

# A STUDY ON CHILDREN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEIR PARENTS AND IT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEM

**Anushri Dutta**

Assistant Professor, Panskura Banamali College.

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## **Introduction:-**

Education is a light, which dispels darkness and makes us bright. Most of the educationists have admitted that education is the modification of Behaviour. Behaviour is the mirror of personality. Now – a-days the school going children are facing large number of problems in their day to day life. The education of a child does not begin at school, it begins at home. Home environment plays a vital role in the field of education. Therefore, home is the first school where parents are first teacher of a child. The education of a child starts from parents Love & affection. To develop a child into perfect individual, we should have to do physical, social, emotional & psychological development of child. The personality traits, behavior pattern, attitude of the parents towards their children are some of the inseparable factors that should be considered for the growing up of a child into an individual. Interference in their spontaneous & natural activities makes them annoyed which if continued for a long time may develop negative attitude towards interferes. The researcher from his own experience felt that there may exist some relationship among the parental attitude, parental care and personality traits & behavioural problem of the children. So here the title of the study was - “A STUDY ON CHILDREN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEIR PARENTS AND IT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEM”.

## **OBJECTIVES :-**

- To study the nature of children's attitude to their parents.
- Study the nature extent of Behavioural Problems of secondary school children's.
- To study the relationship between sex and Problems of secondary school students.
- To investigate possible relationship between children's attitude to parents and children's Behavioural Problems.

## **SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE STUDY**

In modern age, the young generation is aimless, restless, frustrated, aggressive and addicted too, in other words they are like a ship without a radar. This condition is probably due to their frustration low adaptive capacities and obviously this state of affairs are seemed to be result some factors, among which parental behaviour with respect to child rearing practice that are not at that right directions important at all.

The young generation is the future and backbone of a nation and if they do not treated properly the future of a country is hopeless. So, it has great need to search an ideal procedure for child rearing practice and its consequences on his personality adjustment. To bring a child to a proper track in future, an educationist must know how and where the different variables are effecting the frustration as well as mental health of a student.

Thus, the study world helps the teacher to realize the problems of their students and to take effective steps for their sound mental health.

The study helps us to understand what is the relation between children's attitude towards their teacher or parents and students behavior with respect to child rearing practice which helps a teacher to take effective steps for their improvement of attitude.

The present investigation would help to know the relation of children's attitude towards their parents and its relationship to their Behavioural Problem It might seem that if there is any relation between these two factors it can be suggested whether there is need of modification of paternal behaviour with respect to child rearing practices.

Through this study one must know how the parent should behave with their children.

This study would also enrich our knowledge, so that the parents can behave with their children.

This study would also enrich our knowledge, so that the parents can behave with their children property and a teacher can take the proper way to teach them successfully.

**NUL-HYPOTHESES :**

In the light of the objective stated above, the following null-hypotheses (Ho) were formulated for investigation and testing.

Ho 1 :-There exist no significant difference between boys and girls in respect of their attitude towards father.

Ho 2 :- There is no significant difference between boys & girls in respect of their attitude towards mother.

Ho 3 :-There exist no significant relationship among children's attitude towards Father,attitude towards mother and their Behavioural problem.

**METHOD :**

The sample consisted of 254 children (127 boys and 127 girls) of five different schools of locality. The nature of the present problem of investigation was such that the investigator had to use Random Sampling Technique. The sampling structure used in this investigation covered different types of school, viz Boys, girls and co- educational, all affiliated to West Bengal Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal.

In order to find how the behavioural problem at home and school correlated with the development of attitude towards parents the investigator took IX class having children of both sexes. They were drawn from five(5) randomly selected schools in Kalyani and Kanchrapara, the two adjacent areas in the districts of Nadia and South 24-Parganas.

Sex wise distribution of children in the sample has been shown in the below:-

**SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION IN THE SAMPLE**

SEX \ CLASS	IX
Boys	127
Girls	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>

The children were all day scholars, attending schools for about 6 hours a day, and coming from various economic and cultural backgrounds no doubt. But the important factor – the dwelling area i.e. the socio – psychological situation or condition of them is the same.

**DESIGN FOR THE STUDY :**

Various methods likes tests, interviews, observation, questionnaire etc. are generally offered for studying any problem. After a careful study of operations involved in this methods, the method of questionnaire was applied to discover precisely whether there is any relation between behavioural problem and attitude under study.

On the basis of sex students were divided into two groups – boys and girls and all the students were selected from class IX. To make a comparison of behavioural problem of both sexes mean difference and standard deviation of both the groups are found out. Different types of questions, covering more or less all the important areas of the behavioural problem and attitude are put before them. The questions were same for both sexes. Calculation are made by taking the scores in account to find out the relationship between “attitude” and “Behavioural Problem” C.R. test were calculated to find out mean difference two groups.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND DESIGN:**

There are many different ways of selecting a sample. They are as follows (1) Random Sampling,(2) Purpose Sampling,(3) Stratified Sampling, (4) Systematic Sampling, (5) Multi – Satge Sampling.

The present researcher had adopted random sampling technique while collecting the data for the research. Random, sampling is the method of collecting of a group of units in such a manner that every unit comprising the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample.

**ASSESSMENT OF VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:**

The investigation required two tools (1) Behavioural problem of the Secondary School going children of age group 14-15.(2) And the other for measuring development of attitude of the children of same age group towards their parents (father and mother).

**(A) ASSESMENT OF BAHAVIOURAL PROBLEM OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN**

Behavioural Problem test used for the purpose is a standardized version developed by A.K.Sarkar. The test was in Bengali and meant for the secondary school going children. The researcher used this test the item are positive statement with cheks to be marked colom on the right. The test consisted of three hundred thirty (330) items and eleven(11) dimension. These are thirty items on each dimension. Zero (0) number were assigned to negative items and one (1) number were assigned to positive items. Theeleven dimension are as follows:-

**Table -1 NAME OF THE BEHAVIOURAL DIMENSIONS**

SL No.	DIMENSION	ITEM No.
1.	Health and Physical Development (HPD)	30
2.	Finance Living Condition and employment (FLE)	30
3.	Social Recreational Activities (SRA)	30
4.	Social Psychological Relation (SPR)	30
5.	Personal Psychological Relation (PPR)	30
6.	Courtship, Sex and Marriage (CSM)	30
7.	Home and Family (H.F.)	30
8.	Moral and Relation (M.R)	30
9.	Adjustment and Social Work (ASW)	30
10	The future Vocational and Educational (FVE)	30
11.	Curriculum in Teaching Procedure	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>330</b>

**ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PARENTS (FATHER & MOTHER)**

Attitude towards parents test was originally developed by Itkin (1952) as a part of a battery of scale to measure attitudes related to the family. The scale was prepared in two forms. One for measuring attitude towards father (form -F) and one for measuring attitude towards mother (form- M). And the two forms are identical except in the form of M, the word mother is substituted for the word father in form of F. The two forms are therefore discussed together.

The scale consisted of thirty five (35) items including eleven items answered "true" "?" and "false" eight multiple choice items having five alternatives and sixteen personality traits that were rated on a five -point scale from "possesses to a very great degree". Possess only to a very slight degree or "not at all?". The discriminability of the items was estimated by high co - efficient using Guliford's (1941) Graphic Method. All items retained in the final form discriminated between high and low scoring subjects at five percent level or better. The form used by the author, in the present study was a translation of the scale developed by Itkin and adapted for use with Bengali school- going children by A.K.Sarkar.

The response mode in the form used in the present study varied for different items. Items one to eleven (1-11) were answered by circling or putting check mark (✓) either "true" "?" or "false", items (12-19) were answered by checking one of the five alternatives provided and items twenty to thirty-five (20-35) were answered by circling A,B,C,D, or E signifying (1) "possesses to a very high degree" (2) very slight degree or (3) "not at all".

The numeric value assigned to each response for items one to eleven (1-11) was 5,3,1, for positive items and 1,3,5 for negative items, for items twelve to thirty five (12-35), the weights were 5,4,3,2,1 for positive items and 1,2,3,4,5 for negative items. Attitude score was same of the values for each items endorsed. The theoretical scores thus range from 78 to 163. A high score indicates a favourable attitude towards parents.

Thus the theoretical scores range from 27 to 135 and father's attitude range from 35 to 175. A high score on the test indicates greater degree of children's attitude to their parents. The tests had sufficient reliability and validity and was considered to be an adequate tool for measuring children's attitude to their father and mother in the present study.

**STATISTICAL TREATMENT :-**

Descriptive statistics & correlational statistics were carried out to study the relationship between attitude towards father, Attitude towards Mother & Behavioural problem of the student. Moreover C.R test was used to find out the gender differences of students attitude towards their parents in relation to their Behavioural problem.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION :-**

I test showing the gender differences of in their Father attitude & Mother attitude were present in table – 2 & table 3 respectively.

**Table – 2 : T – test showing the boys and Girls difference in Father attitude**

Groups	N	M	S.D.	T.Value	Significant Level
Boys	127	112.51	7.36	9.43	0.01
Girls	127	121.19	7.41		

From table – 2 the T- value was found to be 9.43, which was significant at 0.01 level. This indicates that their exist significant difference between boys and girls in their Father attitude. Hence, the null – hypothesis was rejected. Moreover, the mean score of the students showed that girls had a high father attitude than boys.

**Table –3 : T – test showing the boys and Girls difference in Mother attitude**

Groups	N	M	S.D.	T.Value	Significant Level
Boys	127	112.32	6.07	0.38	N.S
Girls	127	121.62	6.47		

From the Table – 3, the T value was found to be 0.38, which was not significant at 0.05level. Hence the null – hypothesis No – 2 was retained. This indicated that there exists no significant difference between boys & girls in their attitude towards Mother.

For showing the relationship between father attitude, Mother attitude&Behavioural problems of the student the correctional matrix was calculated, which was presented in Table – 4

**Table – 4:**

Groups	F.A	M.A	B.P
F.A.			
M.A.	0.185*		
B.P.	-0.329*	0.124 <sup>N.S.</sup>	

\*P< 0.01

From Table – 4 , it may be concluded that there exist no significant relationship between Mother attitude and Behavioural problems ( $r=0.124, P>0.05$ ). But in other hand father attitude &behavioural Problems both were significantly and negatively correlated ( $r =-0.329, P<0.01$ ). More over , both father attitude & Mother attitude were positively & significantly correlated with each other ( $r=0.185, P<0.01$ )

**CONCLUSION :-**

The following are some of the salient conclusion drawn within the scope of the problem investigated:

1. In the present study it was reveals that girls were possessed more father attitude than boys. This may be due to the effect of Electra Complex. This theory critically discussed by FREUD (1957) that the female child adopt has father as an object of Love.
2. There is no significant sex difference of the student in their attitude towards Mother. In Indian condition Mother treated their children as equal in respect of sex. Which may create no difference of attitude towards mother of both boys & girls.
3. There is no significant sex difference of the student in their attitude towards mother. In Indian condition mother treated their children as equal in respect of sex. They loved equally boys& girls. Which may create no differences of attitude towards mother of boys & girls.
4. There exist a significant relationship between attitude towards father & attitude towards Mother of the Students.
5. The relationship between father attitudebehavioural Problems was related negatively. Where as no significant correlation existed between Mother attitude and behavioural problems of the sample students.

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