children.
3. To study the relationship between Accepting Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of school children.
4. To study the relationship between Rejecting Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of school children.
5. To study the relationship between over-protecting Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of school children.
6. To study the relationship between over-demanding Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of school children.

Sample

Population of the study will constitute the students studying in IX class of Ghaziabad schools. Approximately 100 students were selected by using stratified random technique from the population.

Tool

The following tools will be applied in the study:

1. Children's perception of parenting scale by Anand Pyari and Raj Kumari Kalra was applied to measure Children's perception of parenting style..
2. Adjustment Inventory for school children by A.K.P.Sinha and R.P. Singh was applied to measure emotional, social and educational adjustment of the school children.

Procedure

The Researcher administered both two tools. Instructions were given according to manuals of tests. Scoring was done by scoring methods given in the manuals.

Statistical Technique

In this study coefficient of co-relation is used to find out co-relation between Children's perception of parenting and adjustment of students.

Result and Discussions

Table No.1 shows six areas Perception of Children toward parenting style.

| S.No. | AREA | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | DEMOCRATIC | 10% |
| 2 | AUTOCRATIC | 14.5% |
| 3 | ACCEPTING | 62% |
| 4 | REJECTING | 2% |
| 5 | OVER-PROTECTING | 3.5% |
| 6 | OVER-DEMANDING | 8% |

It was found that only 10% children's perception of parenting is democratic type. 14.5% children have perception of parenting autocratic type. 62% of children have perception about their parents accepting type and their parent's style of while 2% reject it. 3.5% of children find their parents style as over-protecting and 8% say that their parents are over-demanding.

Table No.2 shows Adjustment of Children toward parenting style.

| S.No. | DISCRIPTION | PERCENTAGE |
|-------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | GOOD | 26.5% |
| 2 | AVERAGE | 45% |
| 3 | BELOW AVERAGE | 28.5% |

It was found that 26.5% of the total sample of higher secondary students has good adjustment. 45% shows average adjustment and 28.5% of students show below average adjustment.

Table No.3 shows Co-efficient of co-relationship with perception of parenting and adjustment.

| S.No. | AREAS OF PARENTING | CO-RELATION WITH ADJUSTMENT | LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | DEMOCRATIC | 0.166 | Significant |
| 2 | AUTOCRATIC | 0.141 | Significant |
| 3 | ACCEPTING | 0.021 | Not significant |
| 4 | REJECTING | 0.386 | Significant |
| 5 | OVER-PROTECTING | 0.071 | Not significant |
| 6 | OVER-DEMANDING | 0.084 | Significant |

- The coefficient co-relation of between democratic parental style and adjustment of students is 0.166. The value is significant at .01 level of probability according to table. Thus it can be inferred there exist significant co-relation between two variables. Thus null hypothesis no.1.1 is accepted.
- The coefficient co-relation of between autocratic parental style and adjustment of students is 0.141. The value is significant at .01 level of probability according to table. Thus it can be inferred there exist significant co-relation between two variables. Thus null hypothesis no.1.2 is accepted.
- The coefficient co-relation of between accepting parental style and adjustment of students is 0.021. The value is not significant at .01 level of probability according to table. It indicates that these two variables were not co-related with each other. Thus hypothesis no.1.3 is rejected.
- The coefficient co-relation of between rejecting parental style and adjustment of students is 0.386. The value is significant at .01 level of probability according to table. Thus it can be inferred there exist significant co-relation between two variables. Thus null hypothesis no.1.4 is accepted.
- The coefficient co-relation of between over-protecting parental style and adjustment of students is 0.071. This value is not significant at .01 level of probability according to table. It indicates that these two variables were not co-related with each other. Thus hypothesis no.1.5 is rejected.
- The coefficient co-relation of between over-demanding parental style and adjustment of students is 0.084. The value is significant at .01 level of probability according to table. Thus it can be inferred there exist significant co-relation between two variables. Thus null hypothesis no.1.6 is accepted.

Conclusions

It was found that democratic parenting is related with adjustment. Autocratic parenting is related with adjustment. Accepting parenting is not related with adjustment. Rejecting parenting is related with adjustment. Over-protecting parenting is not related with adjustment. Over-demanding parenting is related with adjustment.

On the bases of results and finding it can be concluded that some dimensions of parental behaviour i.e. democratic, autocratic, rejecting and over-demanding type of parenting are related with adjustment. It can be concluded that with love and affection and with right type of parenting behaviour we can improve the adjustment of our children.

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