

EFFECT OF PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP ON ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENTS

Mrs. Vibha Arora

Research Scholar

Department of Psychology

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University

rarora015@gmail.com

Abstract:

The study is aimed at finding the effect of parent – child relationship on adjustment of adolescents. Of the many different types of relationships people form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important. As the child enters adolescence, biological, cognitive, and emotional changes transform the parent-child relationship. The present study conducted on 1000 adolescents from ages 13 to 18 years studying in various schools of Nagpur City. It can be concluded from the results that, types of parenting have a greater influence on adjustment of adolescents.

Key words: Parent-Child Relationship, adjustment, adolescents

1.0 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. This relationship has a deep effect on the development of self-concept of adolescent children. While all periods in life span are important, some are more important than others because of their immediate effect on attitudes and behaviour. Of the many different relationships people form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important.

Adjustment

L. S. Shaffer defined “Adjustment is the process by which living organism maintain a balance between its need and the circumstances that influence the satisfaction of these needs.”

So, adjustment is a process that takes us to lead a happy and well contented life. Adjustment helps us in keeping balance between our needs and the capacity to meet those needs. Adjustment persuades us to change our way to life according to the demand of the situation. Adjustment gives us strength and ability to bring desirable changes in the condition of our environment.

1.1 Adolescents

World Health Organisation (WHO) considers "adolescence" as the period between 10 to 19 years of age, which generally encompasses the time from the onset of puberty to legal age of majority. However, in general terms, it is considered a time of transition from childhood to adulthood, during which young people experience changes following puberty, but do not immediately assume the roles, privileges and responsibilities of adulthood. The nature of adolescence varies tremendously by age, sex, marital status, class, region and cultural context.

2.0 Objectives of the study:

Keeping aim of the study in mind, the following objectives are framed.

To investigate the effect of ten dimensions of parent-child relationship namely; Symbolic Reward, Loving, Object Reward, Symbolic Punishment, Object Punishment, Rejecting, Neglecting, Protecting, Demanding and Indifferent parent –child relationship on the five dimensions of adjustment of adolescents i.e. home, health, social, emotional, school adjustment of adolescents.

3.0 Hypothesis of the study:

- Symbolic Reward, Loving and Object Reward types of parent child relationship will have significantly favorable impact on home, health, social, emotional and school adjustment of adolescents.
- Symbolic Punishment, Object Punishment, Rejecting and Neglecting, types of parent-child relationship will have unfavorable effect on home, health, social, emotional and school adjustment of adolescents.
- Protecting, demanding and indifferent types of parent child relationship will have adverse effect on home, health, social, emotional and school adjustment of adolescents.

4.0 Sample of the study

At initial stage, a total of 1000 subjects were selected; using purposive random sampling technique; from various schools situated in the periphery of Nagpur City. The age of the subjects was ranges from 13 to 18 years. In each category, 25 subjects were incorporate as a potential sample. Thus, the final sample of the study consisted of 250 respondents.

5.0 Tools used

The following tools were used for the collection of data:

Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS): The scale is constructed and developed by Dr. Nalini Rao.

High School Adjustment Inventory (HSAD): This inventory is developed and constructed by A.K. Singh & A. Sen Gupta.

6.0 Statistical Techniques

Various statistical techniques, like-mean, SD, t-test, ANOVA and Tukey's HSD, Test were applied on the collected data.

7.0 Analysis and Interpretation of Results

The data analyzed and interpreted separately for each of the item and objectives.

Table No. 1 Showing summary of One Way ANOVA on Home Adjustment

Sources of variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between	2387.30	9	265.25	19.63**
Within	3243.83	240	13.51	
Total	5631.13			

(F=19.63, df=9 & 240, p<.01)

From the above summary table, it can be seen that, the computed value of F (19.63) is much greater than the critical values 0.01 levels of significance respectively. Hence, it is significant and consequently, the hypothesis is accepted.

Table No.2 Showing intergroup mean comparison on Home Adjustment

	SR	LOV	OR	SP	OP	REJ	NEG	PROT	DEM	INDIF
SR	X	4.85**	2.28(NS)	45.42**	48.57**	59.14**	60.00**	44.85**	39.71**	42.00**
LOV		X	2.57(NS)	40.57**	43.71**	54.28**	55.14**	40.00**	34.85**	37.14**
OR			X	43.14**	46.28**	56.85**	57.71**	42.57**	37.42**	39.71**
SP				X	3.14(NS)	13.71**	14.57**	0.57(NS)	5.71**	3.42(NS)

OP					X	10.57**	11.42**	3.71(NS)	8.85**	6.57**
REJ						X	0.85(NS)	14.28**	19.42**	17.14**
NEG							X	15.14**	20.28**	18.00**
PROT								X	5.14*	2.85(NS)
DEM									X	2.28(NS)
INDIF										X

In the above matrix table, significant values at .01 levels are denoted by double star and significant at .05 levels, it is denoted by single star respectively. A non-significant values denoted by 'NS'. For the determination of significant intergroup comparisons a table for 'Studentized Range was consulted. From the table value it is notice that, most of the calculated values exceed both the value required to be significant at .05 and .01 level. (4.47 for 0.05 levels and 5.16 for 0.01 levels) except a very few intergroup comparisons. These comparisons are quite trustworthy and reliable to say that the differences among the group are significant, thus, it strongly supports to the assumption of study.

On emotional adjustment, subjects found differ on mean scores. It was hypothesized that, a significant difference would exist among ten different dimensions of parent child relationship. However, subject belong to symbolic reward, loving and object reward types of parent child relationship would show comparatively better emotional adjustment than that of individual belong to symbolic punishment, object punishment, rejecting neglecting, demanding, protecting and indifferent types of parenting.

Table No. 3 Showing summary of One Way ANOVA on Emotional Adjustment

Sources of variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between	4111.04	9	456.78	36.16
Within	3031.36	240	12.63	
Total	7142.40			

(F=36.16, df=9 & 240, p<.01)

The computed value of F i.e. 36.16 is much higher than the critical values of .01 levels of significance. Hence, it should be taken as quite significant. Consequently, we have to accept the hypothesis; stating that on emotional adjustment subject belong to symbolic reward, loving, and object reward experience better emotional adjustment than other dimensions of parenting.

Table No.4 Showing intergroup means comparison on Emotional Adjustment

	SR	LOV	OR	SP	OP	REJ	NEG	PROT	DEM	INDIF
SR	X	5.42**	1.71(NS)	54.28**	62.57**	66**	80.57**	48.00**	48.00**	50.00**
LOV		X	7.14**	59.71**	68**	71.42**	86.00**	53.42**	53.42**	55.42**
OR			X	52.57**	60.85**	64.28**	78.85**	46.28**	46.28**	48.28**
SP				X	8.28**	11.71**	26.28**	6.28**	6.28**	4.28(NS)
OP					X	3.42(NS)	18.00**	14.57**	14.57**	12.57**
REJ						X	14.57**	18.00**	18.00**	16.00**
NEG							X	32.57**	32.57**	30.57**
PROT								X	00(NS)	0.14(NS)
DEM									X	2.00(NS)
INDIF										X

In the above matrix table, significant values at .01 and .05 levels are denoted by single and double star respectively. A non-significant values denoted by 'NS'. From the obtained result it is notice that, most of the calculated values exceed both the value required to be significant at .05 and .01 level. (4.47 for 0.05 levels and 5.16 for 0.01 levels) except a very few intergroup comparisons. These comparisons are quite trustworthy and reliable to say that the differences among the group are significant, thus, it strongly supports to the assumption of study.

On social adjustment, the subjects found differ from each other. The mean score obtained on ten dimensions of parenting are different. It was assumed that, a group of subjects having symbolic reward, loving and object reward types of parent child relationship would exhibit better social adjustment than other dimensions of parenting such as symbolic punishment, object punishment, rejecting neglecting, demanding, protecting and indifferent types of parenting.

Table No. 5 Showing summary of One Way ANOVA on Social Adjustment

Sources of variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between	3730.09	9	414.45	33.50**
Within	2969	240	12.37	
Total	6699.44			

(F = 33.50, df = 9 and 240, p<.01)

From the computed value of F (33.50) it is observed that, the result is significant at .01 levels. Hence it can be concluded that the treatments of means differ significantly. Consequently, the hypothesis stated in the study is accepted.

Table No.6

Showing intergroup means comparison on Social Adjustment

	SR	LOV	OR	SP	OP	REJ	NEG	PROT	DEM	INDIF
SR	X	9.14**	1.14(NS)	48.85**	56.85**	60.28**	76.00**	43.42**	44.85**	6.76**
LOV		X	10.28**	58.00**	66.00**	69.42**	85.14**	52.57**	54.00**	8.04**
OR			X	47.71**	55.71**	59.14**	74.85**	42.28**	43.71**	47.14**
SP				X	8.00**	11.42**	27.14**	5.42**	4.00(NS)	0.57(NS)
OP					X	3.42(NS)	19.14**	13.42**	12.00**	8.57**
REJ						X	15.71**	16.85**	15.42**	12.00**
NEG							X	32.57**	31.14**	27.71**
PROT								X	1.42(NS)	4.85**
DEM									X	3.42(NS)
INDIF										X

Values presented in the above matrix table denotes that, except a very few one a maximum number of intergroup comparisons are significant. Significant values at .01 and .05 levels are denoted by single and double star respectively. And non-significant values denoted by 'NS'. From the results, it is notice that, most of the calculated values exceed both the value required to be significant at .05 and .01 level. (4.47 for 0.05 levels and 5.16 for 0.01 levels) except a very few intergroup comparisons. These comparisons are quite trustworthy and reliable to say that the differences among the group are significant, thus, it strongly supports to the assumption of study.

On health adjustment, the groups of subjects found differ on mean score. It was assumed that, subjects having symbolic reward, loving and object reward types of parent child relationship would exhibit better health adjustment than other dimensions of parenting such as symbolic punishment, object punishment, rejecting neglecting, demanding, protecting and indifferent types of parenting.

Table No. 7 Showing summary of One Way ANOVA on Health Adjustment

Sources of variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between	2237.46	9	248.60	26.50**
Within	2251.44	240	9.38	
Total	4488.9			

(F=26.50, df= 9 & 240, p<.01)

The computed F value (26.50) is quite significant at the levels of significance; the result being given by the difference between the means is quite significant and real. Hence, hypothesis of the study related to this variable is accepted.

Table No.8 Showing intergroup means comparison on Health Adjustment

	SR	LOV	OR	SP	OP	REJ	NEG	PROT	DEM	INDIF
SR	X	18.66**	11.66**	59.00**	67.33**	69.33**	73.00**	56.66**	52.00**	57.33**
LOV		X	7.00**	40.33**	48.66**	50.66**	54.33**	38.00**	33.33**	38.66**
OR			X	47.33**	55.66**	57.66**	61.33**	45.0088	40.33**	45.66**
SP				X	8.33**	10.33**	14.00**	2.33(NS)	7.00**	1.66(NS)
OP					X	2.00(NS)	5.66**	10.66**	15.33**	10.00**
REJ						X	3.66(NS)	12.66**	17.33**	12.00**
NEG							X	16.33**	21.00**	15.66**
PROT								X	4.66*	0.66(NS)
DEM									X	5.33**
INDIF										X

Values presented in the above matrix table denotes that, except a very few one a maximum number of intergroup comparisons are significant. Significant values at .01 and .05 levels are denoted by single and double star respectively. And non-significant values denoted by 'NS'. From the results, it is notice that, most of the calculated values exceed both the value required to be significant at .05 and .01 level. (4.47 for 0.05 levels and 5.16 for 0.01 levels) except a very few intergroup comparisons. These comparisons are quite trustworthy and reliable to say that the differences among the group are significant, thus, it strongly supports to the assumption of study.

On school adjustment, groups of subject found differ on mean score. Because subjects belong to symbolic reward, loving and object reward types of parent child relationship scored greater mean score than that of symbolic punishment, object punishment, rejecting neglecting, demanding, protecting and indifferent types of parenting.

Table No.9 Showing summary of One Way ANOVA on School Adjustment

Sources of variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between	2662.79	9	295.86	28.20**
Within	2518.07	240	10.49	
Total	5180.86			

(F=28.20, df= 9 & 240, p<.01)

Our computed F value (28.20) is much greater than the critical values required to .01 levels of significance respectively. Thus, we may safely conclude that, the differences among the means score on ten dimensions of parenting cannot be attributed to a chance factor.

Table No. 10 Showing intergroup means comparison on School Adjustment

	SR	LOV	OR	SP	OP	REJ	NEG	PROT	DEM	INDIF
SR	X	6.66**	3.33(NS)	54.66**	63.00**	69.33**	72.66**	56.00**	57.66**	56.00**
LOV		X	3.33(NS)	48.00**	56.33**	62.66**	66.00**	49.33**	51.00**	49.33**
OR			X	51.33**	59.66**	66.00**	69.33**	52.66**	54.33**	52.66**
SP				X	8.33**	14.66**	18.00**	1.33(NS)	3.00(NS)	1.33(NS)
OP					X	6.33**	9.66**	7.00**	5.33**	7.00**
REJ						X	3.33(NS)	13.33**	11.66**	13.33**
NEG							X	16.66**	15.00**	16.66**
PROT								X	1.66(NS)	00(NS)
DEM									X	1.66(NS)
INDIF										X

In the above table, significant values at .01 and .05 levels are denoted by single and double star respectively. And non-significant values denoted by 'NS'. From the results, it is notice that, most of the calculated values exceed both the values required to be significant at .05 and .01 level. (4.47 for 0.05 levels and 5.16 for 0.01 levels) except a very few intergroup comparisons. These comparisons are quite trustworthy and reliable to say that the differences among the group are significant, thus, it strongly supports to the assumption of study.

In the present investigation, the inferences derived so far; provided strong supports to the hypothesis stated in the study. A very few hypothesis left unsatiated. Thus, it can be conclude from the results that, types of parenting have a greater influence on self-concept and adjustment.

8.0 Conclusion

It is evident from the study that there is a significant effect of Parents-Child relations on adjustment of Adolescents. However, subject belong to symbolic reward, loving and object reward types of parent-child relationship would show comparatively better adjustment than that of individual belong to symbolic punishment, object punishment, rejecting neglecting, demanding, protecting and indifferent types of parenting. So, it is important that warm parental relationship reinforces the children to monitor the interpersonal and social adjustment.

9.0 References

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