

A Study of Parent-Child Relationship of Senior Secondary Students

Grishma Shukla¹, Sarita Rani²

¹Professor, School of Education, Jaipur National University, Jaipur

²Researcher, School of Education, Jaipur National University, Jaipur

Corresponding Author: Prof. Grishma Shukla, Professor, School of Education, Jaipur National University, Jaipur

E-mail: grishma.edu@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: The Parent-child relationship is critical when the child is going through physical changes in collaboration with the emotional ups and downs and thus the child needs dependence and security from the family. The child uses his parents as models for his/her adjustment to life and fundamental pattern once established at home, can't be eradicated completely yet modified or changed as the child grows up. The objective of the present study is to study the parent-child relationship of senior secondary students with reference to types of schools and gender. This study is conducted on stratified randomly selected sample consisted 23 schools and 920 students of Govt. and Private senior secondary schools. Parent-child relationship scale by Nalini Rao was used as research tool. Percentage is used for data analysis. The finding reveals that there is difference in parent-child relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. and Private schools. On the basis of gender the finding reveals that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys senior secondary students.

Keywords: Parent; child; relationship; Senior Secondary Students

SDES- International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research is a journal of Open access. In this journal, we allow all types of articles to be distributed freely and accessible under the terms of the creative common attribution- non-commercial share. This allows the authors, readers and all scholars and general community to understand, use and to develop non-commercially work, as long as appropriate credit is given and the newly developed work are licensed with similar terms.

How to cite this article: Shukla G, Rani S. A study of parent-child relationship of senior secondary students. SDES-IJIR; 2024; 5-3: 802-811

Submitted: 26-June-2024; **Accepted:** 01-July-2024; **Published:** 10-July-2024

Introduction

Human a child trusts. In spite of a person being involved into many relations all through his/her lifetime, the parent-child relationship is majorly crucial. The parent-child relationship is very much responsible in the development of a child. Parenting is a process of being thoroughly involved into the emotional and physical upbringing of the child. The child's relationship with parents goes long way in giving desirable and undesirable direction to his development. Children also becomes successfully are always from such homes were parental attitudes towards them was favorable

The most consistent findings are that compared with unhappily married parents, happy married parents are more sensitive, responsive, warm and affectionate towards their children (Grych, 2002). Parenting is the hardest but most rewarding job parent will have. Parents are usually the first people a child learns to trust. Parents and families are the most important people in children's lives. The parent-child relationship undergoes transformation during adolescences; the adjustment of senior secondary students depends in good measure on the quality of their parents. Strained and unhealthy parent-child relationship will make an adolescent revolt against their parents and success to negative peer pressure and other related risk behaviors.

It is important to keep in mind that while thinking of this parent-child relationship, we are not talking about single parent household. With that in mind; Strohschein and Mathew (2015) state the adolescents who receive

parental support and encouragement are less likely to rebel against their parents. Secondary education will be expected to be the obvious place for promoting adolescent development (Moshman, 2014)

Adolescence is a social and emotional process, the relationship an adolescent has with his parent is more important to determining his ability to mature emotionally and socially. The family is the first social group which the child is identified; the child spends more time with the family group than with any other social group.

Objectives of the study

- To study the parent-child relationship of senior secondary students with reference to types of schools.
- To study the parent-child relationship of senior secondary students with reference to gender.

Operational definition

Parent-child relationship: Parent-child relationship refers to the relationship between parents and children.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There is difference in parent-child relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. and Private schools.
2. There is difference in parent-child relationship of senior secondary students on the basis of gender.

Research Method: Survey method is used for data collection.

Population and Sample: In the present study a total of 894 Senior Secondary school [Govt. as well as Private] students of 9 blocks of Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan.

Researcher is selects the sample by using stratified random sampling technique. Researcher randomly select 5 blocks out of 9 blocks of Sri Ganganagar district. 23 schools are selected and from each school 40 students are selected in each school. So the total sample size is 920 of Senior Secondary school.

Research tools: Parent-child relationship scale by Nalini Rao (2014)

Analysis of data

Hypothesis 1 There is Difference in Parent- Child Relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. and Private schools.

Table 1 Parent-Child Relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. and Private school

Types of Schools	Level of Parent-Child Relationship			Total
	Cordial Parent-Child Relationship	Moderate Parent-Child Relationship	Unfavorable Parent-Child Relationship	
Govt.	158 (33.84%)	173 (37.04%)	136 (29.12%)	467
Private	142 (31.34%)	172 (37.97%)	139 (30.69%)	453
Total	300 (32.61%)	345 (37.5%)	275 (29.89%)	920

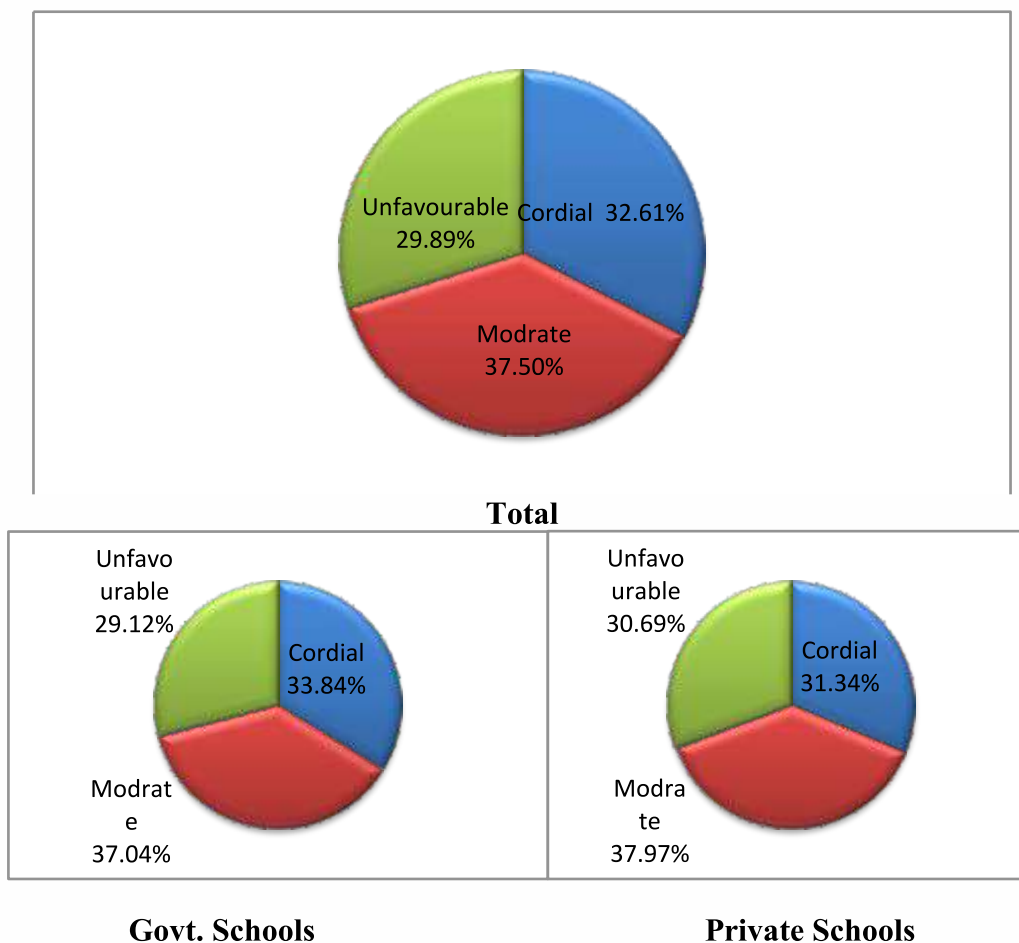
Table 1 shows parent- child relationship of Senior Secondary students studying in Govt. and Private schools. It is clearly seen in the table that out of 920 students 300 (32.61%) students have cordial relationship, 345 (37.5%) students have moderate relationship and 215 (29.89%) students have unfavourable relationship.

Out of 467 students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools, 158 (33.84%) students have cordial relationship, 173(37.04%) students have moderate relationship and remaining 136 (29.12%) students have unfavourable relationship.

Similarly out of 453 students studying in Private senior secondary schools, 142 (31.34%) students have cordial relationship, 172 (37.97%) students have moderate relationship and 139 (30.69%) students have unfavourable relationship.

The above table describes that percentage of Govt. schools with cordial parent- child relationship is higher

than percentage of Private schools. In moderate parent- child relationship the percentage of Govt. and Private senior secondary schools is almost same. There is minor difference in unfavourable parent- child relationship of both schools. So it can be said that difference in parent-child relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. and Private schools.



Hypothesis2 There is difference in parent-child relationship of senior secondary students on the basis of gender.
Table 2 Parent-Child Relationship of girls and boys senior secondary students on the basis of gender

Gender	Level of Parent-Child Relationship			Total
	Cordial Parent-Child Relationship	Moderate Parent-Child Relationship	Unfavourable Parent-Child Relationship	
Girls	131 (35.71%)	133 (36.23%)	103 (28.06%)	367
Boys	169 (30.57%)	212 (38.33%)	172 (31.10%)	553
Total	300 (32.61%)	345 (37.5%)	275 (29.89%)	920

Table 2 shows parent-child relationship of senior secondary students on the basis of gender. It is clearly seen in the table that out of 920 students 300 (32.61%) students have cordial relationship 345 (37.5%) students have moderate relationship and 275 (29.89%) students have unfavourable relationship.

Out of 367 girls students 131 (35.71%) girl students have cordial relationship, 133 (36.23%) girls students have moderate relationship and remaining 103 (28.06%) girls students have unfavourable relationship.

Similarly out of 553 boys students 169 (30.57%) boy students have cordial relationship, and remaining 212 (38.33%) boy students have moderate relationship and 172 (36.10%) boy students have unfavourable relationship.

The above table shows that percentage of girls studying in senior secondary schools with cordial parent- child relationship is higher than percentage of boys studying in senior secondary schools. But in moderate parent-

child relationship percentage of girls is lesser than percentage of boys studying in senior secondary schools. In terms of unfavourable parent- child relationship percentage of boys is higher than the percentage of girls studying in senior secondary schools. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys senior secondary students.

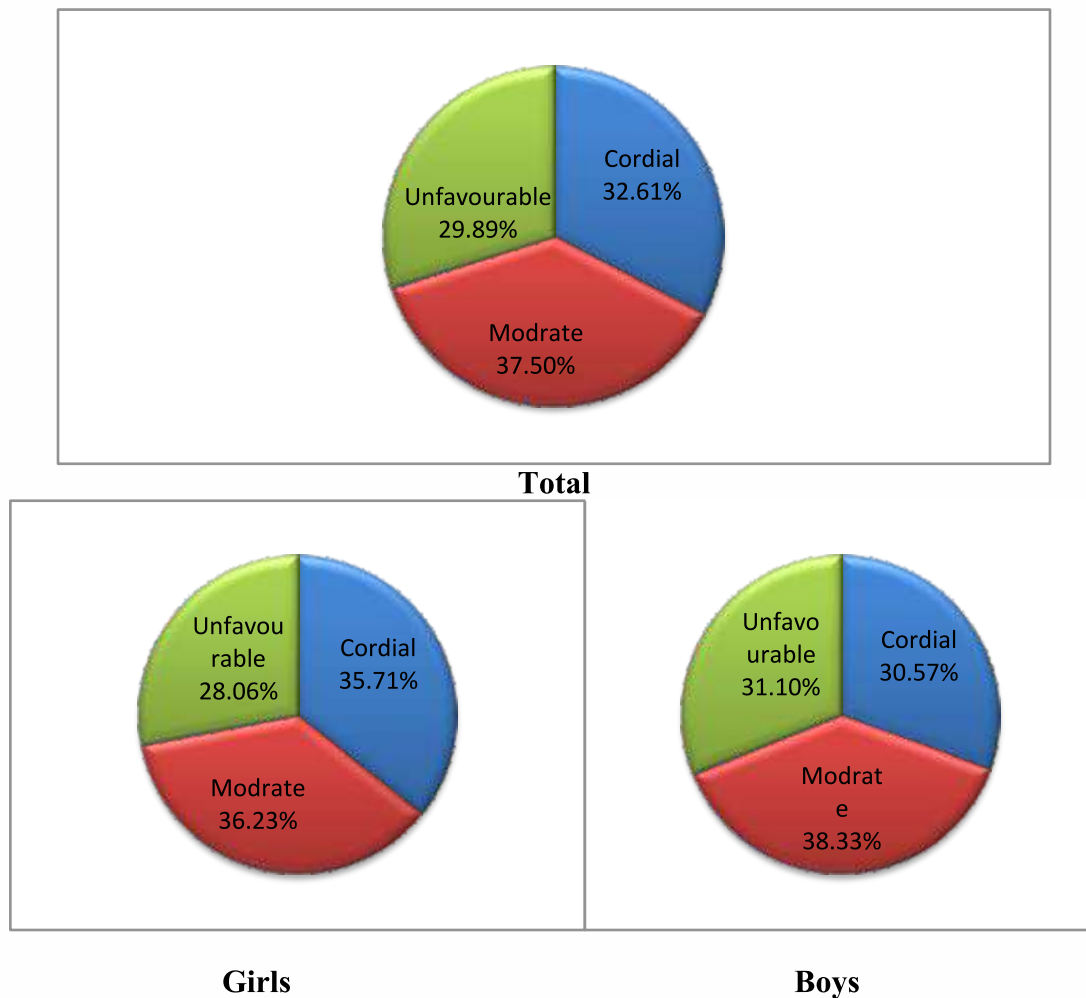


Figure No.2

Hypothesis 2.1 There is difference in Parent- Child Relationship of girls and boys studying in Govt. senior secondary students.

Table 2.1 Parent- Child Relationship of girls and boys studying in Govt. senior secondary students

Gender	Level of Parent-Child Relationship			Total
	Cordial Parent-Child Relationship	Moderate Parent-Child Relationship	Unfavourable Parent-Child Relationship	
Girls	70 (39.32%)	60 (33.71%)	48 (26.97%)	178
Boys	88 (30.45%)	113 (39.10%)	88 (30.45%)	289
Total	158 (33.84%)	173 (37.04%)	136 (29.12%)	467

Table 2.1 shows parent-child relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. schools. It is clearly seen in the table that out of 467 students 158 (33.84%) students have cordial relationship, 173 (37.04%) students have moderate relationship and 136 (29.12%) students have unfavourable relationship.

Out of 178 girl students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools 70 (39.32%) girls have cordial relationship, 60 (33.71%) girls have moderate relationship and remaining 48 (26.97%) girls have unfavourable relationship.

Similarly out of 289 boy students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools, 88 (30.45%) boys have cordial relationships, 113 (39.10%) boys have moderate relationship and remaining 88 (30.45%) boys have unfavourable relationship.

The above table describes that in cordial parent-child relationship percentage of girls studying in Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than percentage of boys studying in Govt. senior secondary schools. Both moderate parent-child relationship and unfavourable parent-child relationship the percentage of boys studying in Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than the percentage of girls studying in Govt. senior secondary schools. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys Govt. senior secondary students.

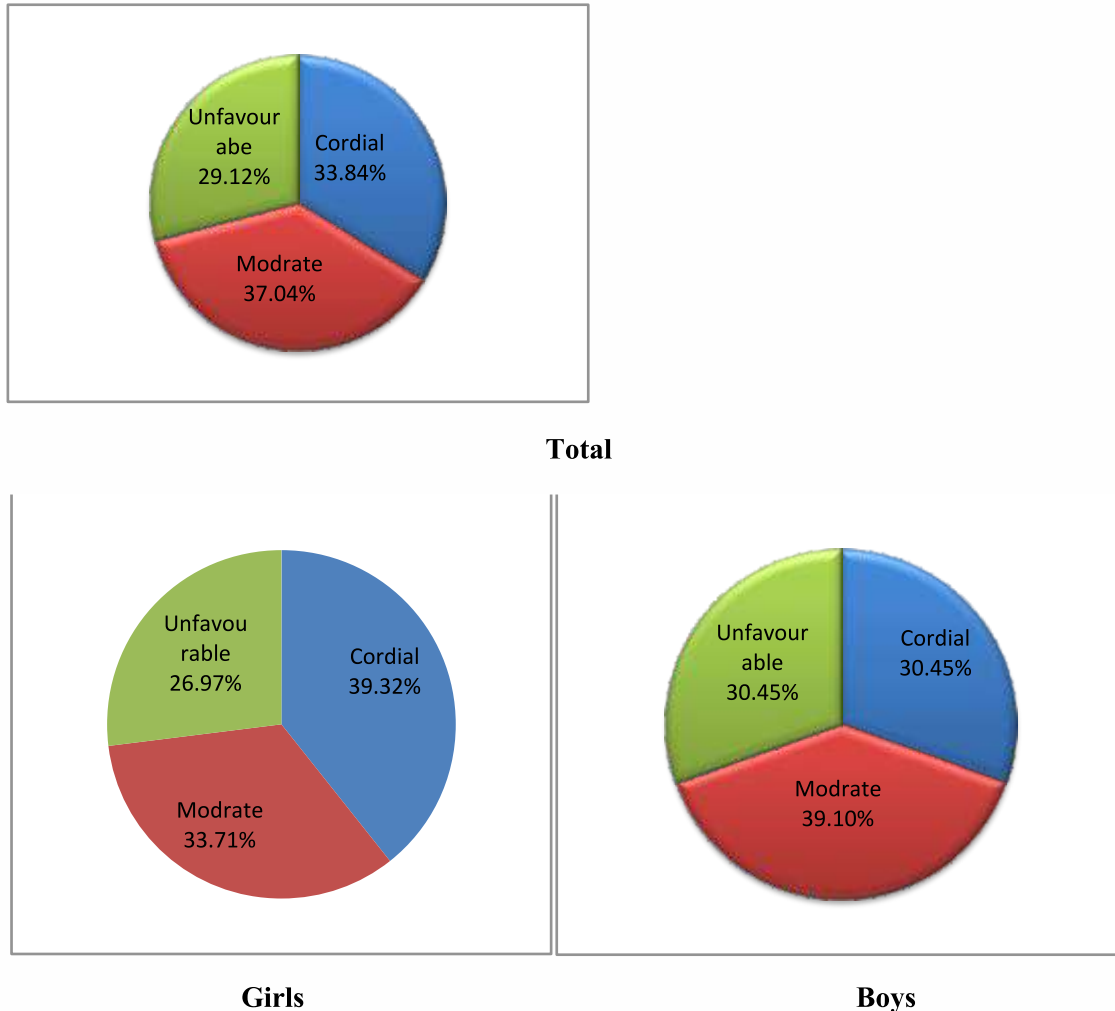


Figure No.2.1

Hypothesis 2.2 There is difference in Parent- Child Relationship of girls and boys studying in Private senior secondary students

Table 2.2 Parent- Child Relationship of girls and boys studying in Private senior secondary students.

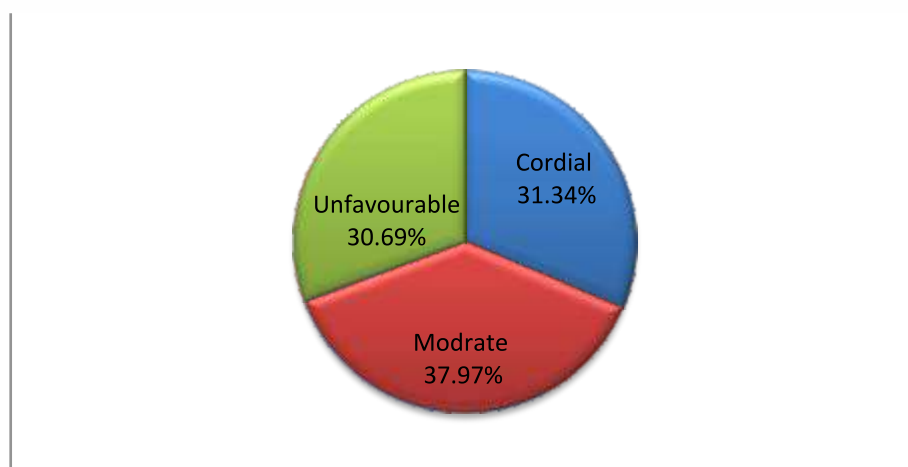
Gender	Levels of Parent-Child Relationship			Total
	Cordial Parent-Child Relationship	Moderate Parent-Child Relationship	Unfavourable Parent-Child Relationship	
Girls	61 (32.27%)	73 (38.63%)	55 (29.10%)	189
Boys	81 (30.69%)	99 (37.5%)	84 (31.81%)	264
Total	142 (31.34%)	172 (37.9%)	139 (30.69%)	453

Table 2.2 shows parent-child relationship of senior secondary students studying in Private schools. It is clearly seen in the table that out of 453 students 142 (31.34%) students have cordial relationship, 172 (37.97%) students have moderate relationship and 139 (30.69%) students have unfavourable relationship.

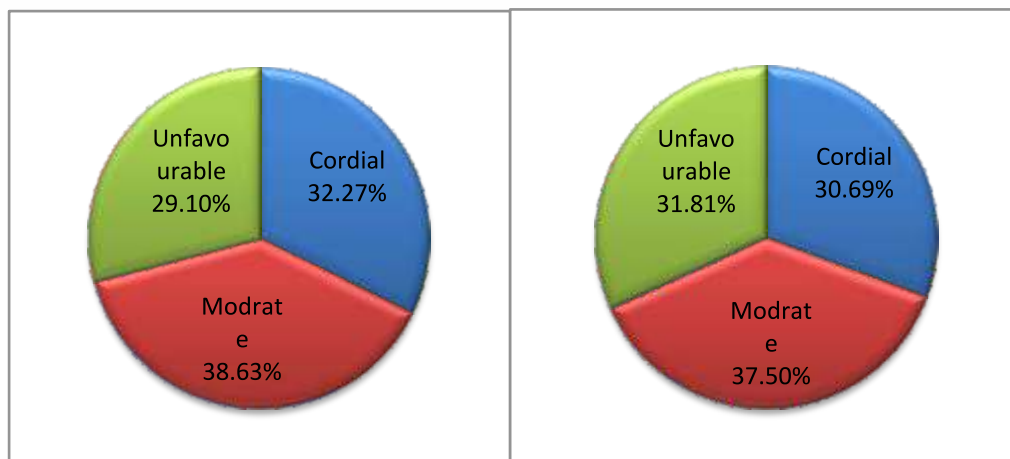
Out of 189 girls students studying in Private senior secondary schools, 61 (32.27%) girls have cordial relationship, 73 (38.63%) girls have moderate relationship and 55 (29.10%) girls have unfavourable relationship.

Out of 264 boys students studying in Private senior secondary schools 81 (30.69%) boys have cordial relationship, 99 (37.5%) have moderate relationship and remaining 84 (31.81%) boys have unfavourable relationship.

The above table shows that moderate parent-child relationship percentage is high of girl and boy students studying in Private senior secondary schools. But in unfavourable parent-child relationship percentage of girls studying in Private senior secondary schools is lesser than the percentage of boys while in terms of cordial parent child relationship percentage of girls studying in Private senior secondary schools is higher than the percentage of boys. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys Private senior secondary students.



Total



Girls

Boys

Figure No.2.2

Hypothesis 2.3. There is a difference in the parent-child relationship of senior secondary girl students studying in government and private schools.

Table 2.3 Parent- child relationship of senior secondary girl students studying in government and private schools

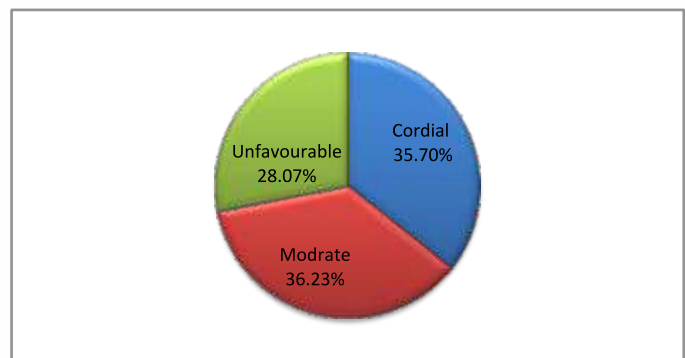
Types of school	Level of Parent-Child Relationship			Total
	Cordial Parent-Child Relationship	Moderate Parent-Child Relationship	Unfavourable Parent-Child Relationship	
Govt.	70 (39.32%)	60 (33.71%)	48 (26.97%)	178
Private	61 (32.27%)	73 (38.63%)	55 (29.10%)	189
Total	131 (35.70%)	133 (36.23%)	103 (28.07%)	367

Table 2.3 shows parent-child relationship of senior secondary girl students studying in government and private schools. It is clearly seen in the table that out of 367 girl students 131 (35.70%) girl students have cordial relationship, 133 (36.23%) girls have moderate relationship and 103 (28.07%) girls have unfavourable relationship.

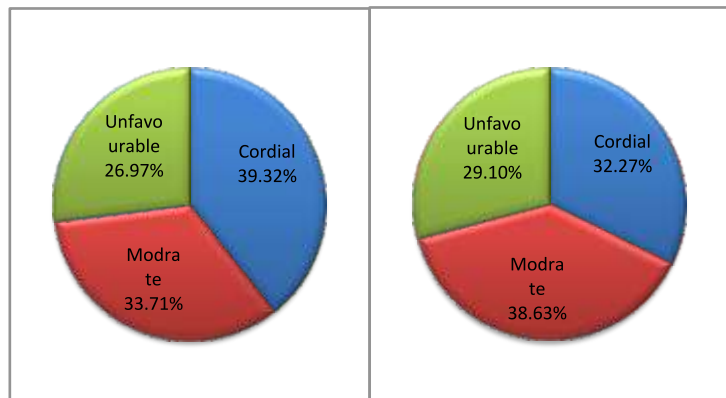
Out of 178 girl students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools, 70 (39.32%) girls have cordial Relationship, 60 (33.11%) girls have moderate relationship and remaining 48 (26.97%) girls have unfavourable relationship.

Similarly out of 189 girl students studying in Private senior secondary schools, 61 (32.27%) girls have cordial Relationship, 73 (38.63%) girls have moderate relationship and remaining 55 (29.10%) girls have unfavourable relationship.

The above table describes that in cordial parent child relationship percentage of girl students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than percentage of girl students studying in Private senior secondary schools. But in both moderate parent child relationship and unfavourable parent child relationship percentage of girl students studying in Private senior secondary schools is higher than the percentage of girl students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools. So it can be said that there is a difference in the parent-child relationship of senior secondary girl students studying in government and private schools.



Total



Govt. Schools

Private Schools

Figure No 2.3

Hypothesis 2.4 There is a difference in the parent-child relationship of senior secondary boy students studying in government and private schools.

Table 2.4 Parent- Child Relationship of senior secondary boy students studying in government and private schools.

Types of School	Levels of Parent-Child Relationship			Total
	Cordial Parent-Child Relationship	Moderate Parent-Child Relationship	Unfavourable Parent-Child Relationship	
Govt.	88 (30.45%)	113 (39.10%)	88 (30.45%)	289
Private	81 (30.69%)	99 (37.5%)	84 (31.81%)	264
Total	169 (30.57%)	212 (38.33%)	172 (31.10%)	553

Table 2.4 shows parent-child relationship of senior secondary boy students studying in government and private schools. It is clearly seen in the table that out of 553 boys 169 (30.57%) boys have cordial relationship, 212 (38.33%) boys have moderate relationship and 172 (31.10%) boys have unfavourable relationship.

Out of 289 boy students studying in Govt. senior boy secondary schools, 88 (30.45%) boys have cordial relationship, 113 (39.10%) boys have moderate relationship and 88 (30.45%) boys have unfavourable relationship.

Similarly out of 264 boy students studying in Private senior secondary schools, 81 (30.69%) boys have cordial relationship 49 (37.5%) boys have moderate relationship and remaining 84 (31.81%) boys have unfavourable relationship.

The above table shows that in cordial parent child relationship percentage of boy students studying in government and private schools is almost same. In moderate parent child relationship percentage of boy students studying in government senior secondary schools is higher than the percentage of boy students studying in Private senior secondary schools. But in unfavourable parent child relationship percentage of Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than percentage of Private senior secondary schools. So it can be said there is a difference in the parent-child relationship of senior secondary boy students studying in government and private schools.

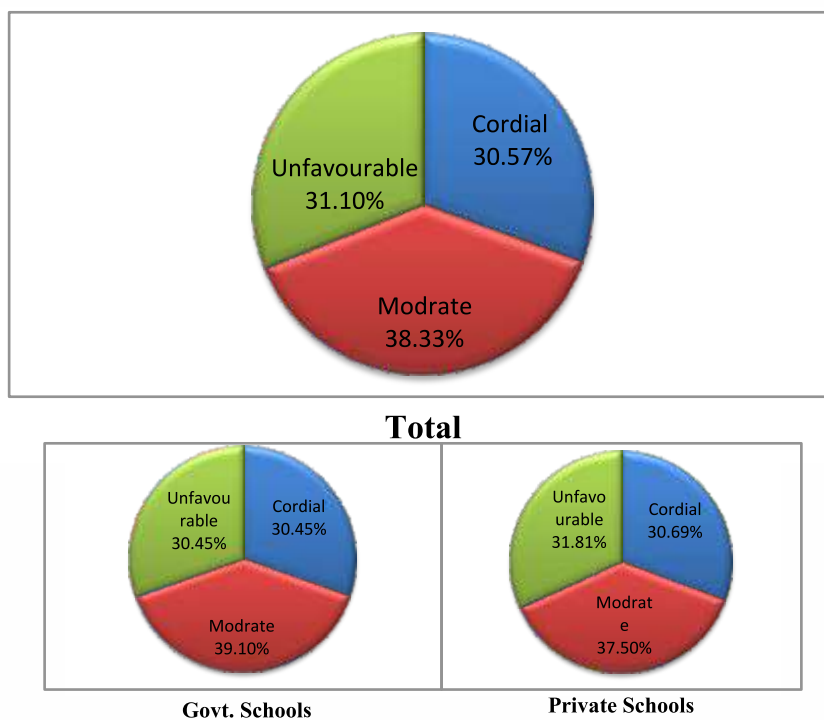


Figure No.2.4

Conclusions:

- The finding reveals that the percentage of the senior secondary students studying in Govt. schools with cordial parent child relationship is higher than the percentage of the senior secondary students studying in Private schools. In moderate parent child relationship the percentage of the senior secondary students studying in Private school is higher than the percentage of senior secondary students studying in Govt. schools. In unfavorable parent child relationship the percentage of the senior secondary students studying in Govt. schools is higher than the percentage of the senior secondary students studying in Private schools. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of senior secondary students studying in Govt. and Private schools.
- On the basis of gender the finding reveals that percentage of girls studying in senior secondary schools with cordial parent child relationship is higher than percentage of boys studying in senior secondary schools. But in moderate parent child relationship percentage of girls is lesser than percentage of boys studying in senior secondary schools. In terms of unfavourable parent child relationship percentage of boys is higher than the percentage of girls studying in senior secondary schools. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys senior secondary students.
- The finding reveals that in cordial parent child relationship percentage of girls studying in Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than percentage of boys studying in Govt. senior secondary schools. Both moderate parent child relationship and unfavourable parent child relationship the percentage of boys is higher than the percentage of girls. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys studying in Govt. senior secondary schools.
- The finding reveals that girl and boy students studying in Private senior secondary schools having the higher percentage of moderate parent child relationship. But percentage of unfavourable parent child relationship in girls studying in Private senior secondary is lesser than the percentage of boys while in terms of cordial parent child relationship percentage of girls studying in Private senior secondary schools is higher than the percentage of boys. So it can be said that there is difference in parent-child relationship of girls and boys Private senior secondary students.
- The finding reveals that in cordial parent child relationship percentage of girl students studying in Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than percentage of girl students studying in Private senior secondary schools. But in both moderate parent child relationship and unfavourable parent child relationship percentage of girl students studying in Private senior secondary schools is higher than the percentage of girl students studying in Govt. senior secondary school. So it can be said that there is a difference in the parent-child relationship of senior secondary girl students studying in government and private schools.
- The finding reveals that in cordial parent child relationship percentage of boy students studying in government and private schools is almost same. In moderate parent child relationship percentage of boy students studying in government senior secondary school is higher than the percentage of boy students studying in Private senior secondary school. But in unfavourable parent child relationship percentage of Govt. senior secondary schools is higher than percentage of Private senior secondary schools. So it can be said there is a difference in the parent-child relationship of senior secondary boy students studying in government and private schools.

Financial Support and Sponsorship: Nil

Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest

References:

1. Amato, P.R. (2016). Marital conflict, the parent child relationship and child self esteem. Family Relations, Washington DC, Journal of Marriage and family.

2. Boling, M.W., Barry, C.M., Kotchick, B.A. and Lowry, J. (2011). Relations among early adolescents, parent adolescent attachment, perceived social competence and friendship quality. *Psychological Reports*, 109(3), <http://doi.org/10.2466%2F02.07.09.21.Pro.109.6>.
3. Kothari, C.R. (2006) "Research Methodology – Methods; Techniques" New Delhi, New Age International Publishers.
4. Fan, W. and Williams, C. (2010). The effects of parental involvement on students' academic self-efficacy, engagement and intrinsic motivation. *Educational Psychology*. 30 (1), 53-74. [10.1080/01443410903353302](https://doi.org/10.1080/01443410903353302).
5. Rao, Nalini [2014]. Socio-psychological correlates of social development of high school children in grades 8,9,10 in some schools of Bangalore city. Doctoral Thesis in Education .Bangalore: Bangalore University
6. Ranson, K.E. and Urichuk .I.J. (2008). The effect of parent –child attachment relationships on child biopsychosocial outcomes: a review .*Early Child Development and Care*, 178(2). <http://doi.org/10.1080/03004430600685282>.