



EFFECT OF PARENTAL ATTITUDE ON ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of the study was to find out the effect of parental attitudes on adjustment of College students. It was hypothesized that 1). There is no significant effect on adjustment of various levels of parental acceptance, concentration and avoidance attitude of college students. Present research has been conducted in Pune District in Maharashtra. 847 students (430 male and 417 female) of B.A. 1st class and age range from 18 to 19 years has been selected by random sampling method for this research. Study was conducted by using two Psychological tests namely 1. Family Relationship Inventory. 2. Bell's Adjustment Inventory. One way ANOVA and Tukey's multiple comparison test was used to analyze the data. Research revealed that three groups of parental acceptance attitude (PA) are not significantly varied on adjustment. Levels of PC affect adjustment of adolescents. High PC creates poor adjustment, while average and low PC creates excellent adjustment of adolescents. PV significantly affects adjustment of adolescents. High PV significantly creates poor adjustment in adolescents than average and low PV.

KEY WORDS: Parental Acceptance, Concentration, Avoidance attitudes, Adjustment.

INTRODUCTION:

Family being the first and major agency of socialization plays a pivotal role in shaping child's life. It has been shown most of the children who are successful and well-adjusted come from families where healthy relationships exist between children and their parents. Family is the first environment place where child feels, observes and learns the emotional relationships (Warhol, 1998). Children try to understand the emotions through the attachment and modeling with parents (Denham et al., 2000). Parental acceptance implies an attitude of love for the child. The accepting parent put the child in a position of importance in the home and develops a relationship of emotional warmth. Parental acceptance encourages the child and makes itself apparent in receptive or positive attitude towards the child's idea and judgments, worthiness and capability, love and affection and admiration along with adequate attention towards him.

An avoidance attitude of parents manifests itself in interpersonal relationships in direct ways, when the child has to face excessive criticism, jealousy comparison, harsh and inconsistent punishment by both or either of the parents in his upbringing. An avoidance attitude of parents may also exhibit itself in physical neglect, denial of love and affection, lack of interest in his activities and failure to spend time with him. This attitude of parents implies conditional love, recognizing that child has no right as a person, no right to express his feelings, no right to uniqueness and no right to become autonomous individual.

Protection in the child makes him better and more confident. Reality is that over protection or concentration is a disease and obstructs the independent growth of the child. But sense of protection gives the child strength and psychological support. So the sense of protection and over protection both are different. Parent shows over anxiousness towards the child's health and protection him from strong

participation in completing activities. Thus overprotection signifies giving more care to their child than what is necessary and can only be deemed as the hyper state of protection.

The concept of adjustment is as old as human race on earth. The process of adjustment starts from the birth of child and is continuous till his/her death. Psychologists use term "adjustment" varying conditions of social or interpersonal relationship in the society. Adjustment means reaction to the demands and pressures of social environment imposed upon the individual. The demand may be external or internal to whom the individual to react. Adjustment means reaction to the demands and pressures of social environment imposed upon the individual. The demand may be external or internal to whom the individual to react (Agarwal 1996).

Well adjusted person copes well with his personal problems. Family relationship particularly, parent's acceptance, concentrating or avoidance attitude affects adjustment of adolescents. **Chakra and Prabha (2004)** found, emotional and social adjustment of children who are loved, accepted, nurtured, trusted and who are definitely superior.

AIM OF THE STUDY :

Family is undivided part of every adolescent's life. Most of their time, they spend in family. Family members teaches him, how to live in the competitive life with well adjustment by knowing own motives, and emotions. Hence the main aim of the study was to find out the impact of parental attitudes on adjustment of College students

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

Some major objectives were kept for present research works as under.

1.To find out the effect of various levels of parental acceptance, concentration and avoidance attitude on adjustment of adolescents.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY :

1.There is no significant effect on adjustment of various levels of parental acceptance, concentration and avoidance attitude of adolescents

METHOD

SAMPLE :

Present research has been conducted in Pune District in Maharashtra.847 students (male 430 and 417 female) of 1B.A. 1 st class has been selected by random sampling method for this research. The ratio of Male female was 1:1 and the varied in age range from 18 to 19years.

TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION :

1. Family Relationship Inventory (FRI) :

Family Relationship Inventory is prepared by Sherry and Sinha (1987) on the basis of Brunken and Crites's 'Family Relationship Inventory' in the Indian situations. An inventory may well discriminate the individuals who feel emotionally accepted, over protected or rejected by their parents. The inventory contains 150 items classified into three patterns of mother and father separately. A high score in each area of the inventory indicated a high degree of one's feelings of his being accepted, concentrated or avoided by his mother or father or both parents. Test-retest reliability and validity of inventory is moderately high.

Bell's Adjustment Inventory :

This inventory is developed by Dr. R. K. Ojha (1994). This inventory includes four parts – Home, Health, Social and Emotional. Reliability is measured by split-half and test-retest method and average of

reliability on all dimensions are above 0.85 which is very high. Validity of this inventory is above 0.75. High score on this inventory denotes unsatisfactory adjustment while low score denotes excellent adjustment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table No.2 shows Summary of one way ANOVA of Parental attitudes on adjustment .

DV	IV		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Adjustment	Parental Acceptance	Between Groups	1078.421	2	539.211	2.029	.132
		Within Groups	224304.568	845	265.764		
		Total	225382.989	847			
	Parental Concentration	Between Groups	15002.677	2	7501.339	30.094**	.000
		Within Groups	210380.312	845	249.266		
		Total	225382.989	847			
	Parental Avoidance	Between Groups	37847.390	2	18923.695	85.166**	.000
		Within Groups	187535.600	845	222.199		
		Total	225382.989	847			

* = 0.05, ** = 0.01 significant level

Apart from above finding it is observed that high, average and low parental acceptance groups are not different on adjustment. For adjustment 'F' value is 2.02. It is not significant even 0.05 level of significance. Table 2 indicates that high, average and low groups of parental concentration attitude perceived by the adolescents are significantly differ on adjustment ($F = 30.09, 2, 847; P < 0.01$). It is seen that high, average and low groups of parental avoidance attitude perceived by the adolescents are significantly differ on adjustment ($F = 85.16, 2, 847; P < 0.01$). So the null hypothesis is partially accepted.

Table no 2.1 Tukey's multiple comparison HSD test showing group differences on Adjustment

DV	Parental Attitude	Level	N	Mean	(I) PA level	(j) pa level	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Adjustment	Parental Acceptance	high pa	299	59.3177	high pa	avg pa	-.25625	1.25172	.977
		avg pa	392	59.5740		low pa	-3.04125	1.61011	.143
		low pa	156	62.3590	avg pa	low pa	-2.78499	1.54324	.169
		total	847	59.9965					
	Parental Concentration	avg pc	385	58.5039	high pc	avg pc	7.36452(*)	1.25878	.000
		low pc	196	54.9592		low pc	10.90924(*)	1.48622	.000
		total	847	59.9965	avg pc	low pc	3.54471(*)	1.38535	.029
		high	309	67.5146	high	avg	7.51456(*)	1.23815	.000

	Parental Avoidance	pv			pv	pv			
		avg pv	273	60.0000		low pv	16.28815(*)	1.24803	.000
		low pv	265	51.2264	avg pv	low pv	8.77358(*)	1.28546	.000
		total	847	59.9965					

* = 0.05, ** = 0.01 significant level

As per table 2.1 three groups viz., high, average and low have been prepared on the basis of scores secured by the adolescents on their perception of parental acceptance, concentration and avoidance attitude and effort has been made for multiple comparison on adjustment. It is noticed from table 2.1 that mean differences for all pairs of parental acceptance are not significant on adjustment. Three groups of parental concentration are significantly differ on adjustment of adolescents. It is indicates that mean differences for all pairs of parental avoidance attitude on adjustment found significant. It means that high PC becomes the barrier in adjustment. But low and average PC supports the adolescents for adjustment. Results show that high PV creates poor adjustment in adolescents. Previous research supported this finding. Jay and Sigh (1991) conducted a study on 'the role of parental rejection on the development of neuroses among adolescents. The results revealed that the rejected children were more inclined towards neurotic tendencies.

CONCLUSIONS

Research revealed that parental acceptance level significantly affects emotional intelligence of adolescents. Parental high acceptance attitude increases emotional intelligence (EI) than average and low level of PA attitude. Parental concentration (PC) attitude are significantly different on emotional intelligence. Level of PC affects EI. High PC creates low EI and low PC supports to development of EI in adolescents. Parental avoidance attitude (PV) significantly affects emotional intelligence of adolescents. High PV negatively influence on development of EI of adolescents. It is observed that three groups of parental acceptance attitude (PA) are not significantly varied on adjustment. Levels of PC affects adjustment of adolescents. High PC creates poor adjustment, while average and low PC creates excellent adjustment of adolescents. PV significantly affects adjustment of adolescents. High PV significantly creates poor adjustment in adolescents than average and low PV.

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