

**BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO
THEIR PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIP**

Dr. Suresh

Assistant Professor
Sadbhavna College of Education for Women,
Raikot
&

Ms. Jasmine

M.Ed Student
Sadbhavna College of Education for Women,
Raikot

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to assess the behavioral problems of adolescents among working mothers and assess the behavioral problems of preschool children among non-working mothers. present study consist of the 200 parents of adolescents of 4 schools of Ludhiana city ,out of which 100 are working and 100 are non-working . t value and correlation is used as a statistical technique in order to compare, analyze all the relevant data. The study revealed that there I is significance of difference between behavioral problems of pre-school children among working and non-working mothers.

Keywords: Behaviour problem, Adolescents, Parent child relationship

INTRODUCTION

The students today are facing with new challenges in education needs great effort from students. In addition there are heavy demands made by the society on students to perform various roles, many of which are undefined, inconsistent and unachievable in the present socio-cultural, economic and bureaucratic contexts of our society, causing heavy stress on students mainly high school students.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP

Parent-child relationship is a links of attachment, emotions, loyalty, etc between parents (father and mother) and their children. Such relationships may be of widely divergent character.

Adolescence : the period of physical and psychological development from the onset of puberty to maturity.

Problem : any questions or matter involving doubt, uncertainty or difficulty.

Behavior: the way in which a person behaves in response to a stimuli or in a particular situation.

David, Jennifer, Emily and Eric (2006) tested the hypothesis that perceived parenting would show reciprocal relations with adolescents' problem behavior using longitudinal data from 496 adolescent girls. Results provided support for the assertion that female problem behavior has an adverse effect on parenting; elevated externalizing symptoms and substance abuse symptoms predicted future decreases in perceived parental support and control. There was less support for the assertion that parenting deficits foster adolescent problem behaviors; initially, low parental control predicted future increases in substance abuse but not externalizing symptoms, and low parental support did not predict future increases in externalizing or substance abuse symptoms. Results suggest that problem behavior is a more consistent predictor of parenting than parenting is of problem behavior, at least for girls during middle adolescence.

Kapi et al. (2007) conducted a study that aimed to assess the social factors associated with self-reported emotional and behavioral problems among Greek adolescents. The participants were at age 18, a population-based sample of 3373 Greek adolescents completed the Youth Self-Report (YSR) questionnaire. The results from the multivariate analysis indicated that both lack of intimate friendships and not having parental monitoring were independently associated with problem behavior among both male and female adolescents. Absence of academic motivation was associated with higher YSR scores in girls only. The results confirm that social factors, including negative family functions, lack of academic motivation and not having close friends, were associated with emotional and behavioral problems among adolescents and imply the need to develop a supportive social network for adolescents.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the behavioral problems of adolescents among working mothers.

2. To assess the behavioral problems of preschool children among non-working mothers.

HYPOTHESES

1. There will be no significant difference in the level of behavioral problems of adolescents among working and non- working mothers.
2. There will be no significant relationship between the behavioral problems of adolescents and their parent child relationship.

Today's Youths are facing lots of problems of their own. The changing lifestyle of the parents is leaving less time for the youth however increasing their expectations from the youth. The emergence of media and peer pressure is fueling aspirations further. In addition to this, there are physical, psychological, emotional and social changes happening within themselves. They need free and open discussions and counseling during this stage. The ever changing lifestyles are straining the value system and causing denunciation of the value systems and moral standards. These are the problems which the society is suffering right now. The new generation, who are Adolescents today and who would be the future members of the society, need to start thinking on these issues right now. The researcher understands this need of the Adolescents and therefore has chosen the topic of the research accordingly. Here the researcher has made an effort to understand and put forth the problems faced by the youths. The researcher has tried to analyze the impact of their changing lifestyles on their own lives and also tried to understand and put forth importance of family and relations. . Earlier the religious faith / belief system was the string which was always used to create value system which would help to decide right and wrong and to convince children on many things however it's no longer relevant to this new generation. To propel this generation's thought process in the right directions, we need to first understand their thought process, their problems and their convictions.

RESEARCH SAMPLE

Sampling technique used in the current study is random sampling technique.

sample of present study consist of the 200 parents of adolescents of 4 schools of ludhiana city out of which 100 are working and 100 are non-working .

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

t value and correlation is used as a statistical technique in order to compare, analyze all the relevant data.

ANALYSIS

Hypothesis 1. There will be no significant difference in the level of behavioral problems of adolescents among working and non- working mothers.

Assessment of behavioral problems of preschool children among working mothers revealed that 40% were having mild level of behavioral problems and majority, 60% were having moderate level of behavioral problems. The mean percentage of behavioral problems of preschool children among working mothers was 44.11 with a mean 110.27+ 17.710. Assessment of behavioral problems of preschool children among non-working mothers revealed that 83.3% were having mild level of behavioral problems and majority, 16.7% were having moderate level of behavioral problems. The mean percentage of behavioral problems of preschool children among working mothers was 33.59 with a mean 83.97+ 21.458.

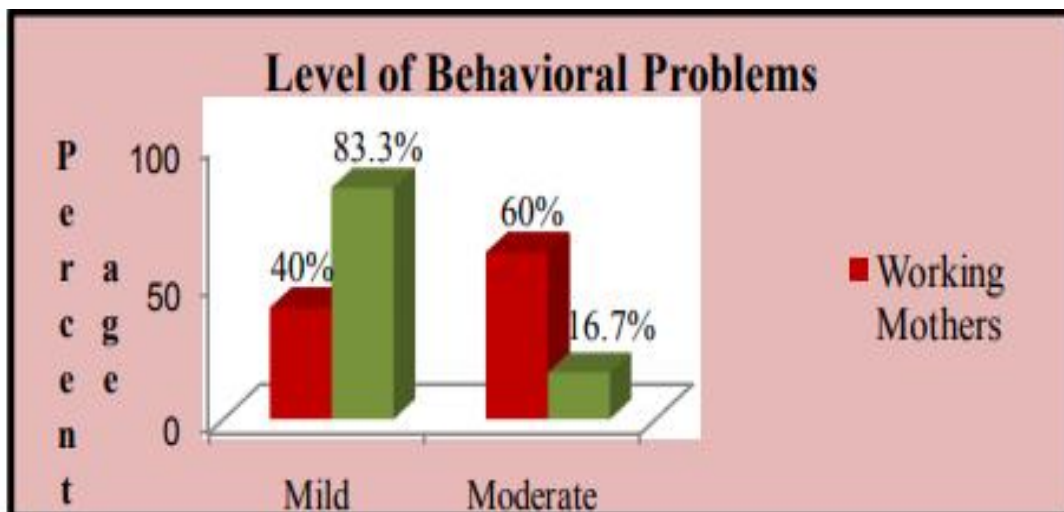


Fig. 1: Level of Behavioral Problems of Preschool Children among Working and Non-working Mothers

Table 1: Mean , standard deviation, , standard error and ‘t’ value of level of behavioral problems of adolescents among working and non-working mothers.(n=50)

S.no	Group	mean	SD	SE	df	t value
1	Working mothers	110.27	17.71	5.08	48	5.177
2	Non-working mothers	83.97	21.46			

‘t’ value (t=5.177) at 0.05 level of significance unveiled that there was significance of difference between behavioral problems of pre-school children among working and non-working mothers. That means hypothesis stating there will be no significant difference in the level of behavioral problems of adolescents among working and non- working mothers is rejected .

Hypothesis 2. There will be no significant relationship between the behavioral problems of adolescents and their parent child relationship.

Table 2: Showing Mean, standard deviation, and ‘r’ value of behavioral problems between behavioral problems of adolescents and their parent child relationship

S.no	Variable	mean	SD	r value
1.	Behavioral problems	89.09	4.09	0.21
2.	Parent child relationship	38.80	5.42	

r- value comes out to be 0.21 ,this means that there is significant relation between behavioral problems of adolescents and their parent child relationship. That signifies interference of parents with child moulds the behavior of adolescents to great extent. Thus the hypothesis stating that There will be no significant relationship between the behavioral problems of adolescents and their parent child relationships also rejected.

SUGGESTION

1. This study can be extended to the various class students of adolescents level of a district and state.
2. A comparative study can be conducted to compare the parenting styles with rural and urban children.
3. Studies can be taken upto know the impact of single parenting on adolescents' problems and their academic achievement.

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