Chapter-5

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Parenting is a privilege or responsibility of both mother and father together or independently of preparing the child for society. It refers to style of upbringing of the children; proves to be the most influencing factor in the process of socialisation. To an adolescent today, a parent is thought of more in terms of activities, personal characteristics and relationship with child than in terms of physical appearance or personality make-up. The distinctive characteristics and role of parents include both mothering and fathering.

Mother is primarily associated with congenial development of personality because the child first comes in contact with mother and also depends on her to satisfy basic needs. Mother’s role is a reflection of emotional support, inter-personal sensitivity and help and is significant in making a child more productive and imaginative whereas patterns of inadequate maternal behaviour also seen responsible for children’s behavioural problems and chemical dependence and tend to inhibit the explorations of the child of his environment.

The other side the role of a father stands as a bridge by which the child comes into the contact of outside world, encourages curiosity and a will to face the challenges of the social world most adequately. To love children is predominantly a feature of fathering in non-deviant families and related to acceptance, satisfaction differentiating experiences in children and also appears as a symbol of assertive, independent emotional psychological support in the realization of truth.

Parents Child Relationship Among Adolescents
Father plays a significant role in the development of the child and his absence in child’s first few years is associated with detrimental effects. It results in to inadequate social skills. The interaction that children have with their father is enjoyable and marked b highly positive emotions on both sides.

The parents’ purpose should be to assist each child to grow and develop in a manner which is both personally satisfying to the child and socially acceptable. In order to accomplish this purpose the parents must adopt suitable child training policy. Parents need to follow a consistent approach to the child’s development, which encompasses different type of situations.

There are many area of concern in child training like speech development, play habits, eating habits, sleep pattern, cleanliness, schooling, sibling strife and so on.

Instead of developing a fragmentary set of rules, however the parents must bear in mind the fundamental principles of understanding and working with human behaviour. Methods of child training vary from generation to generation.

Therefore parents must be ready to receive proper education to assume their role, for the effective management of children. Parenthood in the modern era is an important profession. A Chinese proverb rightly said that if you plan for a year, sow some crop, if you plan for ten years, plant trees, if you want to plan for hundred years. Invest in human being. Thus parents’ investment in these children is lifetime investment, which requires a scientific, realistic and practical approach.

Parents Child Relationship Among Adolescents
The present investigation was undertaken in this direction with the specific objectives these are:

- To study the socio personal and socio economic status of the respondents.
- To assess the relative extend to relationship of parents to their children.
- To identify the dimensions regarding sex differences.
- To find out the impact of socio personal and socio economic factors of parent child relationship.

The present study was conducted in Kanpur city Uttar Pradesh. From the given city 4 inter college were selected for study. Hundred student had been selected of class IX, X, XI and XII.

The respondents belongs to the age group of 12 to 18 in which 152 were girls and 248 were boys, were surveyed by the PCR scale, which has been invented by Dr. Nalini Rao. This standardized consist of 10 dimensions named protecting, symbolic punishment, rejecting object punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic reward, loving object reward, neglecting. The preliminary data has been analysed by the statistical tools named percentage, mean, standard deviation and ‘t’ test.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Most of the respondents were also belongs to the age group of 14-16 years, students of class IX living in joint family system, member of medium families. Most of the parents were graduate. Working in the governmental and non governmental sector, belongs to the income group of 1000-5000.

Parents Child Relationship Among Adolescents
Most of the children were finding symbolic rewards by their parents while concerning the relative extent of relationship of father and mother with their children.

**Pooled mean of relationship of parents with their children.**

Boys were having highest scores in loving dimension whereas girls were having highest in symbolic rewards.

**Relative extent of relationship of Boys with parents in pooled mean**

Most of the boys were treated with dimension named rejecting.

**Relative extent of relationship of girls with parents.**

Most of the girls were treated by the protecting dimension.

**Pooled mean of dimensions regarding sex differences.**

Most of the children were treated with the dimension symbolic reward.

**Pooled relative extent of relationship of parents to their children.**

Most fathers were using symbolic reward and mothers were using protecting dimension.

**Relative extent of relationship of girls child with parents according to mean and standard deviation.**

The highest mean of fathers' side was from the protecting dimension, and standard deviation was from the neglecting dimension.

The highest mean from the mother's side was protecting and standard deviation was also belongs to the protecting dimension.
Relative extent of relationship of boys child with parents' according to mean and standard deviation.

The highest mean was from the protecting dimension from fathers side. And the highest standard deviation was also found in protecting.

Mothers have highest mean and standard deviation in protecting dimension.

Relative extent of relationship of parents with girls and boys as per ‘t’ value. The highest ‘t’ value was from object punishment in girls response, and while concerning with boys it stands in rejecting