CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the objectives, Hypotheses, Sampling details, the design, tests employed for the gathering data, procedure for conducting the study and the statistical methods to be used for analysis.

3.1 Problem of the study:

‘To study the parents’ personality, marital adjustment, gender on their parenting style and adjustment’

3.2 Objectives of the study:

This study aims to study the relationship between the personality and the parenting style of the parents. The understanding and adjustment between the husband and wife have its impact on the parenting style and also on the overall adjustment of the person. The parenting style is strongly affected by the personality and marital adjustment of the parents.

1. To study whether Parent’s personality significantly affects on parenting style.
2. To study whether Parent’s personality significantly affects on adjustment.
3. To study whether Parents’ marital adjustment significantly affects on parenting style.
4. To study whether Parents’ marital adjustment significantly affects on adjustment.
5. To study the gender difference in parenting style.
6. To study the gender difference in adjustment.
7. To study the interactional effect of Personality, gender and marital adjustment together on parenting style.
8. To study the interactional effect of Personality, gender and marital adjustment together on adjustment.

3.3 Hypotheses:

1) Parent’s personality significantly affects on parenting style.

2) Parent’s personality significantly affects on adjustment.

3) Parents’ marital adjustment significantly affects on parenting style.

4) Parents’ marital adjustment significantly affects on adjustment.

5) There is significant gender difference in parenting style.

6) There is significant gender difference in adjustment.

7) There is a significant interactional effect among variables on the parenting style-

- Personality * Gender
- Personality * Marital Adjustment
- Gender * Marital Adjustment.
- Personality * Gender * Marital Adjustment.

8) There is significant interactional effect among variables on the Adjustment-
3.4 Sample:

The study covered the urban areas. Parents of adolescent were selected by randomized method. The age range of the sample was 35 to 50 yrs of age. The entire sample is for nuclear family. The number of children in the family ranged from two to maximum four. The economic status of the family belongs to middle class. The income of the family was written on the test paper on that bases they were classified as middle class. The initial size of the sample was 800 and from that the final sample was 400 parents (i.e. 200 mothers and 200 fathers) all the parents were graduate. The sample was from urban area and one family member was in service or business.

3.5 Variables:

**Independent variables:**

1. Parents’ personality:
   a) Extraversion (A1) b) Introversion (A2).

2. Marital adjustment:
   a) Well adjustment (B1) b) Mal adjustment (B2).

3. Sex of parents:
a) Female (Mother) (C1)b) Male (Father)(C2).

**Dependent variables:**

1. Parenting style:
   
   a) Rejection Vs Acceptance
   
   b) Faulty role expectation Vs Realistic role expectations.

2. Adjustment:
   
   a) Family b) Social

### 3.6 Operational Definitions and Concept Clarification:

- **Personality:** the two factors of personality

  Extrovert are the individuals those who tend to enjoy human interactions and to be enthusiastic, talkative, assertive, and gregarious. They take pleasure in activities that involve large social gatherings, such as parties, community activities, public demonstrations, and business or political groups.

  Introverts are those individuals whose energy tends to expand through reflection and dwindle during interaction.

  The scores on personality test indicate the aspect of Extroversion and Introversion.

- **Marital Adjustment:** This is the adjustment between the husband and wife. Coping with each other as a life partner.
The score on the marital adjustment questionnaire by Dr. Pramod Kumar and Dr. (Km) Kanchana Rohatgi decide the adjustment level.

- **Parenting Style:** The two factors of parenting

  Rejection Vs Acceptance – Rejection is the negative attitude of parents toward children, feeling them worthless, criticism, comparison of the child with others always. Acceptance is a positive attitude of parents towards the child, accepting their idea, affectionate.

  b) Faulty role expectation Vs Realistic role expectations. Faulty role expectation - emotional instability and ego weakness among parents leading them to unexpected deviant roles and appearing always a problem for their children to follow suit. Realistic role expectations - emotional stability, consistency in thought and action of parents present them as sufficiently effective, inspiring model for their children to follow.

  The scores on Parent Child Relationship Scale by Dr. N.S. Chauhan decides the parenting styles two factors.

- **Adjustment** – The two factors of adjustment are

  Family Adjustment- High score on this dimensions tend to be associated with conflict. Conflict relating inability to live up to the expectations, lack of freedom for expression.

  Social Adjustment- individual who score high on this dimensions tend to be very hostile in nature. They feel that people in general are stupid, dull, bore some and irrational.
The score on the Global Adjustment scale by Sanjay Vohra gives the social and family adjustment level.

3.7 Design of study:

To reach out the objective of the present research 2x2x2 factorial design was used.

2X2X 2 Factorial Design.

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<td>B2</td>
<td>A1B2C1</td>
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N=400

The eight experimental groups depicted in the above table are as follows:

A1 - Extrovert individuals.

A2 - Introvert individuals.

B1 - Well Marital Adjustment.

B2 - Mal Marital Adjustment.

C1-Male individuals (Father)

C2-Female individuals (Mother)

A1B1C1: Individuals who are Extrovert, Well marital adjusted and Male.
A1B1C2: Individuals who are Extrovert, Well marital adjusted and Female

A1B2C1: Individuals who are Extrovert, Mal marital adjusted and Male

A1B2C2: Individuals who are Extrovert, Mal marital adjusted and Female

A2B1C1: Individuals who are Introvert, Well marital adjusted and Male

A2B1C2: Individuals who are Introvert, Well marital adjusted and Female

A2B2C1: Individuals who are Introvert, Mal marital adjusted and Male

A2B2C2: Individuals who are Introvert, Mal marital adjusted and Female

3.8 Research Tools:

To collect the data following tools were used.

1. Parent Child Relationship Scale (PCR) – Dr. N.S. Chauhan.

The scale through the ‘Self Anchoring Technique’ makes measurement possible on eleven point for eight dichotomous dimensions of basic parent child relationship. The technique remains simple and pointed in getting to makes the instrument highly sensitive and differentiating in thr context. The dichotomous dimensions are -1. Rejection Vs Acceptance. 2. Carelessness Vs Over- protection. 3. Negligence Vs Over- indulgence. 4. Strong-realism Vs Utopian-expectation. 5. Lenient standards Vs Severe moralism. 6. Total freedom Vs Severe discipline. 7. Marital conflict Vs Marital adjustment. 8 Faulty role expectation Vs Realistic role expectations.

Instruction: “In this scale situations are given. In each situation parents behavior is given. Every behavior has two sides. One is on the higher side of the ladder and the
other is on the bottom of the ladder. You have to think of your behavior towards your child and mark your behavior on the 0 to 10 scale of ladder. Than write the number you have chosen on the ladder for each of the eight situations. Mother and father will use separate sheet. If you have any doubt please ask.”

Reliability: the test retest reliability of the scale calculated on the basis of scores obtained from a sample of 200 parents which is for each dimensions ranging 0.70 to 0.89 which is quite high.

Scoring and Interpretation: The scoring for the eight dichotomous dimensions is usually indicated by the specific numbers of the rank of the ladder. Every score on a dichotomous dimensions needs its placement with reference to the dichotomous ends in view. As such it is highly important to place it on the table which separates the dichotomous dimensions at the score of 5-5.

2. The Neymann-Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test For Introversion-Extroversion:

The test measures the personality traits. It measures the introversion and extroversion. These two dimensions are extensively studied in this test. It is the diagnostic test which is very helpful in clinical diagnosis.

The test in its present form was then standardized on more than one thousand individuals. The total results secured followed the normal curve of distribution.

Instruction: the test is composed of fifty statements, each being followed by the words ‘Yes’ and ‘No’. there is no implication of right or wrong in any of the statements
and you are asked to consider them from the view point of personal like or dislike. Read
the first statement and if you like the idea it expresses, draw a line under ‘yes’, if you
dislike it, draw a line under ‘No’. proceed in the same way with the rest of the statements.

Scoring: A perusal of the test and its instruction shows fifty statements. The
subject is asked to express his personal like or dislike for each statements. The answers
are alternated and scattered without definite sequence, the extroversive answers being
considered correct for purposes of the test. An introvert should have a minus score, the
maximum score possible for an introvert being of course minus fifty. The extrovert
should have a plus score with plus fifty as a extrovert’s maximum.

3. Marital Adjustment Questionnaire.(MAQ)-Dr.Pramod Kumar and
Dr.(Km) Kanchana Rohatgi.

The Marital Adjustment Questionnaire in its final form consists of 25 highly
discriminating ‘Yes – No’ type items. The Questionnaire studies the following areas-
Sexual , Social , Emotional.

Instruction: “In the Questionnaire there are 25 statements which are related to
your marital life. Read them carefully and answer them in ‘Yes or No’ which ever suits
you the best. Some statements are personal but don’t worry your answers will be kept
confidential. So please answer them freely.”

Reliability – The split –half reliability, correlating odd even items, applying the
Spearman –Brown formula for doubling the test length, was found to be 0.49 (N=60)
with an index of reliability of 0.70.
The test–retest reliability was also studied. It was found to be .71 (N=60) with an index of reliability of 0.84. The retest was given with a time interval of 3 weeks.

The r-values, 0.49 and 0.71 respectively, were found to be significant at 0.01 level.

Validity - The face validity of the questionnaire appeared to be fairly high.

The questionnaire was also validated against Singh’s Marital Adjustment Inventory (Singh, 1972). The coefficient correlation between the questionnaire and Singh’s Marital Adjustment Inventory for a group of 20 wives was found to be 0.71 with the index of reliability of 0.84.

Scoring: Marital adjustment scores for the husband or the wife:

A ‘Yes’ response is assigned a score of 1 except for items 4,10,19 in which case reverse is applicable. The sum of these values gives the marital adjustment score for husband or the wife. Since the responses contributing towards marital adjustment are given a score, the higher the total score, the higher would be the marital adjustment of the husband or wife.

a) Marital adjustment score for the couple:

To get the single marital adjustment score for the couple, it is recommended that a score of 1 should be given, if both partners (husband and wife) answer an item as ‘Yes’ showing their agreement except for items 4,10,19 in which case reverse is applicable. The sum of these values gives the marital adjustment score for husband or the wife. Since
the responses contributing towards marital adjustment are given a score, the higher the total score, the higher would be the marital adjustment of the couple.

4. **Global Adjustment scale (GAS) (Adult Form) by Sanjay Vohra.**

   The GAS adult form seeks to obtain information about how well the individual understands and has learned to live with feelings and emotions in his physical and social environment. It endeavors to discover to what extent he is the master or the slave of his feelings. The scale has been proven to be very useful in locating area of specific maladjustment. The measurement of adjustment in six areas that is – Family, Health, Social, Emotions, Occupation and Sex.

   The test has 120 numbers of items which is related to one of the six areas of adjustment. For responding three alternatives are give ‘Yes’, ‘No’, ‘Sometimes’. It takes about 20-35 minutes to complete the test in full.

   Reliability – the reliability of GAS were calculated as split – half reliability and test retest reliability coefficients with one month interval. The test reliability for each dimensions was calculated separately it ranges from 0.69 to 0.79.

   Validity- factorial Validity Coefficients of GAS form A on each dimensions were calculated it ranged from 0.58 to 0.72.

   Scoring and Interpretation: The scoring procedure in GAS Form A is quite objective and simple. Transparent stencil scoring key is used to do the scoring. Place the scoring key over the answer sheet. Be sure that the box on the answer sheet is aligned with the box on the scoring key. Each answer scores either 2 or 1 as indicated by the
number printed above the circles. Add the scores for each adjustment area and write it down at the bottom of the answer sheet. Convert the raw scores to Sten scores.

3.9 Procedure of data collection:

The tests were administered to the parents whose age range is 35 to 50 years. The tests were conducted according to the procedure directed in the manual of the test. First the personal information was taken. The parents who lived in a nuclear family, whose socio economic status was middle class and have children not less than two and not more than four were taken for the final sample. All the four tests (1. Parent Child Relationship Scale (PCR) – Dr. N.S. Chauhan, 2. The Neymann-Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test For Introversion- Extroversion, 3. Marital Adjustment Questionnaire (MAQ)- Dr. Pramod Kumar and Dr. (Km) Kanchana Rohatgi, 4. Global Adjustment scale (GAS) (Adult Form) by Sanjay Vohra) were conducted on the same day. Some data were collected in a group of 6 to 7 parents and some individually. First the tests were administered on nearly 800 parents and from those who were clearly introvert and extrovert were selected for the research. After the data collection all the tests were scored according to the procedure given in the manual.

3.10 Statistical Analysis:

The data were analyzed as follows:

The data were analyzed with descriptive statistics the mean (with graphical representation) and standard deviation for all the variables was done.
For more understanding of the data inferential statistic was used. Three way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to know the main and interactional effect of the variables on the parenting style and adjustment of the individuals. For computing the data SPSS version – was used.