



ISSN Print: 2394-7500  
ISSN Online: 2394-5869  
Impact Factor: 5.2  
IJAR 2016; 2(6): 1000-1002  
www.allresearchjournal.com  
Received: 20-04-2016  
Accepted: 21-05-2016

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## **A comparative study of parent & child relationship of male & female secondary school students in private & government schools**

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**Abstract**

The study was intended to examine Parent and Child Relationship of male and female secondary school students of Private and Government Schools of Rohtak City. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 students (100 girls and 100 Boys). Random sampling was employed for sample selection from the various secondary schools of Rohtak city, Haryana. Parent-Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) prepared by Dr. Nalini Rao (1989) was adopted for this study. The data were analyzed using mean, S.D. & t test to study the Parent and Child Relationship of male and female secondary students of Private and Government school of Rohtak city. Results revealed that there is no significant difference between Parent Child Relationship of male and female students of secondary school. Mean score of male students is greater than the female student that's why it shows that male students have good parent-child relationship with their parents

**Keywords:** Parent & Child Relationship, Government and Private Schools.

**Introduction**

The most important property of humankind is the capacity to form and maintain relationship. These relationships are absolutely necessary for any of us to survive. Human relationship takes many forms but the most intense, most pleasurable and most painful are those relationships with family, friends and loved ones. Parent-child relationships constitute a very special type of relationship in which every human is personally involved. According to Troll & Fingerman (1996), parent-child relationship is specific in nature and differs from all other kinds of relationships (such as partners, family and friends) because of its degree of intimacy. Researchers who have studied parent-child relationships focused on different aspects. Some characterized their study based on how parent-child relationship influences children's decision making and communication (Field *et al.* 2007); [9] Effects of parent-child relationship in the development of children's emotional functioning and regulation (Boutelle *et al.*, 2009); [8] With the advent of extensive research in genetics, some researchers further explored the genetic nature of parents and how it influences the characteristics that children exhibit (Maccoby, 2000); [15] While a large number of studies focus on issues like parental attachment (Antonucci *et al.*, 2004; Bohlin *et al.*, 2000) [3, 7]. Parents are not the only source of influence on children; as children grow, they are more subject to the influence of peers, mass media, and other external factors outside the family. In this paper we focus on parental influence on children. It is important to note that the relationship that exists between parents and their children portray the type of families they come from. A firm foundation starts with a strong parent child relationship with mutual respect at the core. Effective communication skills help to set and carry through on firm and consistent limits and consequences for child's behavior. Positive interaction with children builds cooperation and helps to reduce conflict at home. All of the blocks work together and support each other to influence children's behavior. Parent child relationship is very important in building self-confidence and self-respect amongst children.

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### Statement of the problem

The present study is entitled as “A Comparative Study of Parent & Child Relationship of Male & Female Secondary School Students in Private & Government Schools”.

### Objectives of the study

- To compare the parent child relationship of male & female students of secondary school.
- To compare the parent child relationship of male & female students of Government secondary school.
- To compare the parent child relationship of male & female students of Private secondary school.
- To compare the parent child relationship of male students of Government secondary school & Private secondary school.
- To compare the parent child relationship of female students of Government secondary school & Private secondary school.

### Hypotheses of the study

- There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of male & female students of secondary schools
- There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male & female students of Government secondary schools
- There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male & female students of Private secondary schools
- There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male students of Government secondary schools & Private secondary school
- There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of female students of Government secondary schools & Private secondary schools

### Methodology

Keeping in view the objective and nature of the study, Descriptive Survey Method was used.

### Tool Used

In the present study, Parent Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) devised by was administered on children to study the relationship of children with their parents. The tool contains 100 items.

### Population of the study

The population of the present study is considered as secondary school students of Rohtak City.

### Sample

To comply with the objectives of this study, 200 Secondary School students were selected from different schools of Rohtak city. The sample included 100 girls and 100 boys. The random sampling technique was employed in selecting the sample.

### Statistical Techniques

For the purpose of analysis of data, mean, standard deviation and t-test were used to find out Parent & Child Relationship of Male & Female Secondary School Students in Private & Government Schools.

### Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

**Table 1:** Values of Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error of Difference (S.E<sub>D</sub>) and ‘t’ ratio of parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E <sub>D</sub>	‘t’ value
Male	100	653.07	23.08	3.34	2.22*
Female	100	645.65	24.22		

\*Not significant at 0.01 level of significance

From Table 1 it is found that ‘t’-value of parent child relationship score of 100 Male students of secondary School and 100 Female students of secondary School is 2.22 which is not significant at 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school. Hence the Hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of male and female students of secondary school" is accepted.

**Table 2:** Values of Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error of Difference (S.E<sub>D</sub>) and ‘t’ ratio of parent child relationship of male and female students of Government secondary school

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E <sub>D</sub>	‘t’ value
Male	50	653.54	20.81	4.53	2.06*
Female	50	644.20	23.37		

\*Not Significant at 0.01 level of significance

From Table 2 it is found that ‘t’-value of parent child relationship score of 50 Male students of Government School and 50 Female students of Government School is 2.06 which is not significant at 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male and female students of Government secondary school. Hence the Hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of male and female students of Government secondary school" is accepted.

**Table 3:** Value of Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error of Difference (S.E<sub>D</sub>) And ‘t’ ratio of parent child relationship of male and female students of Private secondary school

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E <sub>D</sub>	‘t’ value
Male	50	652.60	23.39	4.71	1.16*
Female	50	647.10	23.79		

\*Not Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance

From Table 3 it is found that ‘t’-value of parent child relationship score of 50 Male students of Private School and 50 Female students of Private School is 1.16 which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male and female students of Private secondary school. Hence the Hypothesis, "There is no significant difference between the parent child relationship of male and female students of Private secondary school" is accepted.

**Table 4:** Value of Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error of Difference (S.E<sub>D</sub>) and ‘t’ ratio of parent child relationship of male students of Government and Private secondary school

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E <sub>D</sub>	‘t’ value
Male(Govt. school)	50	653.54	20.81	4.42	0.21*
Female(Pvt. School)	50	652.60	23.39		

\*Not Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance

From Table 4 it is found that 't'-value of parent child relationship score of 50 Male students of Private School and 50 Male students of Government School is 0.21 which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of male students of Government and Private secondary school. Hence the Hypothesis, "There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of male students of Government and Private secondary school" is accepted.

**Table 5:** Value of Mean, Standard Deviation (S.D.), Standard Error of Difference (S.E<sub>D</sub>) and 't' ratio of parent child relationship of female students of Government and Private secondary school

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E <sub>D</sub>	't' value
Female (Pvt. School)	50	647.10	23.79	4.81	0.60*
Female (Govt. School)	50	644.20	24.37		

\*Not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance

From Table 5 it is found that 't'-value of parent child relationship score of 50 Female students of Private School and 50 Female students of Government School is 0.60 which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance. Hence, there is no significant difference in the mean scores of parent child relationship of female students of Government and Private secondary school. Hence the Hypothesis, "There is significant difference between the parent child relationship of female students of Government and Private secondary school" is accepted.

### Findings conclusion

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data, the following main findings can be drawn:

- 1) There is no significant difference between Parent Child Relationship of male and female students of secondary school. Mean score of male students is greater than the female student that's why it shows that male students have good parent-child relationship with their parents.
- 2) There is no significant difference between Parent Child Relationship of male and female students of Government secondary school. Mean score of male students of government schools is greater than female students of government schools that's why it shows that male students have good parent-child relationship with their parents.
- 3) There is no significant difference between Parent Child Relationship of male and female students of Private secondary school. Mean score of male students of private schools is greater than female students of private schools that's why it shows that male students have good parent-child relationship with their parents
- 4) There is no significant difference between Parent Child Relationship of male students of Government and Private secondary school. Mean score of male students of government schools is greater than male students of private schools that's why it shows that male students of government schools have good parent-child relationship with their parents.
- 5) There is no significant difference between Parent Child Relationship of female students of Government and Private secondary school. Mean score of female students of private schools is greater than female students of government schools that's why it shows that female students of private schools have good parent-child relationship with their parent

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