

A STUDY OF PARENT EVALUATION ATTITUDE OF HINDU AND MUSLIM ADOLESCENTS.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent time children are learning with the growth and Technological advancement in mass communication system according to Hurlock 1970 Adolescent in a dreaded age how can be divert in positive or negative direction by their parents pair groups, sibling relationships family and social environment” “A knowledge of children and their development contributes in a very practical way to human betterment, the main emphasis in the scientific approach to human welfare is upon prevention and one important means to achieve this goal is via the well-being and proper upbringing of children. Thus, in the course of time, the child quite naturally become the largest concern in the field of social work bell 1968 has made motable contribution. Bell studies drew attention to the fact that children themselves can mack the ongoing inter changes between parents and themselves as well as the development of their characteristics, this revolution any view point of Bell’ has now become the modern day orthodoxy in connection parents evaluation or children attitudes towards their parent is an interesting and highly significant consequence of child, rearing antecedents, these attitudes tend to generating across the social spectrums, the boy, who develop resentment and hostility towards his father tends to resents during late life anymale who symbolizes authority, ‘the boss’ the policeman the Judge and soon, boys who perceive themselves as being highly similar to their favourable personal and social Adjustment (Bray 1959 and less Anxiety logowich 1955)

In recent years the emphasis in our thinking has changed newer approach to child studies and problems has to come to be adopted by social scientists: This newer approach can be summarized by saying that the child is regarding as a foal concept for scientific study rather than morally as a welfare objective. In other words the child is seem as a human reality in whose development are combined various specialized problems of particular groups of scientific studies. The Child serves as a project study drawn from life rather than from laboratory in which may be observed the various processes of human growth and development. Thus to say that the child emerges as a focal concept for scientific analsis does not inply an approach that is theretial or academic but one that is intensely practical and utilation if makes the child social development a distinction and legitionate scientific area for sociologists Just as it has been for Psychologists and psychiatrist. It is already reason able expected that family back ground will be an influential factor in parent child inter actions of children his early interactions with his parents affects his mental physical development and influence his inter personal style. this leads to identify those children attitude patterns towards his her parents. Family background will be an influential factor in parent child interaction of children which may affected their parental evaluation attitude. This leads to identify the children attitude patterns towards their parents.

HYPOTHESIS

The present study was under taken to investigate into the Psychological differentiation and conservation of parent child interaction as a factor of personality development of Hindu and muslim Adolescents. The proposed study has aimed to compare the Parent evaluation attitude of Hindu and Muslim adolescents.

i. The significant difference will be found between the Hindu and muslim adloescents in their parent evaluation attitude”

Method : Methodology was divided into three section the first section was concern with the sample and sampling technique used in the Present study the second section was concerned with the tests and scales used for data collection in the present endeavor the third section was concerned with the statistical techniques used for the analysis and treatment of the data.

RESULT:

It was planned to look into the various situational back ground Parent evaluation attitude of Hindu and Muslim subject before delving into examination of relationship between different variable such as parental attitude. It would be meaningful to trace out the signification of different personal variables in relation to urban and rural Participation in the Present study.

It may be recalled that the age of the subject in this study was roughly controlled become the sample was down from a rather homogeneous population normally under graduate students or the faculty of Arts, Science the average age of the subjects being 16 to 20 years.

It was hypothesized there shall be a signification difference between Hindu and muslim urban boys and girls adolescents and rural boys and girls belonging to different towards for the purpose of evaluation the participation with back ground factors in order to examine the above hypthesis the Chi-squre test was employed the statistical finding have been summarized in different tables:-

Table :-1Comparison of the Hindu & Muslim Rural boys and girls adolescents attitude patterns towards their mother

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favourable	96	112	208	94	158	252
No. Fav.	6	0	6	4	10	14
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi. Sq.	6.778			.0434		
P	0.009			0.510		

The above table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls groups in respect of the parental attitude.

Chi – Square = 6.778 & 0.434

df =2 p less than 0.009 and 0.510 obviously. The expectation that their shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls was found valid.

Table-2

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim urban boys and girls adolescents attitude patterns towards their mother's

	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	78	100	178	66	134	200
No. Fav	24	12	36	32	34	66
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi. Sq	6.265			5.114		
P	0.012			.024		

The above table shows that there was significant different between the hindus and Muslim Rural boys and girls groups in respect of their Parental attitude

Chi-square =4.476 And 0.003

Df=3p less than 0.034 and 0955 Obviously

The expectation That their shall be significant difference between that Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls was found as valid.

Table-3 Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim urban boys and girls adolescents attitude Patterns towards their Father's Respondent:

	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	76	99	175	81	135	216
No Fav	26	13	39	17	33	50
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq	6.904			0.214		
P	0.009			0.644		

The above table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu and muslim urban Boys and girls in respect of their parental attitude.

Che Square = 6.904 and 0.214

df= 3 P less than 0.009 and 0.644 obviously.

The expectation that their shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim urban boys and girls was found as valid

Table :-4 Comparison of the Hindu & Muslim Rural boys and girls adolescents attitude patterns towards their Father

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favourable	96	108	204	94	158	252
No. Fav.	6	0	6	4	10	14
Total	102	106	208	98	168	266
Chi. Sq.	6.559			.0420		
P	0.008			0.508		

The above table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls groups in respect of the parental attitude.

Chi – Square = 6.769 & 0.434

df =2 p less than 0.009 and 0.510 obviously. The expectation that there shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls was found valid.

CONCLUSION

In absence of an authentic scale to measure the religious (Hindu and Muslim) participations and religious activities it was decided to make a simple format. Consisting of the relevant questions which could directly elicit the information from the subject regarding their father's and mother's (parental) participation and their Adopsence activities. The frequencies of visited to the places of rural place and urban place by the Hindu and muslim subjects were considered to be the criterion for Judging participation similarly for the purpose of evaluating the parental activities of the subjects.

Thus the overall picture emerging out of the discussion can be briefly summarized as that Hindu and muslim subjects showed the need for Participation and activities.

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