

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

International Advisory Board

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka | Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken | Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri |
| Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya | Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney | Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK] |
| Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania | Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest | Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania |
| Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania | Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania | Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania |
| Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur | Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil | Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA |
| Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania | George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi |More |

Editorial Board

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur | Iresh Swami N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur | Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur |
| R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur | Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune | R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur |
| Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel | K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia | Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik |
| Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur | Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain | S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai |
| Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai | G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka | Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar |
| Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune | Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India. | Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore |
| Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.) | S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad | S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN |
| | Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain | Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University |



FATHER OCCUPATION: A BIG FACTOR FOR CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR DEVELOPMENT

Pinki Rani, Dr. B. Dhanda, Ritu Devi and Renu Bala

Department of Human Development and Family Studies,
I.C. Collage of Home Science, CCS HAU Hisar.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out in Hisar district of Haryana state. From Hisar district two areas were selected i.e, urban and rural. The sample consist 100 girls between the age group of 7-8 years and their parents (both mother and father). 50 girls and their parents were selected randomly from Hisar city and 50 girls and their parents were selected randomly from rural area. A total of 50 boys between the age group of 7 to 8 years with both of their parents were selected randomly from each location. Hence, the total sample was 300 including (100 children and 200 their parents). Father occupation was taken as independent variable and adaptive behaviour was taken as dependent variable. Vineland adaptive behaviour scale by Sparrow et al., 1984 used to measure the adaptive behaviour of children. Result revealed that communication domain, daily living skill domain and adaptive behaviour is significantly associated with father occupation.

KEYWORDS: Adaptive behaviour, father occupation, communication, daily living skills

INTRODUCTION:

Parenting plays a very vital role in the upbringing of children because it is a very serious social phenomenon that determines the future of the children. It is clear that from early in the child's life, parenting skills, parenting style and the parent-child relationship are major factors that affect children's psychosocial development throughout most of childhood. Judy and Arthur (2007) stated that parents with strong values, integrity and positive attitude, can inculcate in their children a set of solid values like fairness, honesty, discipline, justice and integrity right from their

childhood.

Parenting is the style of child up-bringing which refers to a privilege of responsibility of mother and father, together or independently to prepare the child for society and culture, which provides ample opportunity to a child to find roots, continuity and a sense of belonging (Sirohi and Chauhan, 1991) and also serves as an effective agent of socialization. Though parenting, as a perception of the parents of their own attitude towards the child, happens to be of great significance in the dynamics of behaviour for socio-psychological researches, but how child perceives her parenting always remains a neglected phase of researches and should be deemed most important as he is the one whose process of socialization stands for furtherance (Bharadwaj,



1996). Ayers (2002) categorized parenting in to four styles, namely permissive parent, authoritarian parent, uninvolved parent and authoritative parent.

Adaptive Behaviour includes the age-appropriate behaviours necessary for people to live independently and to function safely and appropriately in daily life (Roger 2005). Adaptive skills are the skills needed for daily life and include the ability to produce and understand language (communication); home-living skills; use of community resources; health, safety, leisure, self-care, and social skills; self-direction; functional academic skills (reading, writing, and arithmetic); and work skills (AAMR, 2002).

Father plays an important role in transition of egocentric child to the socialized one. She is the first informal teacher of the child who prepares the child to face the strange world with confidence. The child rearing practices used by parents contribute a lot in the adaptive behaviour of the child. Russell et al. (2003) investigated that mothers were more authoritative and fathers more authoritarian. It was found that significant impact of home learning environment and mother's education develops intellectual skill building in the children (Melhuish et al. 2001).

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To assess the adaptive behaviour of the children.
- 2.To assess the impact of father occupation on the children's adaptive behaviour.

METHODOLOGY:

Hisar district of Haryana state was selected purposively for the present study due to easy accessibility. From Hisar district two areas were selected i.e., urban and rural. The sample consist 100 girls and 100 boys between the age group of 7-8 years and their parents (both mother and father). Hence, the total sample for the study was 600 (200 children and 400 their parents) from both location. Father occupation was taken as independent variable and adaptive behaviour was taken as dependent variable. Vineland adaptive behaviour scale by Sparrow et al., 1984 used to measure the adaptive behaviour of children.

RESULTS:

Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to adaptive behaviour

Adaptive behaviour is a very crucial aspect of development and refers to mental processes and the function involved in understanding and dealing with the surroundings. Adaptive behaviour involves the skills like communication skill, daily living skill, social skill, and motor skill. Data showed that majority of the respondents were getting high score in all aspect of adaptive behaviour except daily living skill in urban areas but in rural areas children were not get appropriate behaviour for their proper development. The trend was towards low to high home environment when we observed each aspect separately.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to adaptive behaviour

| Sr. No. | Sub Scale | Rural (n=50) | Urban (n=50) | Total n=(100) |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | Communication domain | | | |
| | Low(29-54) | 26(52.00) | 6(12.00) | 32(64.00) |
| | High (55-79) | 24(48.00) | 44(88.00) | 68(68.00) |
| 2. | Daily living skill domain | | | |
| | Low(17-33) | 31(62.00) | 16(32.00) | 47(47.00) |
| | High(34-50) | 19(38.00) | 34(68.00) | 53(53.00) |
| 3. | Social domain | | | |
| | Low (15-24) | 23(46.00) | 31(62.00) | 54(54.00) |
| | High (25-33) | 27(54.00) | 19(38.00) | 46(46.00) |
| 4. | Motor skill domain | | | |
| | Low (30-43) | 14(28.00) | 6(12.00) | 20(20.00) |
| | High(44-56) | 36(72.00) | 44(88.00) | 80(80.00) |
| 5. | Composite adaptive behaviour | | | |
| | Low (89-151) | 25(50.00) | 7(14.00) | 32(32.00) |
| | High(152-214) | 25(50.00) | 43(86.00) | 68(68.00) |

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage

2. Association of Adaptive Behavior with Father Occupation

| Variable | Number of Siblings | | | | χ^2 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------|----------|
| | Farming/ Labour | Services | Business and Any Other | Total | |
| Communication Domain | | | | | 10.80* |
| Low | 8 | 1 | 23 | 32 | |
| High | 19 | 20 | 29 | 68 | |
| Total | 27 | 21 | 52 | 100 | |
| Daily Living Skill Domain | | | | | 8.98* |
| Low | 13 | 4 | 30 | 47 | |
| High | 14 | 17 | 22 | 53 | |
| Total | 27 | 21 | 52 | 100 | |
| Social Domain | | | | | 0.12 |
| Low | 12 | 9 | 21 | 42 | |
| High | 15 | 12 | 31 | 58 | |
| Total | 27 | 21 | 52 | 100 | |
| Motor Skill Domain | | | | | 1.69 |
| Low | 4 | 3 | 13 | 20 | |
| High | 23 | 18 | 39 | 80 | |
| Total | 27 | 21 | 52 | 100 | |
| Adaptive Behavior | | | | | 10.80* |
| Low | 8 | 1 | 23 | 32 | |
| High | 19 | 20 | 29 | 68 | |
| Total | 27 | 21 | 52 | 100 | |

Significant at 5% level of significance

Table depicts that communication domain, daily living skill domain and adaptive behaviour is significantly associated with father occupation.

DISCUSSION:

Paternal parenting style was significantly associated with almost all domains of children's adaptive behaviour i.e communication skills, daily living skills and composite adaptive behaviour. Lengua, (2008) found that different parenting styles may have an influence on internalizing or externalizing outcomes in children, depending on child's temperament and how that child responds to the parenting style. Carlo et al. (2007) found that relations among parenting styles, parental practices and pro-social behaviors in adolescents and viewed pro-social behaviors as a function of the specific parenting practice and the specific pro-social behaviour. Harrison et al. (2008) found that adolescents raised in authoritative households consistently demonstrate higher protective and fewer risk behaviors than adolescents from non-authoritative families. There is also considerable evidence to show that parenting styles and behaviors related to warmth, communication and disciplinary practices predict important mediators, including academic achievement and psychosocial adjustment.

Authoritative parenting style has been associated with positive outcomes by Odubote, (2008). Brook et al. (2001) studied that authoritative parenting has been associated with positive behavioural outcomes including increased competence, autonomy, and self-esteem as well as better problem solving skills, better academic performance, more self-reliance, less deviance, and better peer relations. Jackson et al. (2005) found that students who perceived authoritative parents showed higher self-esteem, lower depression and better adjustment.

Authoritarian parenting is positively related to adolescents' positive outcomes, such as academic achievement, mental health and self-esteem by Rudy et al. (2006) but, Garcia and Garcia (2009) reported that authoritarian parents are more likely to have kids with low social competence. Steinberg et al. (1994) revealed that teens with authoritarian parents were the least likely to feel socially accepted by their peers. They were also rated as less self-reliant. Garcia (2009) found that adolescents who were raised by permissive parents had higher levels of self-reliance, self-esteem and coping skills.

REFERENCES:

1. Anonymous. 2002. American Association on Mental Retardation (AAMR) <http://www.aamr.org>
2. Ayers, H. 2002. An A to Z Practical Guide to emotional and behavioural difficulties. London: David Fulton Publishers.
3. Baumrind, D. 1991. The influence of parenting style on adolescent competence and substance use. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 11(1): 56-95.
4. Bharadwaj, R.L. 1996. Perceived parental behaviour and self- concept among adolescents. Presentation. 2nd National Conference of PLAI. Nagpur: L.A.D. College.
5. Bradley, R.H. and Caldwell, B.M. 1984. The home inventory: A validation of preschool scale for black children. *Child Development*. 52: 708-710.
6. Carneiro, P. and Heckman, J. J. 2003. Human Capital Policy. In: J. J. Heckman and A. Krueger (eds.) *Inequality in America: What Role for Human Capital Policy?* MIT Press on Social Attribute Checklist. *Journal of Law and Economics*. 48 (1) :1-39.
7. Elizabeth, V. D. 2003. Income changes and learning stimulation in young children's home learning environment. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65(2): 82.
8. Forsstrom-Cohen, B., and Rosenbaum, A. 1985. The effects of parental marital violence on young adults: An exploratory investigation. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 27(2), 467-472.
9. Hart, C. H., Nelson, D. A., Robinson, C. C., Olsen, S.F. and McNeilly-Choque, M.K. 2003. *Developmental Psychology*, 34 (4) : 687-697.
10. Judy, A. and Arthur J., 2007. Benefits and costs of investments in preschool education: Evidence from the Child-Parent Centers and related programs. *Economics of Education Review*, 26 (1) : 126-144.
11. Lata and Chhikara, S. 1995. Adaptive behaviour of children and related factors. *Hitotsubhashi Journal of Social Studies*, 27: 27-28.

12. McMillan, D. and Hiltonsmith, R. 1982. Adolescent at home: An exploratory study of the relationship between perception of family social climate, general well-being, and actual behavior in the home setting. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 11 : 301–315.
13. Melhuish, E., Sylva, C., Sammons, P., Siraj-Blatchford, I., and Taggart, B. 2001. Social behavioural and cognitive development at 3-4 years in relation to family background . The effective provision of preschool education, EPPE project (Technical paper 7). DfEE. London :The institute of Education.
14. Noller and Victor. 1991. Understanding parent-adolescent interactions: Perceptions of family members and outsiders. *Developmental Psychology*, 24(5): 707–714.
15. Parish, Dostal and Parish. 1981. Evaluation of self and parent figure by children from intact, divorce and reconstituted families. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. 9 : 347-351.
16. Ramanathan, S. 2002. Effect of birth order on intelligence. *Journal of psychological Research*. 38(1-2): 34-38.
17. Robinson, C.C., Mandlco, B., Olsen, S.F. and Hart, C.H. 1995. Authoritative, authoritarian, and Permissive Parenting Practices: Development of a new measure. *Psychological Reports*, 77 : 819-830.
18. Roger, S. 2005. What is behaviour ? <http://www.psychologyandspirit.com/privacy.html>.
19. Russell, A., Hart, C., Robinson, C. and Olsen S. 2003. Children's sociable and aggressive behaviour with peers: A comparison of the US and Australia, and contributions of temperament and parenting styles. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 27 (1) : 74-86.
20. Sirohi, A. and Chauhan, N.S. 1991, parenting in Child Socialization: A study of fathering in multivariate setting. *Indian Journal of Psychology*, 66 (1-4): 29-35.
21. Yeats, K.O., Macphee, D., Campbell, F.A. and Ramey, C.T. 1983. Maternal I.Q. and home environment as determinants of early childhood intellectual competence: A developmental analysis. *Developmental Psychology*, 19: 731-739.



Pinki Rani

**Department of Human Development and Family Studies,
I.C. Collage of Home Science, CCS HAU Hisar.**

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org