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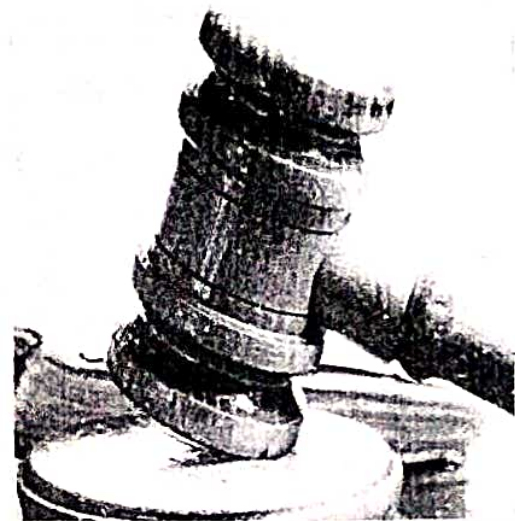
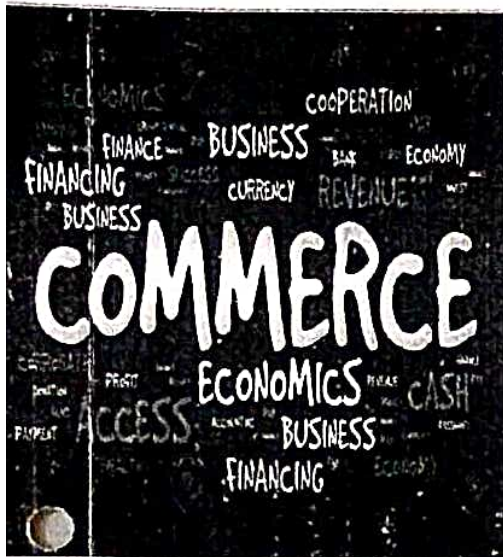
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Parent child relationship: Changing Direction

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Summary:

Meeting the basic needs of your child, such as food, clothing, and shelter, is not the key to parenting. The personality and the kind, said that only the biological behind it is taken into consideration. But the concept of parenting has both meanings. In modern mutually beneficial manner. The present study has been conducted from the same point of view. To study the personal, family, social and general information of place in the parent-child relationship and the direction of change over time. In the present research, 7 talukas of Amravati district namely Amravati, Tivasa, Chandur Bazar, Chikhaldara, Achalpur, Morshi, Warud. The present research is changing the parent-child relationship and if parents pay special attention to the problems of the child, this encouragement and cooperation of the parents is seen to have an effect on the child's imagination and mental and emotional development obtained.

Introduction:

Parenting is not merely providing food, clothes and shelter but real parenting is providing love, affection and mental support to child. Parenting includes role of both mother and father together. In recent era meaning and concepts of parenting has change Parenting is defined as joint responsibility of mother and father, husband and wife together should discuss and plan on parenting. During 20th century the meaning and significance of parenting was different as majority of the children were born and grown in joint family under the shelter of grandparents. Senior persons used to take decisions and others use to follow it. Role of father in child rearing was secondary, child demands reach to father through grandparents and as such they were bound to fulfil it. Child liking were not taken into account, whatever family senior persons and parents feel, decisions were taken and child had to follow it, no voice for a child on his/ her clothing, eating habits and education also. Over the decades situation has changed child existence is accepted and it was the foundation of parent child relationship to develop child physically, mentally, his personality development, these are the dimensions of parent child relationship.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the personal, family social status of respondent parents.
2. To study the change in parent child relationship and its direction over a period of time.

Review of literature

Shubhana Rayas (2011)

Family atmosphere, parental encouragement, educational reforms are the interrelated variables. The study conducted in Aligarh concluded that in spite of busy life and working hours mother are providing attention towards their child education irrespective of child sex, teenagers tension, worry, anger are to be handled properly for child betterment, family support and encouragement are the determinants of parenting.

V. Suresh (2013). Parent role and attitude, family role in child education among the backward class children contributes significantly. Child parent relationship and family relation, education availabilities are studied. A sample of 315 children, (160 boys and 155 girls) along with 315 mothers and fathers selected. Child educational achievements were examined on the basis of examination results. The study concluded that parents role in child development was not encouraging, parental education, family income were the determinants for child education along with parent view towards child education. The parent child relationship was positively associated with parent education, family income and child education.

Agrawal Kusum (1984)

Studied the parent child relationship on the scales of child education, academic achievements, parental support and encouragement. Variables were positively associated with each other. Rural children



School progress was better over the urban children from high socioeconomic status families. Single parenting found most encouraging to children.

Research methodology :

Present study was conducted in Amravati district. 7 tehsils Amravati, Tiosa, Chandur Bajar, Chikhaldara, Achalpur, Moshi, Varud were selected for the study, two Marathi and two English medium schools providing co education were elected from each Tehsil as such data on 10 boys and 10 girls from each school formulating a sample of 560 children was recorded by personal interview method. Information on family, religion, monthly income etc. was recorded

Hypothesis

1. Parent child relationship among the teenagers is moving in positive direction.
2. Parents are not aware on parent child relationship.

Results and discussion

The data on family information and personal information was collected and tabulated in the following table

Table No. 1
Family and General Information

Sr. No.	Place of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Rural	340	60.71
2.	Urban	220	39.29
Child Age (Yrs)			
1.	14	10	1.78
2.	15	288	51.43
3.	16	200	35.72
4.	17	62	11.07
Father Age (Yrs)			
1.	35-40	121	21.61
2.	40-45	196	35.00
3.	45-50	188	33.57
4.	50 and above	55	9.82
Father Education			
1.	10 th	250	44.65
2.	Graduate	243	43.39
3.	Post Graduate	67	11.95
Family Type			
1.	Nuclear	316	56.43
2.	Joint	244	43.57

Out of 560 children under study 60.71% children are from rural areas while 39.29% belong to urban areas as regards the age of children 51.43 percent were with age 15 years, 35.72% 16 years, 11.07% 17 years, only 1.78 % having age 14 years. The classification of father's according to their age concludes 35% father are in the age group of 40 to 45 years, 33.57% 45 to 50 years, 21.61% 35 to 40 years age and only 9.82 percent father's age was above 50 years

As regards the parental education 44.65% fathers were having 10th qualification, 43.39 percent were graduates and 11.95 percent postgraduates, 56.43 percent parents were coming from nuclear family, 43.57 percent belong to joint families including rural children in the age 15 to 18 years with father's age 40 to 50 years and parents educated up to graduation belonging to nuclear family.



Table No. 2
Family and General Information

Sr. No.	Monthly Income (Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Upto - 5000	58	10.36
2.	5000 - 10,000	36	6.43
3.	10,000 - 20,000	164	29.29
4.	20,000 - 30,000	177	31.61
5.	30,000 - 40,000	44	7.86
6.	40,000 - 50,000	81	14.46

The distribution of monthly income ranges between 3000 to 50000 per month. 31.61% fathers monthly income was in the range 20000 to 30,000 while 29.29 percent fathers were having their monthly income 10000 to 20000, 22.30 percent father's monthly income was 30,000 and above while 16.79% father's monthly income below 10000 indicating majority of fathers monthly income was between 10000 to 30000 describing families are belonging to middle income groups.

Parents -Child Relation -Fathers Opinion

Sr. No.	Particulars	Fully Agree	Agree	No comment	Disagree	Fully Disagree	
1.	Parent Child Relation Changed with time	Frequency	290	97	61	29	83
		Perantage	51.78	17.32	10.89	5.17	14.82
2.	Change in Parents-child relation is on right way	Frequency	49	74	216	83	138
		Perantage	8.75	13.21	38.57	14.82	24.64
3.	Parent and child conversation increased over time	Frequency	144	250	112	31	23
		Perantage	25.76	44.64	20	5.53	4.10
4.	Freeness in parent child relation over time	Frequency	158	515	156	23	59
			28.21	38.39	18.75	4.10	10.53
5.	Changing parent child relation is challenge to parents	Frequency	43	71	144	135	167
		Perantage	7.67	12.67	25.71	24.10	29.82
6.	Parent are worried for child due to change in teachnology	Frequency	86	94	105	105	119
		Perantage	15.35	16.78	18.85	27.85	21.85
7.	Parent are more attentive about child	Frequency	237	122	88	47	66
		Perantage	42.32	21.78	15.71	8.39	11.78

69.10% fathers agreed the fact that parent-child relationships changed with time however 20% are not of the opinion of it. In opinion of 21.96% fathers change in relationships is on right way while 29.46% father's did not agree the fact. parent child conversation has increased over time it was accepted by 70.34% fathers while 9.63 percent fathers did not agree. Freeness is observed in parent child relationship over time in opinion of 66.60% fathers while 14.63% did not agree to it. Changing parent child relationship is a challenge to parents; this fact was agreed by 20.34% fathers while 53.92% fathers are not of the opinion of it. Parents are worried for child due to the changing technology; this fact was accepted by 32.13% fathers while 40.70% are not of the opinion. Parents are more attentive about the child; this fact was accepted by 64.10% fathers while 20.17% were not agreeing to the statements. Out of the total 560 parents, 10.89 to 38.57% father's could not offer their



concrete remarks on above 7 questions concluding the change in parent child relationship was agreed by majority of the fathers.

Table No. 4

The following table presents the opinion of mothers of parent child relationship, the remarks are discussed below the table

Table No. 4

Parents -Child Relation -Mothers Opinion

Sr. No.	Particulars		Fully Agree	Agree	No comment	Disagree	Fully Disagree
1.	Parent Child Relation Changed with time	Frequency	195	111	94	38	122
		Perantage	34.82	19.82	16.82	6.78	21.78
2.	Change in Parents-child relation is on right way	Frequency	54	80	182	116	129
		Perantage	9.64	14.28	32.50	20.53	23.03
3.	Parent and child conversation increased over time	Frequency	124	264	85	43	44
		Perantage	22.14	47.14	15.17	7.67	7.85
4.	Freeness in parent child relation over time	Frequency	152	242	87	29	50
		Perantage	27.14	43.24	15.53	5.17	8.92
5.	Changing parent child relation is challenge to parents	Frequency	109	80	105	132	134
		Perantage	10.17	11.42	26.60	24.82	26.96
6.	Parent are worried for child due to change in technology	Frequency	57	64	149	139	151
		Perantage	19.46	14.28	18.75	23.56	23.92
7.	Parent are more attentive about child	Frequency	109	80	105	132	134
		Perantage	38.21	20.53	24.64	10.53	6.77

Parent child relationship changed with time, this fact was agreed by 54.64 percent mothers while 28.56% mothers did not agree it. In opinion of 23.92 percent mother's change in parent child relationship is on right way while 43.56% mothers did not feel it. Child parent conversation increased over time was agreed by 69.28% mothers while 15.52% mothers did not agree it. Freeness has come in parent child relationship over time; this fact was accepted by 70.25% mothers while 14.09% mothers are not of the opinion that freeness has been observed in relation. Changing parent child relationship is challenge to parents, this fact was agreed by 21.59 percent mothers while 51.78% mothers are not agreeing to the statement that it is a challenge to parents. Changing technology is worry for the parents it was agreed by 33.74% mothers while 47.48% mothers are not of the opinion that it is the point of worry. Parents are more attentive about child, this fact was agreed by 58.74% mothers while 17.30 percent mothers did not accept the fact; parents are attentive about their child. Out of the total 560 mothers under study 15.17 to 2.50 percent mothers could not give any specific comment on it. The above discussions conclude that mothers have agreed the changing dimension of parent child relationship and have accepted the fact that they are in right direction however worry on challenges and technology by which children are mostly attracted towards computers and mobiles.

Conclusions

Parent child relationship is changing in positive direction however parents' attitude and attention will help for child multidimensional development. Parents' awareness on parent child relationship cooperation and encouragement will help child to develop his /her self concept mentality and emotional development. Children should be able to distinguish between right or wrong so as to have emotional stability. Parents are not much aware about child discipline. The freeness given is positive.



Family economic status, family atmosphere and parents relations are the mirrors in the parent child relations.

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