

# A STUDY ON CHILD-PARENT RELATIONSHIP IN CHANGING SOCIAL CONTEXT

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## ABSTRACT

*Child development has a very important place in life. From ancient times till today it has been a matter of importance in which parents or guardians try to develop children with affection through all their services experiences. Whatever they do for children, they do it selflessly. The affect and love of parents has a favorable effect on children. Children are influenced by the characteristics of parents and their physical structure, health, gender, activity, overallness, aptitude have a direct effect on children. Parents are considered to be like a strong tree and children are its flowers. In the present study an analysis has been made on the basis of statistical analysis of the effect of the relationship between the children of the parents of these three income groups from the educational perspective. The distribution of individual scores in these three groups and their mean standard deviation and comparative ratio of T ratio. The difference in the mean of the scores received from the child parents of the upper and middle income groups is 9.60. The T ratio obtained based on both groups is found to be 3.89. Which proves meaningful at the .01 level for 217 DF. Therefore, it can be said in a tedious manner that there is a favorable effect from the academic point of view of the relationship between child parents of middle income group as compared to upper income group. It is clear that more favorable relation has been found in the middle-class child-parents from the educational point of view.*

**Keywords:** - T-ratio, F-ratio, mean standard deviation .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Change is the truth of both nature and life. In a way, change signifies growth and stagnation. Natural, environment, person, family, language, society, thinking, philosophy, religion, community, country, world etc. are changing every day. These changes are desired somewhere, unwilling, somewhere natural and stressful. When a person is associated with blood groups and lives by mutual trust, trust, co-existence and tolerance, then the family's power is established. A diverse and multifaceted family makes a normal life when they live in a normal way and live in companionship in happiness and sorrow. And society is the inspiration and foundation of nation and humanity.

The world is changing rapidly after the end of the Cold War. Globalization, liberalization, privatization, marketization, information technology, scientism, research, enlightenment, etc. provided an opportunity for a new kind of capitalism, imperialism and lifestyle to flourish in the name of human liberation and free economy and welfare state. is. But the condition of its spread is openness, openness and unrestrained capital. This freedom is in areas and levels including science, information technology, ideas, language, literature, art, culture, religion, philosophy, etc., including markets, trade, disinvestment and economic sectors. Today human values, social structure, healthy traditions and cultural heritage are all in crisis; Because today tangible and intangible sub is in the grip of the market. It is engaged in connecting the world and fragmenting the individual and society. Today everything is changing rapidly. History has never seen such a big change before. It also does not give a time of stay for targeting changes. Even after working day and night, there is no place in life nor any such time for leisure, where

one can think about himself or his family. In the era of such tragedy and fragmentation, a discussion seems justified in the context of child-parent relationship.

It is a self-proven fact that the family is the indispensable and best school of social life. Where many blood-related members are related to relationships of different densities. That is, every member must have some relation with each member. In many relationship sources, there is also a strong and effective relationship between the bonded family members and the child-parent relationship. In this relationship, mainly parents and son and daughter are counted. Interdependence is found more in child-parent relationship than in other relationships. Child-parent relationship is also more important due to being emotional.

It is also proven from a practical, psychological and bio-scientific point of view that newborns are completely dependent on the parent from birth. His dependence and dependence begin to decrease with age. This dependence decreases in adolescence and adulthood by chronological order.

It is the duty of a parent to keep children in discipline by nurturing, preserving and protecting them from the earliest times of childhood. It is their responsibility to orient the child towards good, to provide necessary opportunities for him. This upgradation work starts from the early period and goes on till further. Now the children who get the opportunity to live in as much affectionate environment as before and as active as possible, they are left as much as they can from malicious situations and behaviors like discord, conflict, enmity, disharmony, mischief. Testing the sweetness and bitterness of child-parent relationships seems to be quite important and justified from this point of view because today's greed-ridden and harsh times have made or are making everything a matter of buying and selling. All the sacred, intimate, emotional and blood-related questions have become bitter, bitter and unhygienic today.

A long chain of child development is found. In this series, every aspect of personality is created. It is very difficult to know what effect of childhood did which influence in character formation and what was the turning point in the long journey of future life.

John Luce Bhimsen (1492–1540), the stage of development is through early childhood, learning and cognitive activities. McKeever wrote - Family is a group defined on the basis of gender and is small enough and permanent to provide for the system of childbirth and upbringing

D. Stanley Hall started the child development movement in America. On the basis of which the father / father of this movement is known today. The study done by various psychologists is important in this regard. Piaghat Vet 1918, Hegelir 1930, McCarthy, Hall has clearly mentioned the effects of various factors on the development of children.

Watson (1919) said that when a child is born, he does not write on his forehead whether he is dishonest or honest, godly or sinful. He learns everything from his family, neighborhood and the surrounding environment, respectively, with a step into this world. And develops oneself. The development on which the role of parent or guardian is important.

## 2. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

A lot of elements exert their influence on child-parent relationships. Social, economic, educational and residential background also makes its impact. Middle-class parents have a variety of expectations from their children. Its direct effect is found between the two. The role of parental occupation is also found in the development of children. Many elements collectively exert their influence in this development. The facts related to the child-parent relationship are mentioned as far as possible.

**Area-** 300 Intermediate students studying in Muzaffarpur were included, those who live only in urban areas.

**Sample** -Sample included 300 intermediate students and studied Gone.

Under the study presented, studies were done on the basis of three income groups to see the child-parent relationship. The number of samples was determined separately on the basis of high, middle and low income out of total 300 samples. The monthly income of the parents of the children was kept in the upper class at twenty thousand and above. Under the middle income group was kept between ten thousand and twenty thousand and in the lower income group kept to ten thousand.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

An analysis has been made on the basis of statistical analysis of the effect of the relationship between the children of the parents of these three income groups from the educational perspective. The distribution of individual scores in these three groups and their mean standard deviation and comparative ratio of T ratio are given in Table No. 1.

**Table no.-1**

Number	Mean	Provision	Error obtained of mean	Difference of mean	Error obtained of mean difference	T ratio	Significance level
High income 107	147.12	20.47	1.99	AC 1.06	A- C 2.79	.399	Redundant
Middle income 112	156.71	15.83	1.50	AB 9.60	AB 2.50	3.89	.01
Low income 81	148.18	17.49	1.95	BC 8.55	BC 2.48	3.52	.01

A comparative analysis of the statistical results of the three income groups mentioned in Table No. 1 makes it clear that the mean of scores obtained from parents of high income groups is 147.12, scores obtained from middle group 156.71 and scores obtained from low income group 156.71 and The mean of the recipients received from the lower income group is 148.18. It is clear from separate comparisons of the three groups that the difference between the scores obtained from the child parent relation of the high and low income groups is 1.06, it is negligible. The T ratio derived from these two groups does not prove a difference for the 186 DF at any level of .399 significances. Hence, it exhibits a meaningless relationship.

The difference in the mean of the scores received from the child parents of the upper and middle income groups is 9.60. The T ratio obtained based on both groups is found to be 3.89. Which proves meaningful at the .01 level for 217 DF. Therefore, it can be said in a tedious manner that there is a favorable effect from the academic point of view of the relationship between child parents of middle income group as compared to upper income group.

The comparative question of low and middle income group raises that the difference of mean values of scores obtained from middle and low income group is 8.55. The T ratio obtained from both groups is found to be 3.52. Which is proving meaningful at the .01 level for 193 DF.

Variance analysis method was used to check the significance of difference of mean and interaction of scores to see the child-parent relationship on the basis of income, whose results are described in Table-2.

**Table no.-2**

Source of variance	DF	Sum of category	Variation	F- ratio	Significance level
Variation	2	156.71	92.53	3.404	.05
DF	297	104557.87	352.05		

### 4. CONCLUSIONS

From the educational point of view of the influence of the child-parent relationship of the above mentioned three income groups, the conclusions are as follows: -

(A) The hypothesis envisaged in the context of the study presented in which the hypothesis regarding child guardians of upper income group is not verified.

(B) The conclusion obtained proves that middle class child parent relationship has been considered very important from the educational point of view. This is substantiated by the conclusions obtained.

(C) More favorable relations have been found in the middle income group as compared to the following.

(D) From the conclusions obtained, it is clear that more favorable relation has been found in the middle-class child parents from the educational point of view.

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