

A STUDY OF PARENTAL EVALUATION ATTITUDE OF HINDU AND MUSLIM ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction:

In recent times children are learning with the growth and Technological advancement in mass communication system. According to Hurlock (1970), "Adolescent is a dreaded age that can be diverted in positive or negative direction by their parents. Peer groups, sibling relationships, family, and social environment." A knowledge of children and their development contributes in a very practical way to human betterment. The main emphasis in the scientific approach to human welfare is upon prevention and one important means to achieve this goal is via the well-being and proper upbringing of children. Thus, in the course of time, the child quite naturally becomes the largest concern in the field of social work. Bell (1968) has made notable contribution. Bell's studies drew attention to the fact that children themselves can mock the ongoing inter changes between parents and themselves as well as the development of their characteristics. This revolution, in view point of Bell, has now become the modern-day orthodoxy in connection. Parents evaluation or children's attitudes towards their parent in an interesting and highly significant consequence of child rearing antecedents, these altitudes tend to generating across the social spectrums, the boy who develop resentment and hostility towards his father tends to resents during late life. Any male who symbolizes authority the boss, the policeman, the Judge and soon, Boys who perceive themselves as being highly similar to their favourable personal and social adjust (Bray, 1959) and less anxiety (Logonick, 1955).

In recent years, the emphasis in our thinking has changed and newer approach to child studies and problems has to come to be adopted by social scientists: this newer approach can be summarised by saying that the child is regarded as a focal concept for scientific study rather than morally as a welfare objective. In other words, the child is seen as a human reality in whose development are combined various specialized problems of particular groups of scientific studies. The child serves as a project study drawn from life, rather than from laboratory, in which may be observed the various processes of human growth and development. Thus, to cay that the child emerges as a focal concept for scientific analysis does not imply on approach that is theoretical or academic, but one that is intensely practical and utilitarian. It makes the

child's social development a distinctive and legitimate scientific area for sociologists just as it had been for psychologists and psychiatrist. It is already reasonably expected that family background will be an influential factor in parent-child interactions of children. His early interactions with his parents effects his mental, physical development and influence his inter personal style. This leads to identify those children attitude patterns towards his/her parents. Family background will be an influential factor in parent-child interaction of children which may affect their parental evaluation attitude. This leads to identify the children attitude patterns towards their parents.

Hypothesis:

The present study was undertaken to investigate into the psychological differentiation and conservation of parent-child interaction as a factor of personality development of Hindu and Muslim adolescents. The proposed study has aimed to compare the parent evaluation attitude of Hindu and Muslim adolescents.

“Significant difference will be found between the Hindu and Muslim adolescents in their parent evaluation aptitude.”

Method:

Methodology was divided into three sections: the first section was concerned with the sample and sampling technique used in the present study. The second section was concerned with the tests and scales used for data collection in the present endeavour. The third section was concerned with the statistical techniques used for the analysis and treatment of the data.

Result:

It was planned to investigate the various situational background, parent evaluation attitude of Hindu and Muslim subjects before delving into examination of relationship between different variables, such as parental attitude. It would be meaningful to trace out the significance of different personal variables in relation to urban and rural, participation in the present study.

It may be recalled that the age of the subjects in this study was roughly controlled, because the sample way drawn from a rather homogeneous population normally under graduate students or the faculty of Arts, Science, the average age of the subjects being 16 to 20 years.

It was hypothesized that there shall be a significant difference between Hindu and Muslim urban boy and girl adolescents and rural boy and girl adolescents belonging to different towards the purpose of evaluation the participation with back ground factors.

To examine the above hypothesis, the chi-square test was employed. The statistical finding has been summarized in different Tables:

Table – 1

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim Rural boy and girl adolescents' attitude patterns towards their mother

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favourable	96	112	208	94	158	252
Not Favourable	6	0	6	4	10	14
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	6.778			0.0434		
p	0.009			0.510		

The above table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu and the Muslim rural boy and girl groups in respect of the parental attitude.

Chi-square= 6.778 & 0.434

df= 2 p less than 0.009 and 0.510 obviously. The expectation that their shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls was found valid.

Table-2

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim urban boy and girl adolescents' attitude patterns towards their mothers

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favourable	78	100	178	66	134	200
Not Favourable	24	12	36	32	34	66
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	6.256			5.114		
p	0.012			0.024		

Similarly, the above Table shows that these Hindu urban and Muslim urban groups differed significantly in terms of the urban visit chi square = 6.265 and 5.114, df=3p less than 0.012 and 0.024 obviously.

The expectation that that there shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim urban boys and girls was found valid.

Table-3

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim rural boy and girl adolescents' attitude patterns towards their fathers

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favourable	98	112	210	92	158	190
Not Favourable	4	0	4	6	10	16
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	4.476			0.003		
p	0.034			0.955		

The above Table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim groups of rural boys and girls in respect of their parental attitude.

Chi square= 4.476 and 0.003

df=3 p less than 0.034 and 0.955 obviously.

The expectation that there shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim rural boys and girls was found as valid.

Table-4

Comparison of the Hindu and Muslim urban boy and girl adolescents' attitude patterns towards their fathers

Response	Hindu			Muslim		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Favourable	76	99	175	81	135	216
Not Favourable	26	13	39	17	33	50
Total	102	112	214	98	168	266
Chi-sq.	6.904			0.214		
p	0.009			0.644		

The above Table shows that there was significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim urban boys and girls in respect of their parental attitude.

Chi square= 6.904 and 0.214

df= 3 p less than 0.009 and 0.644 obviously.

The expectation that there shall be significant difference between the Hindu and Muslim urban boys and girls was found as valid.

Conclusion:

In absence if an authentic scale to measure the religious (Hindu and Muslim) participations and religious activities, it was decided to make a simple format consisting of relevant questions which could directly elicit the information from the subject regarding their father and mother's (parental) participation and their adolescence activities. The frequencies of visit to the rural and urban places by the Hindu and Muslim subjects were considered to be the criterion for judging participation similarly for the purpose of evaluating the parental activities of the subjects.

Thus, the overall picture emerging out of the discussion can be briefly summarized as that the Hindu and Muslim subjects showed the need for participation and activities.

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