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Parent Child Relationship of Rural Mothers and Father with their Young Children in Agrarian Families

Kavitha Kiran*, K. Yashoda and Nasreen Banu

All India Coordinated Research Project – Home Science) Human Development Component, PGRC, PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad– 30, India

*Corresponding author

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The objective was to understand the Parent Child Relationship of rural mothers and father with their young children. A sample consisted of 300 mothers and 300 fathers of young children selected randomly. The tools for the present study includes semi structured interview schedule for collecting demographic profile. Child parent relationship was studied using Child-Parent Relationship Scale by AICRP-CD. Results concluded that Parent Child Relationship of rural mothers and father with their young children was good. Education of parent, facilities, Agricultural land and Housing land available contributed significantly to the relationship of parent child.

Introduction

Parent child relationship includes behavior, feelings, expectation that are unique to a particular parent and a particular child of the many relationship across the life span, relationship between parent and child is more important. According to Sigmund Freud adult development was largely defined by the relationships that children share with their parents. In Psychosocial theory of development, Erikson proposes that infants will grow into trusting adults if their basic needs are satisfied by caregiver, but if care giver fails to satisfy needs are not met will develop feelings of mistrust in future

relationships. Lev Vygotsky viewed parents as masters and the child as an apprentice in learning. Albert Bandura's social learning theory likened parents to models who demonstrate behavior that children then copy. Parental behavior during a child's first 5 years of life is critical for the development of important social and cognitive outcomes in children. The child's first relationships, it is now clear, are critical for the establishment of competences—cognitive, social-emotional, and self-regulatory skills—that set the stage for lifelong adaptation and functioning. The interactions and experiences that children have in the home and family setting provide a framework for how the child will interpret his

or her world and give meaning to culturally framed events.

Operational definition

Parent child relationship

The parent-child relationship consists of a combination of behaviors, feelings, and expectations that are unique to a particular parent and a particular child. The relationship involves the full extent of a child's development.

Agrarian families

Families involved in Agriculture for their livelihood

Research problem

To assess the influence of demographic factors on parent child relationship of rural mothers and fathers with their young children

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in4 villages namely Dubbacharla, Kollapadkal, Subhanpur & Pendyala, of Maheshwarammandal.

A sample consisted of 300 mothers and 300 fathers of young children selected randomly. The tools for the present study includes semi structured interview schedule for collecting demographic profile. Child parent relationship was studied using Child-Parent Relationship Scale by Robert C. Pianta.

Demographic profile of the villages

There were 250 households in Pendyala village. The total population is 1058, out of which 532 were males and 1058 were females.

There were 342 households in Dobbacharla village. The total population is 1320, out of which 708 were males and 612 were females.

There were 356 households in Kalvakolu village. The total population is 1393, out of which 725 were males and 678 were females.

There were 348 households in Subhanpura village. The total population is 1355, out of which 761 were males and 694 were females.

There were 342 households in Kollapadkal village. The total population is 1358, out of which 716 were males and 642 were females.

Results and Discussion

Socio economic status of the rural family

With regard to Socio-economic status, out of the 300 sample (rural couples), 215 (72%) were in lower middle class, 70 (23%) couple were in upper middle class, and only 15 (5%) were poor (Table 1).

Stage and age wise distribution of rural mothers with young children

With regard to age, out of 300 mothers, 214 (5%) were in the age group of 20-25 yrs, 66 (22%) were in the age group of 26-30 yrs and 14 (5%) were in the age group of 16-19 yrs (Table 2).

Stage and education wise distribution of Rural mothers with young children

With regard to education, out of 300 mothers, 118 (39%) completed primary education, 84 (28%) completed secondary education, 50(17%) completed inter, 32(11%) were illiterates and 16 (5%) completed graduation (Table 3).

Stage and occupation wise distribution of Rural mothers with young children

With regard to occupation, out of 300 mothers, 128 (42%) were fully involved in agricultural activities, 114 (38%) were partially involved in agricultural activities, 50 (42%) were housewives, and 8 (3%) were involved in petit business (Table 4).

Stage and age wise distribution of rural fathers with young children

With regard to age, out of 300 fathers, 128 (43%) were in the age group of 26-30yrs, 110 (37%) were in the age group of 31–35yrs, 42 (14%) were in the age group of 36-40 yrs and 20 (6%) were in the age group of 20-25 yrs (Table 5).

Stage and education wise distribution of rural fathers with young children

With regard to education, out of 300 fathers, 144 (48%) completed secondary education, 60 (20%) completed inter, 50(17%) completed primary education, 28 (10%) completed graduation and 18 (6%) were illiterates (Table 6).

Stage and occupation wise distribution of rural fathers with young children

With regard to occupation, out of 300 fathers, 252 (84%) were fully involved in agricultural activities, 18 (6%) were partially involved in

agricultural activities, & were involved in petit business and 12 (4%) were in PVT sector (Table 7).

Parent –child relationship scores of rural mothers with young children

With regard to Parent –child relationship scores, out of 300 mothers, 69% had good relationship and only 31% had moderate relationship with their children (Table 8).

Parent –child relationship scores of rural fathers with young children

With regard to Parent –child relationship scores, out of 300 fathers, 59% had good relationship, 34% had moderate relationship and only 7% had poor relationship with their children (Table 9).

Influence of demographic factors on parent child relationship of rural mothers and father with their young children

This table 10 provides the R and R^2 values. The R value represents the simple correlation and is 0.513 which indicates a high degree of correlation. The R^2 value indicates how much of the total variation in the dependent variable, Parent child relationship, can be explained by the independent variable, Demographic factors. In this case, 26% can be explained, which is large.

Table.1 Socio economic status of the rural family (N=300 couples)

SES classification	Score	No & %
Upper High	>76	-
High	61-75	-
Upper middle	46-60	70 (23%)
Lower middle	31-45	215 (72%)
Poor	16-30	15 (5%)
Very poor	<15	-

Table.2 Stage & age wise distribution of Rural mothers with young children (N= 300)

Sample	Total	16-19 yrs N & %	20 - 25yrs N & %	26 - 30 yrs N & %	31-35 yrs N & %
Rural mothers with children below two years	150	14 (9%)	112 (75%)	24 (16%)	----
Rural mothers with children between 2 – 5 years	150	---	102 (68%)	42 (28%)	6 (4%)
Total	300	14 (5%)	214 (71%)	66 (22%)	6 (2%)

Table.3 Stage & Education wise distribution of Rural mothers with young children (N=300)

Stage	Total	Illiterate N & %	Primary school N & %	Secondary school N & %	Inter N & %	Degree N & %
Rural mothers with children below two yrs	150	12 (8%)	50 (33%)	44 (29%)	34 (23%)	10 (7%)
Rural mothers with children between 2 – 5 yrs	150	20 (13%)	68 (45%)	40 (27%)	16 (11%)	6 (4%)
Total	300	32 (11%)	118 (39%)	84 (28%)	50 (17%)	16 (5%)

Table.4 Stage & Occupation wise distribution of Rural mothers with young children (N= 300)

Stage	Total	House wife N & %	Fully involved in agriculture N & %	Partially involved in agriculture N & %	Petit business N & %
Rural mothers with children below two yrs	150	22 (14%)	84 (56%)	40 (27%)	4 (3%)
Rural mothers with children between 2 – 5 yrs	150	28 (19%)	44 (29%)	74 (49%)	4 (3%)
Total	300	50 (17%)	128 (43%)	114 (38%)	8 (2%)

Table.5 Stage & age wise distribution of Rural fathers with young children (N= 300)

Stage	Total	20 - 25yrs N & %	26 - 30 yrs N & %	31 - 35 yrs N & %	36-40 yrs N & %
Fathers with children below two yrs	150	20 (13%)	60 (40%)	52 (35%)	18 (12%)
Fathers with children between 2 – 5 yrs	150	----	68 (45%)	58 (39%)	24 (16%)
Total	300	20 (6%)	128 (43%)	110 (37%)	42 (14%)

Table.6 Stage & Education wise distribution of Rural fathers with young children (N= 300)

Stage	Total	Illiterate N & %	Primary school N & %	Secondary school N & %	Inter N & %	Degree N & %
Fathers with children below two yrs	75	12 (8%)	20 (13%)	74 (49%)	30 (20%)	14 (9%)
Fathers with children between 2 – 5 yrs	75	6 (4%)	30 (20%)	70 (47%)	30 (20%)	14 (9%)
Total	150	18 (6%)	50 (17%)	144 (48%)	60 (20%)	28 (9%)

Table.7 Stage & Occupation wise distribution of Rural fathers with young children (N= 300)

Stage	Total	Fully involved in agriculture N & %	Partially involved in agriculture N & %	Petit business N & %	Pvt sector N & %
Fathers with children below two yrs	150	120 (80%)	12 (8%)	10 (7%)	8 (6%)
Fathers with children between 2 – 5 yrs	150	132 (88%)	6 (4%)	8 (6%)	4 (3%)
Total	300	252 (84%)	18 (6%)	18 (6%)	12 (4%)

Table.8 Parent –child relationship scores of Rural mothers with young children (N= 300)

Stage	Total	Poor (< 25) N & %	Moderate (26-50) N & %	Good (51-75) N & %
Mothers with children below two years	150	----	38 (25%)	112 (75%)
Mothers with children between 2 – 5 years	150	----	54 (36%)	96 (64%)
Total	300	----	92 (31%)	208 (69%)

Table.9 Parent –child relationship scores of Rural fathers with young children (N= 300)

Stage	Total	Poor (< 25) N & %	Moderate (26-50) N & %	Good (51-75) N & %
Fathers with children below two years	150	12 (8%)	53 (35%)	85 (57%)
Fathers with children between 2 – 5 years	150	8 (5%)	49 (33%)	93 (62%)
Total	300	20 (7%)	102 (34%)	178 (59%)

Table.10 Influence of demographic factors on parent child relationship of rural mothers and father with their young children

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.513[a]	.263	.229	8.05505

Table.11 ANOVA

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6616.355	13	508.950	7.844	.000[b]
	Residual	18556.765	286	64.884		
	Total	25173.120	299			

Table.12 Coefficients predicting Parent child relationship

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Age	.056	.098	.029	.575	.566
Income	1.480	1.576	.167	.939	.349
Education	3.901	2.123	.214	1.837	.05*
Occupation	2.386	2.074	.198	1.150	.251
Family possessions	.273	.834	.045	.328	.743
Type of house	.034	.758	.005	.045	.964
No. earning members	2.301	1.383	.124	1.664	.097
No. of children	.966	.849	.106	1.138	.256
Facilities	3.587	1.097	.194	3.269	.001*
Education of children	1.277	1.156	.073	1.105	.270
locality	.370	.897	.036	.412	.681
Agricultural land	5.128	1.886	.222	2.719	.007*
Housing land	3.684	1.327	.209	2.775	.006*

ANOVA

ANOVA table, which reports how well the regression equation fits the data (i.e., predicts the dependent variable). Table 11 indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Here, $p < 0.000$, which is less than 0.01, and indicates that, overall, the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable

Coefficients predicting Parent child relationship

The regression coefficient table 12 provides significant predictors of parent child relationship. From the table 12 it could be stated that education of parent, facilities, Agricultural land and Housing land available significantly predicted the parent child relationship at 0.01level of significance.

The study concludes that Parent Child Relationship of rural mothers and father with their young children as good. Education of parent, facilities, Agricultural land and Housing land available contributed significantly to the relationship of parent child.

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