



A Study of Impact of Parent-Child Relationship on Self-Confidence of The Students of Higher Secondary Schools of Durg District

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to investigate the impact of parent-child relationship on self-confidence of the students of higher secondary Schools of Durg district. Objective of the study was to study the correlation between parent-child relationship and self-confidence of government higher secondary school students. For the collection of data in respect of parent-child relationship, Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) constructed by Dr. Nalini Rao (revised version 2011) was used and for collection of data in respect of self-confidence, Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) constructed by Dr Rekha Gupta (2005) was used. A total number of 753 XI class students comprised the sample for the study. i.e. 454 XI class students (223 male and 231 female) from rural area and 299 XI class students (154 male and 145 female) from urban area were selected for the study. Pearson's Product moment coefficient of correlation was calculated for the analyses of data. Finding revealed that there is no relationship between parent-child relationship and self confidence of the children.

KEYWORDS

Parent-child relationship and self-confidence

INTRODUCTION

Of the many different relationships peoples form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important. The quality of the parent-child relationship is affected by the parent's age, experience, and self-confidence; the stability of the parents' marriage; and the unique characteristics of the child compared with those of the parent.

The great majority of parents have positive and nurturing relationships with their children. In fact, findings from research show that parents and their children generally have close emotionalities.

Every parent would expect their children to succeed in life. Self-confidence is one factor that is required for the development of a child in achieving success. Children who have self-confidence will be more daring to try new things so that they can develop the skills. Also, confident child will not easily give up in doing his duties because he felt sure he had the ability. Children who have self-confidence will also be easier to communicate with others, dared to express his opinion, and not easily influenced by others. Conversely, children who do not have self-confidence will always be in doubt doing not even dare to try new things, so much harder to develop his abilities. Children who do not have the confidence also are more likely to give up while facing difficulties. In social relationships, children who don't have the confidence, don't dare to give their opinion and are easily influenced by others.

Without self-confidence, the majority of persons find themselves incapable to realize life dreams. They may be unsuccessful in interpersonal interactions, academic endeavors and work settings, they frequently acquire a social phobia and become awkward in social settings. People who do not possess self-confidence sometimes hesitate to work to aspire or labour toward goal achievement, these people firmly believe that they are certain to disappoint, they become sure that they are not as capable as other individuals around them. They fall short because they do not believe in themselves.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To study the correlation between parent-child relationship and

self-confidence of government higher secondary school students.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be no significant correlation between parent-child relationship and self-confidence scores of higher secondary school students.

TOOLS

For the collection of data in respect of parent-child relationship, Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) constructed by Dr. Nalini Rao (revised version 2011) was used. The tool contains 100 items categorized into ten dimensions namely Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Rejecting, Object Punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward, Loving, Object Reward and Neglecting.

For the collection of data in respect of self-confidence, Agnihotri's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) constructed by Dr Rekha Gupta (2005) will be used. The ASCI has been designed in Hindi to assess the level of Self-Confidence among adolescents and adults and is consists of 100 items.

SAMPLE

Stratified Random sampling technique was employed to select the sample for the proposed study. All the government higher secondary schools, situated in Durg District was divided into two strata on the basis of their location i.e. rural area schools and urban area schools

Amongst these schools, 454 XI class students (223 male and 231 female) from rural area and 299 XI class students (154 male and 145 female) from urban area were selected for the study. In this way a total number of 753 students comprised the sample for the study.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To find out the relationship between parent-child relationship and self confidence correlation coefficient was employed between the ten dimensions of parent -child relationship, overall parent -child relationship and self confidence.

The summary of this correlation has been presented in the table 1.0 below:

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP	SELFCONFIDENCE
PRO	.026
SP	.014
REJ	-.020
OP	-.020
DEM	-.028
IND	.008
SR	.028
LOV	.030
TOR	-.030
NEG	-.033
PCR	.003

found to be .026, .014, -.020, -.020, -.028, .008, .028, .030, -.030, -.033 and .003 respectively, which are not significant. This reveals that there is no relationship between Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Rejecting, Object Punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward, Loving, Object Reward and Neglecting behavior of parents, overall parent-child relationship and self confidence of the child.

From the above findings it can be concluded that parent-child relationship do not affects the self-confidence of the children.

Happiness and harmony between father and mother are important prerequisites for a physically fit and mentally happy child. Children should be allowed to explore and do things themselves to enhance their self-esteem, so that they might experience a happy, gratifying, and purposeful life. The parents' own behaviors, attitudes, beliefs, and values affect greatly the child's development. Hence, parents need to recognize their own belief system and how it can impact on the lives of their children. Further, they should attempt to keep in tune with the changing times.

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