

## Parent-Child Relationship of Teenagers

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### ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present study was to examine the effect of Parent-child relationship of Teenagers. The population of the study comprised 120 Teenagers out of which there were 60 boys and 60 girls in Ahmadabad city. For the purpose of this investigation “Parent-child relationship scale” Nalini Rao was used. The obtain date was analyzed through ‘t’ test to know the mean difference between Teenagers. The result show that there is no significant difference in gender (boys and girls) in relation to Parent-child relationship, there is no significant difference in area of resident (urban and rural) in relation to Parent-child relationship, there is no significant difference in types of family (joint and nuclear) in relation to Parent-child relationship.

**Keywords:** *Parent-child relationship, teenagers, type of family and area of resident.*

Every parent is different in his or her own way. These are authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive styles. Parent-child relationship is one of the most sensitive and emotional relationship in the world. With the changing trend and generation gap much has changed in terms of parenting styles and in turn the behavior of children. Most of the South Asian countries like India and Pakistan follow an authoritative parenting style. This is found to be more common during the teenage years. The relationship between parents and children is a precious bond that requires great care and demands proper understanding between the two. A gentle consideration and effective communication from the parents can go a long way in securing effective child-parent relationship.

There is no one precise way to parent every parent child relationship is unique. Parents also come to realize that the desire alone is not enough. Children are all born with a particular temperament. Also, most experts in child development agree that some traits are largely inherited. Just as clearly, environment (physical, emotional, social) has an enormous impact on children's development and happiness.

### Definition

“The Parent-Child Relationship consists of a combination of behaviors feeling and expectation that are unique to a particular parent and particular child. The relationship involves the full extent of a child’s development.”

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### *Types of Parent-Child Relationship*

- 1. Secure relationships:** This is the strongest type of attachment. A child in this category feels he can depend on his parent or provider. He knows that person will be there when he needs support. He knows what to expect.
- 2. Avoidant relationships:** This is one category of attachment that is not secure. Avoidant children have learned that depending on parents won't get them that secure feeling they want, so they learn to take care of themselves.
- 3. Ambivalent relationships:** Ambivalence (not being completely sure of something) is another way a child may be insecurely attached to his parents. Children who are ambivalent have learned that sometimes their needs are met, and sometimes they are not. They notice what behavior got their parents' attention in the past and use it over and over. They are always looking for that feeling of security that they sometimes get.
- 4. Disorganized relationships:** Disorganized children don't know what to expect from their parents. Children with relationships in the other categories have organized attachments. This means that they have all learned ways to get what they need, even if it is not the best way. This happens because a child learns to predict how his parent will react, whether it is positive or negative. They also learn that doing certain things will make their parents do certain things.

**Payal Mahajan and Neeru Sharma (2004)** investigated the perceived Parental relationships of both the urban as well as rural areas of Jammu district. They revealed in their study that urban adolescent girls perceive their parents more protecting, loving and believe in object reward, where as rural adolescent girls perceive their parents to be more symbolically punishing, rejecting, believing in object punishment. The perception of adolescent girls(R/U) towards their mothers varies significantly on dimensions protecting, demanding, indifferent, symbolically reward, loving, object reward favoring urban mothers whereas, the perceptions for fathers are equally favorable for rural as well as urban on few dimensions. So it seems that perceived relationships of adolescent girls with their mothers play an important role in the transfer of knowledge regarding issues in family life education.

**Zhang and Fuligni (2006)** conducted a study in China on 700 rural and urban 10th and 12th standard children. They found that urban males were less close with their mothers as compared to rural males. On the other hand, both females from the rural area and urban area were close to their mothers They also found that urban females tend to disagree with their fathers more than urban boys or rural males and females.

### *Objective*

1. The purpose of the present investigation was the difference related to the Parent-child relationship of gender (boys and girls).
2. The purpose of the present investigation was the difference related to the Parent-child relationship of types of resident (urban and rural).
3. The purpose of the present investigation was the difference related to the Parent-child relationship of area of family (joint and nuclear).

### *Hypothesis*

1. There is no significant mean difference between boys and girls teenager in relation to the Parent child Relationship.
2. There is no significant mean difference between urban and rural area teenager in relation to the Parent child Relationship.

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3. There is no significant mean difference between joint and nuclear family teenager in relation to the Parent child Relationship.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Sample

The present study has been conducted on the secondary school student study in Ahmadabad city and rural area of Ahmadabad districts in Gujarat. A random sample of 120 secondary students has been selected for the present study. The Parent-child relationship test constructed and validated by Dr. Nalmi Rao was used as the tool. The investigators used statistics mean analysis to find out the level of Parent-child relationship among the boys and girls.

#### Tool

To measure the effect of parent-child relationship using PCRS questionnaire prepared by Dr. Nalmi Rao (2005). The tool contains 100 items categorized into ten dimensions namely, protecting, symbolic punishment, rejecting, object punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic reward, loving, object reward and neglecting and rated on 5 point rating scale. The test –retest reliability coefficient ranged from .770 to .871 for boys sample and .772 to .873 for the girls sample over the ten sub-scales. The respondent scored for both father and mother separately. It is a self report five point rating scale ranging from 'always' to 'very rarely' weighted 5,4,3,2,1 on the scale points. The scale is found very useful and effective to study the problems involving social, psychological and school factors. The scale was standardized for boys and girls in the age group of 13 to 16 years. In the present study, the tool was investigated for its reliability on the sample, and is presented in the table below.

#### Statistical strategy

't' test was applied to know the significant differences between the Parent-child relationship of the teenagers.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

*Table no:-1: Mean, S.D. and 't' value of boys and girls Teenagers in relation to parent-child relationship.*

No	Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significant levels
1	Boys	60	577.6	75.30	0.105	NS
2	Girls	60	578.77	38.63		

NS= Non-significance

Table no.1 show the parent-child relationship level of boys and girls teenagers. For boys the mean is 577.6 and For girls the mean is 578.77 and S.D.is 75.30 and S.D. is 38.63. For both groups 't' level value is 0.105 which is not significant. The results show that there is no significant difference in the Parent child relationship of boys and girls.

*Table no:-2: Mean, S.D. and 't' value of urban and rural Teenagers in relation to parent-child relationship.*

No	Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significant levels
1	Urban	60	570.55	41.52	1.396	NS
2	Rural	60	585.82	72.97		

NS= Non-significance

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Table no.2 show the parent-child relationship level of boys and girls teenagers. For urban the mean is 570.55 and for rural the mean is 585.82 and S.D.is 41.52 and S.D. is 72.97. For both groups 't' level value is 1.396 which is not significant. The results show that there is no significant difference in the Parent child relationship of urban and rural.

**Table no:-3: Mean, S.D. and 't' value of joint and nuclear Teenagers in relation to parent-child relationship.**

No	Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Significant levels
1	Joint	60	571.13	72.22	1.29	NS
2	Nuclear	60	585.23	42.99		

NS= Non-significance

Table no.3 show the parent-child relationship level of boys and girls teenagers. For joint the mean is 571.13 and for nuclear the mean is 585.23 and S.D.is 72.22 and S.D. is 42.23. For both groups 't' level value is 1.29 which is not significant. The results show that there is no significant difference in the Parent child relationship of joint and nuclear.

## CONCLUSION

1. There is no significant difference in boys and girls teenagers in relation to Parent child Relationship.
2. There is no significant difference in urban and rural teenagers in relation to Parent child Relationship.
3. There is no significant difference in joint and nuclear family teenagers in relation to Parent child Relationship.

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### ***Conflict of Interest***

The authors colorfully declare this paper to bear not conflict of interests

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