



**Behaviour Problems among Adolescents in Relation to their Parent Child
Relationship**

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Abstract

Adolescence means 'to emerge' to achieve 'identity'. Personhood is what we want the Adolescent to attain not only just in its physical or intellectual aspects but also in his/her whole human hood, which includes the often neglected but equally important aspects, which are emotional or psychological, social and spiritual. Some of the major behavior problems seen commonly in adolescence are lying, stealing, shyness, submissiveness, truancy, eating disorders, (anorexia or obesity) hyper activity, inferiority complex, jealousy, day dreaming, psychogenic vomiting, aches and pains, nail biting, stubbornness, speech disorder, phobia, nightmares, scholastic backwardness, anxiety, tension, aggression, etc.

Keywords: Problems, Adolescents, Relationship

Introduction

*“Adolescence is a time in which you experience everything more intensely.”
Edward Zwick*

Education is a comprehensive and complex process aiming at bringing about not only change in knowledge and skill but also change in attitudes, behaviour, values and needs. Further, while attempting to bring about desired changes in the above, education also aims at an integration of these to help the individual to develop as a totality.

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. Unfortunately stress is a common part of life as we begin the new millennium, something few of us can avoid altogether. Stress exists from the change in an individual's thinking and their lifestyle nowadays. Now, individuals have changed in their perceptions and the way they interpret this life. Students in their teens are the ones who are going through the transitional phase, which is an intermediate of childhood and adulthood. Stress is believed to be caused by the various problems that exist such as problems at school, financial problems, family problems and problems in their surroundings. If it is not managed well, stress can ignite psychological disturbances among them when they are grown up. These disturbances will cause stress to the teenagers in the future if they are not overcome now.

Objectives

1. To assess the behavioral problems of adolescents among working mothers.
2. To assess the behavioral problems of preschool children among non-working mothers.
3. To find the relationship between behavioral problems of adolescents with parent child relationship.

Delimitations

The limitation of the study is a necessary point of research because it saves time, money, labour and sources researcher. This research is limited to 200 parents of adolescents of Ludhiana city.

Research Methodology

This research is descriptive in nature. The survey method was adopted to collect the relevant data, which is fact finding with adequate interpretation in the light of the norms.

Research Sample

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

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 .

Research Tools

1. Parent Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) by Dr. NaliniRao (1989).
2. Problem Behavior Check List (PBCL) Veeraraghavan and Dogra (2000)

Analysis and Interpretation Of Results

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.

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.	Group	mean	SD	r
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 relationship is also rejected .

Conclusions

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

2. Hypothesis stating there will be no significant difference in the level of behavioral problems of adolescents among working and non- working mothers is rejected . '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.

3. The hypothesis stating that There will be no significant relationship between the behavioral problems of adolescents and their parent child relationships also rejected . 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.

Suggestions For Further Research

This study can be extended to the various class students of adolescents level of a district and state. Researches can take up studies to ascertain the effect of parental attitude on small kids or young ones. Studies can be taken up to know the impact of father and mother separately on students of class first to fifth or sixth to tenth at the age group of 5 to 10 years or 11 to 15 years. Studies can be conducted to know the impact of parenting styles on public and govt, school children. Studies can be conducted to know the impact of parenting styles on boys and girls separately. A comparative study can be conducted to compare the parenting styles with rural and urban children. Studies can be conducted to know the impact of parenting styles (poor and rich) on children. Studies can be taken up to know the impact of working and non working parents with their styles on their children. Studies can be taken upto know the impact of single parenting on adolescents' problems and their academic achievement.

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