

OCCUPATION OF THE PARENTAL EVALUATION ATTITUDE HINDU AND MUSLIM ADOLESCENTS.

DR. CHAUDHARY SANJAY KUMAR SINGH
DEPTT. OF PSYCHOLOGY
PT. Y.K.J. COLLEGE, BAGAH, MUZAFFARPUR
B.R.A.BIHAR UNIVERSITY, MUZAFFARPUR

INTRODUCTION

Nature and characteristics of Adolescence: An Analysis of available psychological literature dealing with adolescents reveals that children between the age group of 12 to 19 develop some unique characteristics comparatively distinct from those of the children on the one hand and the adolescents on the other. The behavior characteristics of these individuals are largely a result of cultural impositions as social situation bring starting changes in emotional intellectual and social aspect of the personality. Postponement of immediate satisfaction of desired continue physical restrictions, strong peer – group loyalties, diversities of the cultural pattern and standards of conduct and social class adversaries. Inflict a peculiar stress upon the adolescent.

Keeping in view “the image of adolescence in a time of storm and stress, intense, moodiness and Pre-occupation with the self has permitted both professional and lay perspectives on this developmental period. The family in general and parents in particular have often been deemed to be the most important support system available to the child personality in his relationship with his parents. If his parents love him with a generous even flowing non possessive, affection and if they treat him as a person who likes themselves has both rights and responsibilities then his chances of developing normally as well and good. But if they; diverge from this the child’s development may be distorted Georgiou (1997)

On the basis of the finding of difference studies, it is possible to make some generalizations about the probable effects on children of variations in parental behavior along one or another of these dimensions. Thus hostile attitude on the part of parents tends to produce attitudes of counter hostility and aggression, either in feeling or in behavior, on the part of children. Psychological control (Parental Intrusiveness and refused to allow the child to develop as an independent self reliant individual) in stills in the child in infantile dependent wishes and behavior and makes him the typical tied-to mother apron type. further, children of parents high in psychological control appear to lack direction in developing and Pursuing life goals and seems to have difficulty for forming mature relationship with some and opposite her peers. excessive control of a child’s activities when combined with a rigid rule setting and demands for unquestioning obedience, tends to foster inhibited behaviours, while lack of control encourages less inhibited often impulsive behaviours.

On a perusal of the investigations referred to above it becomes clear that parent evaluation studies that is study of attitudes of children towards their parents have great importance in

the area of parent child interaction the parent study has been undertaken with a comparative study of parent evaluation attitude of Hindu and Muslim adolescents.

AIM AND HYPOTHESIS:-

The Present study was undertaken to investigate in to 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 altitude of Hindu and Muslim adolescents as perceived Reconse Parent evaluation attitude in a Major factor in the development of personality. Hence in recent year s it has become a very important topic of research in the field of psychology in view of predicting parent evaluation altitude of the Hindu and Muslim adolescents in this investigations in proposed.

Considering the above facts the present study, set itself the broad objective of studying parental evaluation altitude in relation to same personal and social variables the study will seek to test the Hypothesis.

Occupation of the Parents would differ significantly in their parental evaluation Attitude method.

Methodology was divided in to these section the first section as concerned with the sample. The second was concerned with the tests and scale. The third section was concerned with the statistical Analysis and treatment of the data.

Sample :- Thus in the present study an incidental – cum purposive sampling and random sampling consisting of 400 boys and girls of Muzaffarpur district in the age range of 15 – 19 years urban and rural Hindu & Muslim boys and girls used Half of the sample Consisted of urban and Half of the rural respondent belonging to different socio- economic condition.

TEST AND SCALE :

Personal data Sheet:

A Personal data sheet was prepared by the researcher herself for collecting relevant information about the respondents or the subjects.

RESULTS:

It was planned to look into the various situational back ground parent evaluation attitude occupational activities of Hindu and Muslim subject before delving into examination of relationship between different variable such as occupational parental attitude. It would be meaningful to trace out the signification of different personal variables in relation to urban? Rural participation in the present study occupational were chosen for the purpose.

It was hypothesized there shall be a signification difference between Hindu and Muslim and urban boys and girls adolescents and Muslim rural and urban boys and girls belonging to different towards occupational for the purpose of evaluation the participation with back ground factors.

In order to examine the above hypothesis the Chi-square test was employed. The statistical finding have been summarized in different table.

Table – I Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim in occupation rural boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their mother.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	30	30	60	46	88	134
No.-Fav.	72	82	154	52	80	132
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	0.182			0.733		
P	0.669			0.392		

The above table shows that there was significant different between the Hindu & Muslim occupation rural boys of and girls groups in respect of their parental attitude (Mother Attitude).

chi- squire = 0.1182 and 0.733

df = 3p less than 0.669 and 0.392 obviously.

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

Table – II Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim in occupation Urban boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their mother.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	80	86	166	66	120	186
No.-Fav.	22	26	48	32	48	80
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	0.083			0.490		
P	0.773			0.484		

The above table shows that there was significant different between the Hindu & Muslim occupation urban boys of and girls groups in respect of their parental attitude (Mother Attitude).

chi- square = 0.083 and 0.490

df = 3p less than 0.773 and 0.484 obviously.

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

Table – III

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim in occupation rural boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their Father.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	85	99	175	76	109	185
No.-Fav.	17	13	39	22	59	81
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	0.088			4.692		
P	0.766			0.030		

The above table shows that there was significant different between the Hindu & Muslim occupation rural boys of and girls groups in respect of their parental attitude (Father Attitude).

chi- square = 0.088 and 4.692

df = 3p less than 0.766 and 0.30 obviously.

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

Table – IV

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim in occupation Urban boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their Father's.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	82	98	180	90	146	236
No.-Fav.	20	14	34	08	22	30
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	2.018			1.505		
P	0.155			0.220		

The above table shows that there was significant different between the Hindu & Muslim occupation urban boys of and girls groups in respect of their parental attitude (Father Attitude).

chi- square = 2.018 and 1.505

df = 3p less than 0.155 and 0.220 obviously.

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

Similarly occupational status of Rural and urban parents have been found to influence various rural urban and social, educational rules of Hindu and Muslim the Hypothesis in this regards that Rich. Middle and poor economic status groups shall differ in term of their participation and activities was found partially valid.

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