

Comparative Study

A Comparative Study of Parent Child Relationship of Male & Female Secondary School Students in Government & Private School of Aurangabad City

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ABSTRACT

The present study is investigating parent child relationship of male & female secondary schools students in government & private school of Aurangabad city. The sample consists 200 students subject selected through the random sampling method. The age range between of 13-16 years from Aurangabad. For the purpose of these study one psychological tests is used parent child relationship Scale (PCRS) prepared by Dr. Nalini Rao (1989). The data were analyzed using Mean, S.D.& ‘T’ test to study the parent child relationship of male and female secondary students of Government & Private schools of Aurangabad city.

Keywords: *Parent Child Relationship, Government & Private School*

In tracing the development or the evolution of the organism from one state to another such as the infancy childhood adolescence and so on as synonyms sometimes with socialization, Freud focuses his attention on many development concepts such as libido, infantile sexuality, Oedipus or castration complexes as related to and developed out of the relationship with the family. Difference between one family and another than comes to be viewed as a major source of variation from individual to individual in the aspects of personality and social. Psychological development of children. A good parent child relationship is one where the child feels, loved, accepted and safe. A good parent is someone who listens to the child feelings, wants the best for their child and does not use physical, punishment or emotional abuse. A Positive early bond lays the ground for children to grow up to become happy, independent adults, loving, secure relationship helps build resilience, our ability to cope with challenge and recover from setbacks. The important property of human kind is the capacity to form and maintains relationship. Human relationship takes many form but the most intense, most painful and pleasurable are those relationship with family, friends and other close. Parents-child relationships constitute a very special type of relationship in which every human is personality involved.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to troll & finger man (1996) parent child relationship is specific in nature and differs from all other kinds of relationship because of its degree of intimacy. Researchers who have studied parent child relationship focused on different aspects. Parents are not the

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only source, mass media and other external factors outside the family. Effective communication skills help to set and carry through on firm and consistent limits and consequences for child behaviour. Positive interaction with children builds co-operation & help to reduce conflict at home. Parent-child relationship is very important in building self-aspects, self-confidence and self-respect amongst children.

Statement of the problem

A Comparative study of parent child relationship of male & Female secondary school students in Government & Private school of Aurangabad city.

Objective

1. To compare the parent child relationship of male & female students of secondary school.
2. To compare the parent child relationship of male & female students of Government secondary school.
3. To compare the parent child relationship of male & female students of private secondary school.
4. To compare the parent child relationship of male students of Government & Private secondary school.
5. To Compare the parent child relationship of female students of Government & Private secondary school.

Hypothesis of the study

1. There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school.
2. There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male and female student of government secondary school.
3. There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of the male and female student of private secondary school.
4. There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male students of government & private secondary school.
5. There is significant difference between parent child relationship of female students of Government & private secondary school.

Variable

Independent Variable

- Gender: Male
Female.
- Schools: Government school.
Private school

Dependent variable

Parent child relationship.

Sample

The sample of the present study were consists of (200 students) 100 Male & 100 Female sample of the study was selected sample random sampling from secondary school students. The age group of 13-16 years from Aurangabad city.

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Tools

Parent child relationship scale (PCRS-RM). Parent child relationship scale was constructed by Dr. Nalini Rao. The test consists of 100 items. The test consists of 10 Area (Dimensions) of parent child relationship. The test-retest reliability coefficient ranged from .770 to .871 for boys sample and .772 to .872 for the girls sample over the ten sub-scales. The scale is to be scored separately for both mother & father as per marking preferences form 5,4,3,2,1 for both father and mother separately by the testee on each page of the scale at the bottom there is space for recording the total of the preferences of the child for mother & father separately for all 10 areas since the scale the scale has five positive areas and five negative areas.

Statistical Techniques

For the purpose of analysis of date mean, SD (statistical deviation) & T-Test were used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To compare the parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school.

Table-1 Value of mean, SD & 'T' ration of Parent child relationship of male & female students of secondary school.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	'T' Value
Male	100	652.05	21.06	1.98
Female	100	643.63	22.20	

Table no.1 it is found that 'T' value of 100 male students of secondary school and 100 female students of secondary school is 1.98 which is not significant at 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, There is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school. hypothesis (1) There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school is accepted.

Table-2 Value of mean, SD & 'T' ration of Parent child relationship of male & female students of Government secondary school.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	'T' Value
Male	50	653.53	20.78	2.03
Female	50	640.20	23.37	

Table no.2 It is found that 'T' value of parent child relationship score of 50 male and 50 female students of Government school is 2.03 which is not significant at 00.01 levels of significance. There is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male and female students.

Table-3 Value of mean, SD & 'T' ration of Parent child relationship of male & female students of Private secondary school.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	'T' Value
Male	50	651.50	22.29	1.13
Female	50	645.05	22.32	

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Table no. 3 it is found that 'T' value of parent child relationship score of 50 male & 50 female students of private school is 1.13 which is not significant at 0.05 & 0.01 levels of significance. Hence There is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male and female students of private secondary school.

Table-4 Value of mean, SD & 'T' ration of Parent child relationship of male students of Government & Private secondary school.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	'T' Value
Male (Gove.)	50	652.54	19.81	0.21
Male (Priv.)	50	651.60	22.39	

Table no.4 it is found that the 'T' value of parent child relationship score of 50 male Government and 50 male Private secondary school is 0.21 which is not significant at 0.05 & 0.01 levels of significant. Hence, There is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male students of Government and Private secondary school. Hence There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male students of Government and Private secondary school is accepted.

Table-5 Value of mean, SD & 'T' ration of Parent child relationship of female students of Government & Private secondary school.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	'T' Value
Female (Gove.)	50	643.20	24.35	0.59
Female (Priv.)	50	646.08	23.75	

Table no.5 It is found that 'T' value of parent child relationship score of 50 female of Government and 50 female student of Private secondary school is 0.59 which is not significant at 0.05 & 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, There is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of female students of Government and Private secondary school. Hence There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of female students of Government & Private secondary school is accepted.

CONCLUSION

- There is no significant difference between Parent child relationship of male & female students of secondary school. Mean score of male students is greater than the female students.
- Male students of government school are greater than female students of government schools.
- Mean score of male students of private school is greater than female students of private schools that's it shows that male students have good parent-child relationship with their parents.
- There is no significant difference between Parent child relationship of male students of government and private secondary school.
- There is no significant difference between parent child relationship of female students of government & private secondary school. Mean score of female students of private schools is greater than female students of government school.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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