Chapter 2

Review of Literature
In this chapter an attempt has been made to review the literature on the subject critically and comprehensively. Apart from reporting the previous work, the other purpose is to provide insight into studies of methods and procedures. The available related studies, both foreign and Indian, were screened and have been presented in the following manner.

**Kerr et al., (2003)** discussed how parents and peers influence adolescent development. The authors start with certain assumption about adolescent relationships with parents and peers assumption that have not necessarily been incorporated into the research in these areas: (i) The relationship are bi-directional, meaning that adolescent are not just passively influenced by the important people in their lives. They are active agents in choosing with whom they spend time and they evoke certain reaction from people. (ii) Relationships are not simply related to adjustment but are themselves of adjustment. Parenting behaviours and peer relation do not just produce adjustment. They are also indicators and result of adjustment. Finally the authors assumed that parents and peer relation are linked to each other. The form and quality of relationship with parents will determine which peer contexts the adolescent chooses and that choice will evoke reaction from parents. That will affect the parents child relationship. In short the authors argue their relationship with parents and peers.

**Galambos et al., (2003)** examined relative influence of three parenting behavioural (support, behavioral control, and psychological
control) and deviant peers on trajectories externalizing and internalizing problem in early adolescence. Analyses showed that parents firm behavioural control seemed to halt the upward trajectory in externalizing problem among adolescent with deviant peers. Initial level of internalizing problem were higher among adolescent with parents who reported lower level of behavioral control ad among adolescent with deviant peers. This study suggest that parenting exerts an important influence in adolescent lives and may do so even in the face of potentially negative peer influence.

Crooks (2003) – study was designed to explore the salience of parents and peer support in middle childhood and early adolescence across two time periods. This study affirm the need for a more contextual approach to research examining completing and compensatory effect on adolescent development.

Brennan et al. (2003) – examined the relationship between maternal depression. Parents child relationship and resilient outcomes in the context of risk in a cross-sectional study. The results revealed that low level of parental psychological control, high level, of maternal; warmth, and low levels of maternal over involvement all interacted with maternal depression to predict resilient outcomes in youth. Concluded targeting materials & parental parenting qualities may be useful methods of increasing the likelihood of resilient outcomes in children of depressed mothers.

Rogers et al. (2003) – examined the association between adolescent perceptions of parental psychological control and adolescent
internalizing and externalizing symptoms across four dyadic relationships (mother/daughter, mother/son father/daughter and father/son) cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Father psychological control predicted higher adolescent reported internalizing both for boys and for girls only. When mothers also were perceived as high in psychological control. Similarly but only among girls. Father psychological control predicted higher externalizing only when mothers also were perceived as high in psychological control. Longitudinal analyses indicated that adolescent with higher internalizing symptoms at one time are especially likely to perceive parents as using psychological control one year later, earlier physiological control did not predict later internalizing. For externalizing longitudinal analyses indicated that higher psychological control at one time predict higher externalizing one years later.

De-Buyyn et al. (2003) – study was designed to investigate the chain of association between parenting behaviour and early adolescent school success. Student’s goal orientation and classroom behaviour were hypothesized to mediate between parenting and school success result indicates the boys and girls shared the same pathway success mediated by the child goal orientation. Goal orientation were found to be moderately linked to classroom behaviour dimension conducive to school success. The study highlights several process by which parents might shape their early adolescent school success.

Feinberg et al., (2003) – studied the link between siblings differences in trajectories of change in the qualities of parent–child relationship and the qualities of sibling relationship across a 2-years period in adolescence.
The finding supports the view that sibling differentiation may be a strategy for managing sibling conflict and rivalry.

Meeus – Wim (2003) evaluated two studies one parents and peer support and identity development respectively. The aims of these studies were – (a) to report on age related changes in parental and peer support and identity development and (b) to predict psychological well being by parental and peer support and identity study 1 showed parental support to decrease as adolescents grow older. While peer support increase. In general peer support cat catches up with parental support. Parental support is the better predictor of psychological well being, but only in early and middle adolescence, so as regards parental support a separation effect was found. Study 2 showed identity to develop progressively with age, and also the relation between identity status and psychological well-being was found to become stronger with age.

These findings support the notion of the second separation – individuation in adolescence.

Ferring et al., (2003) – Analyzed the structure and extent of recalled differential parental treatment analyses of variance revealed that “disadvantaged” children reported less current attachment/closeness to parents and sibling as well as less willingness to support parents and siblings as well as less willingness to support parents and siblings than “equally treated” and favoured children.

Menaghan, (2003) examined on the parental monitoring and youths delinquent behaviour. Made three important contributions (i) provided some fresh thinking regarding dimension of parents child interaction, (ii)
offered new data that tests specific hypothesis elaborating by which parents and children affect one another. Finally – suggested new question regarding the causal processes surrounding parents–child interaction and factor moderating these process. The author suggested the inclusion plausible moderators and greater situation of family interaction within a larger social context. Briefly discussed the major contextual factor: economic pressures and work place experiences.

**Alvarez et al., (2003)** – Focused on the relationship between some family factor such as parental warmth/involvement and strictness supervision, and adolescent involvements in substances use. The result point out the importance of these involvement in substance use.

**Granic et al., (2003)** - Approach the role of parents in normative adolescent development (AD) through the lens of a dynamic systems framework, moving from a person - centered perspective to a focus on relationship and the community an cultural context in which these relationship are embedded. It is concluded by returning to broader ecological consideration including the interrelations between the family and peer systems and the influence of community and culture.

**Mackey (2003)** – focused her treatment approaches on developing a connection between the parents and adolescent through a focus on parental nurturance, the basis for that approach is her belief, supported by research findings, that a secure attachment between and adolescent is the basis for successful adolescent differentiation. The most difficult cases that a therapist face with adolescent families are those in which the problems did not begin with the transition to adolescence but much
earlier. It is suggested that a closer look at attachment theory can guide treatment in some of these most difficult cases.

**Sanchez et al., (2003)** – Examined the relationship between the representation of early attachment to parents and the quality of adolescent peer relationship. Result shows that boys and girls that remembers having established secure infant – parent attachment based on growth on affection and promotion of autonomy maintained more supportive peer attachment relationship and more intimacy with their best friends during adolescence. Usually, attachment to father coincided with attachment to mother, but when this is not the case, establishing a secure attachment to at least 1 of the parents was enough to assure the development of positive peer relationship.

**Dekovic et al., (2003)** – Examined the combined and unique ability of different aspects of family functioning to predict involvement in antisocial behaviour in a large nonclinical (community) sample of adolescent. Distinction was made between global (e.g. family socioeconomic status), distal (dispositional characteristics of parents), contextual (family characteristics) and proximal (parents – child interaction) factor that operate within families. Result showed that proximal factor were significant predictors of antisocial behaviour.

Independent of their shared variance with other factors consistent with the hypothesized mediational model. The implication of there findings for planning of developmentally appropriate interventions for adolescents and their families are discussed.
Claes et al., (2003) – Examined practices such as affection, control and conflict in three courtiers: Canada, France and Italy. Analyses of the result indicated that the country of origin discriminated for most of the parental practice dimension, Canadian adolescents considered their parents to be more tolerant and rated them as using less punitive measures when rules were broken, Canadian parents also seemed to adopt comparable norms for boys and girls which could be interpreted as a form of sexual egalitarianism, where as Italian and French parents appeared less tolerant towards girls, Italian adolescent reported strong emotional bond with each parents and also identified more conflict in their relationship with parents. French adolescent reported weaker emotional bonds with each parent and less parental supervision.

No differences appeared between boys and girls in the effect of the quality of interpersonal relationship on the level and on the rate of change in problem behaviours, suggested that the etiology of problem behaviour might is similar for boys and girls in spite of gender differences in the prevalence of problems behaviours.

Overbeek et al., (2002) – examined cross-sectional and longitudinal association between late adolescent parental attachment and emotional disturbance, specifically, the investigated whether association between parental attachment and emotion disturbance were less strong for adolescents with romantic partners, and whether the equality and duration of romantic relationship were related to adolescents emotional disturbance.
Sinha et al., (2000) – Observed that affects the child negatively by producing variety of emotional, behavioural, scholastic and parenting is likely to be dysfunctional when the parents is:

(i) Uninvolved and not responding to the child sufficient warmth and stimulation.

(ii) Overly hard and controlling

(iii) Inadvertently attentive to inappropriate behaviour

(iv) Vague and attacking in communicating with the child.

(v) Unable to establish reasonable expectation and limits for the child.

(vi) Inconsistent and generally inept in handling situation that call for discipline and

(vii) Being too gently, lengthy, or delayed in dealing with misbehaviour. Each of the functional units of manifesting dysfunctional parents has been proved to be responsible for some or other the other kinds of child problems.

Dysfunctional parenting can be of many forms explosive, blunt, skewed, hostile, ambiguous, and anxious. Attitude towards parenting, experiences being parental during childhood, cognitive appraisal emotional factors of the child are some of the important determinants of dysfunctional parents. A constant and global efforts is needed in the area of dysfunctional parenting to give it an independent clinical identity, to develop effective measures of parenting to change the intellectual insight
of good parenting in to emotional insight, to increase the awareness that the impact of low – SES trap on parenting can be minimized and to develop treatment strategies for managing the problem of dysfunctional parenting.

Bharadwaj et al., (1998) – developed a new scale on parenting got a view that family is a unit of social organization serves as an effective agent of socialization where parents – child relationship happens to be a central factor in children social development and also influence the segment of personality. The scale has eight modes of parenting modes of parenting namely

(i) Rejection Vs Acceptance
(ii) Carelessness Vs Protection
(iii) Neglect Vs Indulgence
(iv) Utopian Expectation Vs Realism
(v) Lenient Standards Vsd Moralism
(vi) Freedom Vs Discipline
(vii) Faulty Role Expectation Vs Realistic Role Expectations.
(viii) Marital Conflict Vs Marital Adjustment.

Lewis et al., (1997) – Concluded in their studies that mothering emerges as most prominent factor in the domain of chemical dependence, because their perceptions regarding the style of upbringing were found to be associated with greater rejection, carelessness, neglect and lenient
standards on one hand and with utopian expectation, total freedom and faulty role expectation on the other hand.

Therefore, chemical dependence could be understood as a resultant of normal ones were found to be associated with lesser rejection, slight carelessness, neglect and realistic role expectations. Thus, the analysis of the aforesaid studies indicate that parenting emerges as one of the most important factors that play an effective role in the process of socialization. It affects in both the ways, positively or negatively as a slight imbalance may spoil the harmonious growth of a child to a great extent. A well protected parenting on the part of both the mother and father, together or independently be equipped with the realism, love, acceptance, indulgence, moralism and discipline might be practised for the convivial growth of personality and to make useful citizens for the society and culture. A practices applied by parents like rejections, strong realism neglect, total freedom, carelessness and topic expectation along with lenient standard be avoided in making the socialization on process in integrated and meaningful as suited to the various ideologies and cultures.

**Roland (1997)** – Deduced in the context of percent needs of society parenting has become a complex process. What is appropriate for one generation, becomes inappropriate for the next. Parents differ considerably in their reaction to children behaviour. These differences are the result of hoe parent respond to life problem. The fact shows that a good parental behaviour and childhood study should be designed in order to explore the following related topic :-

*Parents Child Relationship Among Adolescents*
(a) Children and parents experienced source of difficulty and happiness.

(b) Parents and children conception of good child rearing

(c) Parents and children conception of how a good child should behave.

(d) Parents feelings and thought about the value of children.

Agarwal et al., (1996) – Studied the influence of maternal acceptance on the temperamental characteristics of female children and they significantly found that girls who were accepted by their mothers or not accepted by their mothers should be of different temperamental characteristics. Girls affectionate mothers were found socially emotionally stable and energetic. The review pertaining to the studies related to the socialization provides a strong related to the socialization provides a strong evidence that the primary group socialization particularly done by the parents or parental acceptance – rejection play a crucial role in the development of different traits of children and adolescent (dependence – independence, ascendance – submission, cooperation – competition) adjustment, creativity, self appraisal and motivation. Etc. Parentally styles or teacher play a very important role in the development of men’s personality traits.

Heath et al., (1995) – Evaluated 3 influence of parents on children predominantly from a ‘social mold’ perspective (1) styles of parenting (2) Parental class status and (3) Closeness with parenting /// component of parenting styles : Control, support and power influence of components on
child characteristics, typology of parenting style/parenting style (China, Japan, Foreign – born and native - born)

Maxican American subculture in the US, Japan and Israell/ parental class influence (Mizos of India, Thailand and Malawi, Urban blacks and whites in great Britain Xhosa of South Africa. Thailand and the US benefits of close parents – Youth relationship in adolescence. Ojibway Native Americans.


The scale contains 100 items categorized in to ten dimension, namely – protecting, symbolic, punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic rewarded, loving, object reward and neglecting. Each respondent scores the tools for both father and mother separately. Items are common for both the parents except for three items, which are different in the father and mother forms due to nature of variation in paternal and maternal relationship with children.

Jogawar (1982) – Developed an inventory to measure perceived self, ideal self, and social self among Indian adolescent. The inventory was administrated to 880 student (aged 13 to 20 yrs.) of Amravati and the result indicate that Ss whose parents accepted them had greater self regard than Ss whose parents rejected them.
Sharman et al., (1979) – invented parents child relationship scale is an important measures of this area. The scale through the ‘Self Anchoring Technique’ makes measurement possible on eleven points for eight dichotomous dimension of basic parents simple and pointed in getting to natural responses and the placement relationship on a dichotomous dimension makes the instrument highly sensitive and differentiate in the context.

Rohner (1976) – developed the Parental Acceptance – Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) in three forms – mothers, child and adults, each contains 60 items and measures the degree of relationship between mothers and child as perceived by them independently. The adult form measures the relationship of an adult as perceived by him towards his/her mother.