

**A Study Of The Parent-Child Relationship Level Among Adolescent Girls:A Cast Based Study****Dr. Seema Gupta****Associate Professor****Department Of Psychology****Gokul Das Hindu Girls College****Moradabad****(Received:26August2020/Revised:10September2020/Accepted:16September2020/Published:26September2020)****Abstract**

Psychologists have given much importance to the influence of parents on the development of children personality. A child depends greatly on his family for the development of his personality.

Parents after transmit their own prejudices, rules and views to their children. Girls child have more family suggestibility than boys and they always like in the great influence of parents several studies on caste prejudice, caste consciousness are laid down.

Thus in this study we will compare the parent-child relationship of adolescent girls on the basis of their caste. Taking this consideration this study was planned. The aim of the study is find out the level of parent-child relations among Hindu and Muslim adolescent girls. A sample of 100 girls of late adolescent period (aged 16 to 20/21) was randomly selected from two important caste, i.e., Hindu and Muslim and Family relationship inventory (FRI) developed by Dr. G.P. Sherry and Dr. J.C. Sinha (Agra) was used. The result denote that caste does not play any vital role in generating parent- child relationship. We can assume that caste and culture is not responsible for parent-child relationship.

**Introduction**

The foundation of caste beliefs and faiths is laid down along with socialization. The child on account of his natural instinct of imitation develops caste belief from his parents or some member of his family. On the basis of the imitation the subject and the nature of his caste beliefs are determines. In this determination of subject and nature of faith the direct and indirect conduct of parents has an important place.

When the individual is controlled by caste organizations, he is controlled by the caste punishment that he would get one his children would get either while living

or after death. Thus, their entire behaviour pattern is determined and controlled by the caste/religious and moral values. Parents after transmit their own prejudices, rules and views to their children. Girls child have more family suggestibility than boys and they always like in the great influence of parents several studies on caste prejudice, caste consciousness are laid down.

Early family life, attachment, child rearing practices, behaviour of parents are some of the important factors responsible for personality development. If parents neglect and reject the child he feels helpless, miserable, develops a sense of insecurity and breach of trust. The opposite of its brings security, develops an attitude of basic trust.

Psychologists have given much importance to the influence of parents on the development of personality children. A child depends greatly on his family for the development of his personality. According to Lerner and Murphy, the conscious and unconscious expressions of parents directly influence the personality of children.

Lewis, is of the view that the attitude of parents influence the emotional adjustment of the child. The child depends on his parents for all personal matters. So it is natural that they have their influence on the development of personality of the child. Research on family influence has consistently shown that parent child relation is a centre factor in children's social and emotional development (Bretherton, 1985; Wachs and Gruen, 1982). Many studies showed that Parents' behaviour, attitude and family relations strongly affected the adolescence behaviour, because the adolescent becomes a new individual from physical, mental, social and moral points of view and develops many types of interests.

Research on family influence has consistently shown that parent-child relation is a central factor in children's social and emotional development (Bretherton, 1985; Wachs and Gruen, 1982). In essence, children who have good relation with parents show better social adjustment and self esteem development (Demoetal, 1987; Gecas and Sehwalbe, 1986; MacDonald and Parke, 1984).

In fact, adolescence should be regarded as a preparation for a new type of relationship between the young person and the parents based on reciprocal

respect. This sensing on their part is inescapable in the process of growing of adolescents.

Adolescence is a strange period of life. It is like a bridge between childhood and adulthood. Normally adolescence sets in round about the age of 11, 12 or 13. In girls this starts earlier than in boys.

The transitions of adolescence are marked by rapid physical maturation, development of sexual identity, forming of social identity and making occupational choices. Adolescence is not a time of rebellion, crises, crime, or deviance. It is to be thought of as a time of a division making commitment, making place in the society, reflecting on one's strengths and weakness. For this reason adolescents need to seek opportunities and support from adults who are caring.

Thus the family relation has tremendous influence on the behaviour of adolescence, study on parent-child relation has consistently shown that parent-child relationship is significantly related with student's subjective well-being, i.e., mood (especially negative affect) and life satisfaction (S.C.Singh, A.P.Singh, Indian journal of Community Psychology, 2008, 4(1)).

### **Rationale**

Moradabad is a city where Hindus as well as Muslims live in highly equal density. In comparison to Hindu girls, the Muslim girls are more guided by caste/religious action & family orientation to a considerable degree. Also the degree of social liberty and freedom enjoyed by the women of other caste are absent in case of Muslim girls. Thus in this study we will compare the parent-child relationship of adolescent girls on the basis of their caste.

### **Objectives**

To find out the level of parent-child relations among Hindu and Muslim girls.

### **Hypothesis**

There will be a significant difference between the level of parent-child relations of Hindu and Muslim adolescent girls.

### **Method**

#### **Sample**

A sample of 100 girls of late adolescent period (aged 16 to 20/21) was randomly selected from two important caste, i.e., Hindu and Muslim.

**Measures**

Family relationship inventory (FRI) developed by Dr. G.P. Sherry and Dr. J.C. Sinha (Agra) for school and college going student is well to determine the individuals who feel emotionally accepted, over protected or rejected by their parents. Inventory contains 150 items classified into above three patterns of mother and father separately.

**Result and Discussion**

To find out parent-child relation of adolescent girls on their bases of their caste has been taken into consideration. To find out level of significance, the mean SD and t value have been worked out and the results have been tabulated.

**Table-1**  
**Parent-Child Relationship Of Hindus And Muslim Adolescent Girls**

Patterns	Hindu Girls N=50		Muslim Girls N=50		T Value	Level of Significance at .05
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Acceptance	32.4	3.62	34.8	4.26	.833	In Significant
Concentration	24.2	6.31	22.0	4.19	.513	In Significant
Avoidance	13.4	9.43	14.2	11.24	.0043	In Significant
Total	23.33	----	23.66	---	.095	In Significant

A perusal of the mean values shows the adolescent Muslim girls surpass the Hindu girls with respect to acceptance, and avoidance pattern and total FRI. While Hindu adolescent girls exceed Muslim girls as far as concentration pattern of FRI. A close observation of result presented in above table reveals that when the two groups of adolescent girls were compared on child related and there patterns the value is insignificant.

**Conclusion**

Each caste has its own particular environment and the children nurtured in it have its inevitable impact on them but here the result denote that caste does not play any vital role in generating parent- child relationship. We can assume that caste and culture is not responsible for parent-child relationship.

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