

The Study of Perceived Acceptance and Rejection Dimension of Parenting in Young Girls and Boys of Gwalior (M.P.) Zone

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ABSTRACT

Family is the first institution for overall personality development of children. Elements like family environment parental attitude affect primarily psychosocial and personality development of an adolescence. Various studies indicate the importance of parenting practices on formation and development of personality of youngsters. (Belsky & Barrendz 2008; Prinzich et. al. 2004). The quality of the relationship between children and parents considered as main pillar to build interpersonal skills and behavioural skills. A famous psychologist Diana Baumrind (1971, 1991) first time presented four patterns of parenting styles which are based on two experts of parenting behaviour i.e., control & warmth. This study aims to investigate the parenting dimension, acceptance and rejection depending on their gender by their parents in young girls and boys of Gwalior (M.P) zone. The sample set of the research was taken from the Gwalior Zone by the random sampling method. The participants were 300 students who took part in the study voluntarily. Parental acceptance and rejected dimension were measured by Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) by prof. R.P. Rohner (Connecticut University) and adapted by (late) Dr. Jaiprakash (Sagar) and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava (Agra).

Keywords: Parenting, Warmth, Parental attitude, Youngsters

Parenting or rearing a child is not mere an approving process of a child who is unable to do anything without the help of parent, but it is the process of enhancing and supporting the physical, emotional, social and also intellectual development of a child, since infancy to adulthood.

Though there are different parenting skills and definitely a parent with good parenting, skills can be said as “Good Parent”. The English paediatrician and psychologist Donald Winnicott brought the concept of “Good Enough Parenting” which described minimum requirements for a healthy child development.

A famous psychologist Diana Baumrind (1971, 1991) first time presented four patterns of parenting styles which are based on two experts of parenting behaviour i.e., control & warmth. As Diana proposed, parental control. It refers to the extent which parents try to

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maintain their children's behaviour, it scales from very controlling behaviour to making new rules and regulations.

Together parental acceptance and rejection structure the warmth dimension of child parenting. This dimension or continuum on which all people can be put since everybody has encountered in youth enough important attachment on account of real parental figures. Along these lines the warmth dimension has to do with the nature of the affectionate bond among guardians or caretakers and their youths physically, verbally, and further exemplary practices which caretakers/parents use to express their feelings.

One end of the continuum is a set apart by parental warmth which refers to care, comfort, concern, support, productivity or basically love that kindles can understanding from their parents and different care takers. The contrary end of the continuum is set apart by rejection from caretakers/parents, which refers to the nonattendance or huge pullout of these feelings and practices, and by the nearness of variety of physically and mentally dangerous practices and influences.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study done on parenting styles and overweight status in first grade children by Kyung E. Rhee, Julie C. Lumeng, Danielle P. Appugliese, Niko Kacirotic Robert H. Bradley (2006). The goal was to determine the relationship between the 4 parenting styles and overweight status of children in first grade. A total of 872 children were included in analysis. Snyder, G., Guajardo, N.R (2009), examined "connections among child rearing practices, parental pressure, kid behaviour and kids social growth." In present study behavioural ratings and questionnaire measure were used to look at relationship, among parental pressure, parental conduct, child behaviour and kids theory of awareness and feeling understanding parent child collaboration likewise were watched, remissness and child rearing pressure anticipated youngsters' hypothesis of mind execution and parental utilization of imitative motion and vocalizations represented one of a kind difference in passionate comprehension. Mukherjee, I., Moitra, T. (2012), contemplated "parent-youths relationship and criminal activity: A close report in Kolkata, India." This examination evaluated the effect of one of the components of child rearing practices, parent-juvenile correspondence on the improvement of delinquent behaviour. The information was gathered from 200 teenagers of age 11- 18 years. Result recommended a huge distinction among Moral and Immoral juvenile as far as their view of elegant parental association.

Objective of Study

The main objective of the present study is to see the impact of gender of their children on parental attitude i.e., parental acceptance and rejection.

Hypothesis

There is no significance difference between perceived accepted and rejected dimension of parenting regarding gender of their young children.

METHODOLOGY

Nature of Research Design

The present study used ex-post facto research design. Ex-post facto research is a systematic empirical enquiry in which the researcher does not have direct control over the independent variables because their manifestations have already occurred or because they are inherently

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not manipulative while inferences about relations among variables are made, without direct intervention, from variation of independent and dependent variables. (Kerlinger, 1964)

Selection criteria of sample

The following inclusion and exclusion criteria were followed for selection of the sample: -

- **Inclusion criteria:** - willingly participation, In Good health status Male and Female high school students from a CBSE school of Gwalior Zone.
- **Exclusion criteria:** - Students below 13 years of age and above 18 years of age were excluded.

Sampling Technique

Based on exclusion and inclusion criteria, a sample of 300 was selected, through random sampling method. Random sampling method from a finite population gives each possible sample in the entire population an equal chance of being selected. (Kothari,1985)

Tools Used for Study

Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) by prof. R.P. Rohner (Connecticut University) and adapted by (late) Dr. Jaiprakash (Sagar) and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava (Agra). was administered on the sample to obtain the data on parenting dimensions.

Procedure

In the present study the objective of research is to see the parental attitude depending on the gender of children. Therefore, the investigator has administered **parental acceptance rejection questionnaire (PARQ) on 300 children** selected randomly.

The accepted and rejected groups of parental attitudes were classified followed by statistical procedure with the help of quartile division. **Children scored more than Q3 value were classified as accepted group whereas those who were scored less than Q1 value were identified in rejected groups.**

The students of intermediate level were contacted and explained the purpose of data collection. Every student was asked to fill in the student's information sheet on the first page of each test. The researcher administered the PARQ scale. In each test students were asked to record their responses at the appropriate places. The test booklet was collected from students, when they finished their work. The researcher was very careful to maintain the standard psychological testing situation, at the time of data collection.

The data collected in this research is as follows:

Observation Table

PARQ scores	No. of Subjects	Cumulative Frequency
50-54	5	5
55-59	6	11
60-64	15	26
65-69	17	43
70-74	10	53
75-79	10	63
80-84	15	78
85-89	15	93

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PARQ scores	No. of Subjects	Cumulative Frequency
90-94	16	109
95-99	19	128
100-104	24	152
105-109	25	177
110-114	18	195
115-119	16	211
120-124	6	217
125-129	6	223
130-134	8	231
135-139	9	240
140-144	8	248
145-149	10	258
150-154	9	267
155-159	12	279
160-164	10	289
165-169	11	300

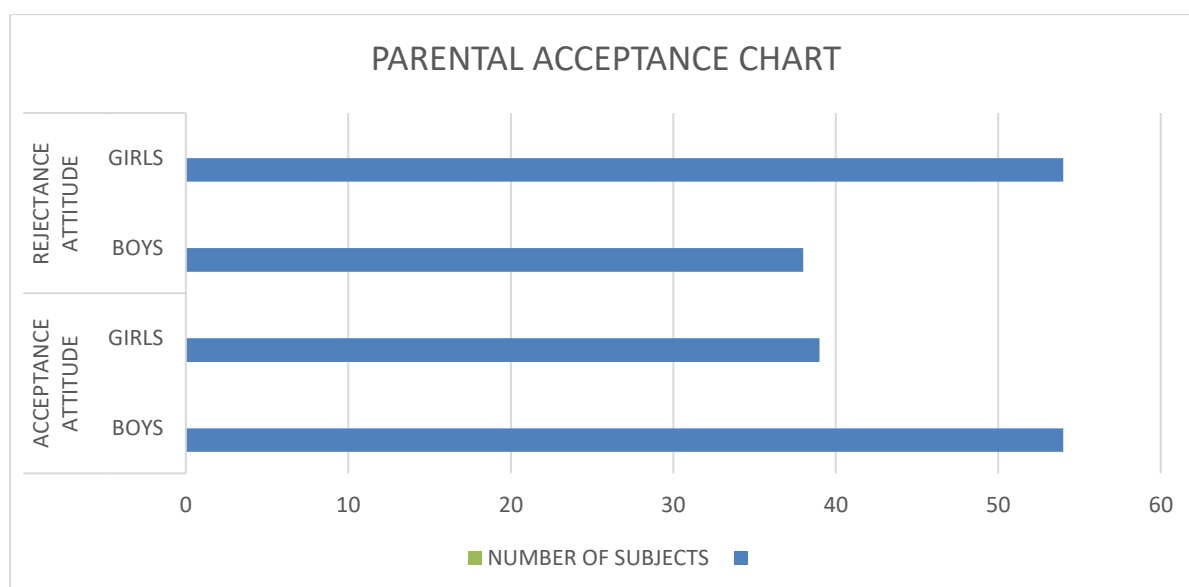
The Quartile Formula for Q1= $\frac{1}{4}(n+1)^{th}$ term - (Accepted Group)

The Quartile Formula for Q3= $\frac{3}{4}(n+1)^{th}$ term – (Rejected Group)

The Quartile Formula for Q2= Q3–Q1(Equivalent to Median)

RESULT

GROUPS	GENDER	NUMBER OF SUBJECTS
ACCEPTANCE ATTITUDE	BOYS	54
	GIRLS	39
REJECTANCE ATTITUDE	BOYS	38
	GIRLS	54



DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the impact of child's gender on parental attitude of their parents. The result revealed that towards male child parents has more acceptance attitude that is seen in PARQ Scores.

The number of boys which shows acceptance parental attitude is **fifty-four** and rejection parental attitude is shown only in **thirty-nine Boys**. It depicts that boys are more accepted than rejected same can be seen in rejection group where number of boys is less that is only **thirty-eight** and number of boys in acceptance group is **fifty-four**.

This clearly shows that gender discrimination does exist in our society. Boys are more accepted just because they are boys and girls are rejected because they are girls. It is also seen in result that accepted no. of girls is thirty-nine and rejected number of girls is fifty-one. This is to be taken seriously we are living in modern era, but mentality of society needs to change it shows symptoms of women empowerment but how it will be possible if girls are not accepted only. Parents want to have boys as their ward and not girls as their child.

Implication

The study will help parents in understanding the importance of the warmth which they can provide make their children feel accepted and because of which they can have positive development in their overall personality traits and many other things.

Limitation

The study is limited to only Gwalior zone. The sample included only youngsters. The sample population taken from only CBSE schools.

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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