

**PROBLEM- A STUDY OF PARENTAL EVALUATION ATTITUDE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS.**

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**INTRODUCTION:**

The word adolescences comes from the latin word adolescence” which means to grow so the essence of the word adolescence in growth and it is in this sense that adolescence represents a period of intensive growth and change in nearly all aspects of a child’s physical, mental, social and emotional life. Adolescence has been described by stanlty Hall as the period of storm and stress of human life: It is a very scucial period of one’s lie which covers roughly from 12-18/19 years. The most important fact about adopescence this, that it is the period of transition from child hood to aduthood. Transition from one period to another always is associated with some problem. Adopescence is not an exception adn it is associated with some problems, beliefs, and feeling are Typical. By late adolescence peer groups have been often been replaced by more intimate dyadic relationship such as one on one friendship and romance, that lane grown in importance as the adolescent have grown in importance as the adolescents have matured feinstein and symons (1999)

The length of this period (adolescence) views iwth cultures and geographical factors but generally it is considered to inclue the tears immediately of ten childhood and before the onse of puberty or approximately form 12 or one year prior to it, to 013 or 14 years. The purpose of this unit is to familiarize you with the adolescence stage, its important characteristics, the basic needs of adolescents, significant to this stage in human life and the role of parents and teachers towards the adolescence. A better understanding of its developing stage of life can be had from exploring its nature and characteristics.

Appendix I provides a brief summary of adolescent developmental stage in stream of early, middle and late adolescence and the developmental levels and practice strategies associated with each stage for young people in Australia, the transition adulthood is made more complex by the social, economical, environmental and technological change’s in Australian society over recent decades (AIHW, 2007) which are shaping the experiences of young people in new and unpredictable ways (Burnset al 2008).

Some young people may not be ready to face their difficulties alone, yet may also be in the process of separating from their parents. It is can be challenging for both caregivers and caseworkers to supports a young person’s path to independence. Knowing exercise control versus when to allow the young person to make their own decision making and exercise control versus when to allow the young person to make their own decision and experience the consequences creates challenges. Young People can give mixed messages regarding whish for their own autonomy versus

wanting limits set for them (under 204) Following out standing. Manifest characteristics may be brought out.

Parent evaluation or children's attitudes towards their, parents are an interesting and highly significant consequence of child rearing on tecedents. Theses attitude tend to generalize across the social spectrum. In other words parent evaluation means the way a child views his parents or the attitude that he holds towards his parents. The boy who develop resentment and hostility towards his father tends to resent during life any male who sym bolizes authority. The 'boss' Policeman, the judge and so on people tend to see their own behaviour tendencies and personality treats in people who they like (lundy 1958, lundy et al 1955) Boys who perceive themselves as being highly similar to their father's tend to show the most favourable personal and social Adjustment (Gray 1959) and less Amxiety (lazo wick 1955)

### **HYPOTHESIS :-**

The present study was undertaken to investigate in to the psychological differentiation and conservation of parents child interaction as a factor of personality development of Hindu an Muslim adolescents. The proposed study has aimed to compare the parent evaluation attitude of Hindu and Muslim adolescents as perceived Reconse parents evaluation attitude is a major factors int eh development of personality. Hence in recent years it has become a very important topic of research in the field of psychology. In view of predicting parent evaluation attitude of he Hindu and Muslim adolescents in the investigation in proposed. Considering the above facts the parents study, set itself the broad objective of studying parental evaluation attitude in relation to some personal and social variable the study will seek to test the hypothesis.

“Socio economic status of the adolescents would differ significantly in their parental evaluation attitude.”

Hypothesis in an important step invested in the research process. Before the actual condition of the research work the researcher has to formulate certain hypothesis based on the findings to the previous researches relevant to the research problem.

### **METHOD :**

1. **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 – 20 years urban and rural Hindu & Muslim used. Half of sample consisted of Urban and half of the rural respondent belonging to different socio-economic condition.”

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS SCALES:-**

Two type of SES scales were used to determine the socio-Economic status of the subjects. Sharma SES scale (1975) was used to determine the SES of urban and rural subjects. This scale consists of Twenty (20) items pertaining to Educational professional income future saving housing and others facilities which the family has each item has different after native choices alternative choice. The reliability co-efficient or this scale in 0.91 and 0.94 by test retest method and split half method (oddeven method) respectively the validity of this scale in also very high (0.94)

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**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

It was planned to take into the various situational background parent evaluation attitude socio-economic status of Hindu and Muslim subject before delving into examination of relationship between different variables such as socio-economic status. It would be meaningful to trace out the significance of different personal variables in relation to urban and rural participation in the present study economic status, birth order frequencies of Temple or mosque visits investment in activities etc. were chosen for the purpose.

It was hypothesized there shall be a significant difference between Hindu and Muslim urban boys and Girls adolescents and Muslim rural and urban boys girls belonging to different Socio-Economic status for the purpose of evaluation the participation with background factors.

In order to examine the above hypothesis the chi-square test was employed the statistical findings have been summarized in the following table.

**Table – I**

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim rural socio-economic boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their mother.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	22	22	44	52	72	124
No. Fav.	80	90	170	46	96	142
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-square	0.121			2.590		
P	0.728			.108		

The above table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu & Muslim rural socio-economic status of boys and girls groups in respect of their mother visit to place to place.

chi-square = 0.121 and 2.590

df = p less than 0.728 and 0.108 obviously.

The expectation that there shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural socio-economically boys and girls was found valid.

**Table – II**

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim Urban socio-economic boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their mother.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	94	98	192	78	138	216
No. Fav.	8	14	22	20	30	50
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-squa	1.255			0.264		
P	0.263			0.607		

Similarly, the above table No. – II shown that there was significant different between the Hindu and Muslim urban socio – economic status of the boys and girls groups in respect of their parental attitude (mothers attitude)

chi- - square = 1.255 and 0.264

df = 3p less than 0.263 and 0.607 obviously.

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

**Table – III**

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim in socio-economic rural boys and girls adolescent attitude patterns towards their Father's.

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	29	18	47	39	88	127
No. Fav.	73	94	167	59	80	139
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-squa	4.458			3.929		
P	0.029			0.047		

The above table shown that there was significant difference between the Hindu & Muslim socio-economic status rural boys and girls groups in respect of their parentsal attitude (father's attitude)

chi- - square = 4.458 and 3.929

df = 3p less than 0.029 and 0.047 obviously.

The expectation that their shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim socio-economic rural boys and Girls was found valid.

**Table – IV**

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

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favorable	68	99	175	81	135	216
No. Fav.	34	13	39	17	33	50
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-squa	8.130			4.526		
P	0.004			0.033		

The above table shown that there was significant difference between the Hindu & Muslim socio-economic status Urban Boys and girls groups in respect of their parental attitude (father's attitude)

chi- - square = 8.130 and 4.526

df = 3p less than 0.004 and 0.033 obviously.

The expectation that their shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim socio-economic status boys and Girls was found valid.

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