

Obedient-Disobedient Tendency Among School Students in Relation to Parenting Pattern

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Abstract—The present study was aimed at studying the obedient-disobedient tendency among school students in relation to parenting pattern by employing descriptive research method..The main objective of the study was to find out the difference in male and female students with regard to their obedient-disobedient tendency and parenting pattern.Similarly study also focused on exploring the relationship of obedient-disobedient tendency with parenting pattern.In the study ,a sample of 200 school students (of 11th class) was taken from phagwara city only with the application of simple random sampling technique. Data was collected with the use of standardized scales(obedient-disobedient tendency test by Dr.C.S.Mehta and Parenting Pattern test by R.L.Bharadwaj, H. Sharma and A.Garg). Results of the study revealed that male and female students do not differ significantly with regard to their obedient-disobedient tendency. Whereas female students were found to have positive perception regarding their parent’s parenting pattern. No significant correlation was found between obedient-disobedient tendency and parenting pattern.

Index Terms—Obedient-Disobedient tendency, Parenting Pattern

I. INTRODUCTION

Obedient and disobedient behaviours are important in the context of increasing indiscipline in the schools and colleges in the modern age. Such an important phenomena has been neglected altogether by researchers in India. The studies on obedient - disobedient tendency are scarcely found in the Indian context. Although few studies have been conducted. Obedience is regarded as virtue in many traditional cultures. Historically, children have been expected to be obedient to their elders, slaves to their owners, servants to their lords in the feudal society. Developmental psychologists have long been

interested to know that how much impact parents exert on child’s development. Denga and Denga (1998) opined that the way parents bring up their children can influence their adult behaviour including cultism. Children who are not shown love by their parents will show no love to other people. Children who place high premium on aggression may perceive aggressive tendencies as the societal norms. Barra (2005) “Disobedience/aggression increased the task of cognitive/concentration Problem Disobedience is found in all ages but mostly in teenagers. They may think of violence as the status quo and one of the ways they can impress their parents who encourage aggressiveness. Children who have never enjoyed freedom at home may even be afraid of freedom which educational institutions offer. Waller (1998) stated that physical aggression in children results from the imitation of their parent’s attitude towards each other. Such children are more likely to disobey. Kalhotra and Sharma (2013) conducted study on obedient disobedient tendency of 11th class students and found that males are disobedient in their behavior, whereas, females show the mixed behavior, i.e., both obedience and disobedience; Comparing the obedient/disobedient behavior between the two stream, i.e., arts and science, the arts students are disobedient, i.e., both boys and girls in comparison to science streams students; Gender and stream have a significant interactional effect on the obedient/disobedient behavior of secondary + 1 level students. In the misbehavior regarding morality, the adolescents satisfy their emotional disturbances, conflicts, and frustrations by stealing, injuring, and doing fraud, etc., but the most common and serious behavior problem shown by adolescence is “disobedience”. Many adolescents, when unable to find the path to approval, resolve their conflicts by

exaggerating independence. Kumar and Shravan (2006) pointed out that: (1) Boys differed significantly from girls in obedient/disobedient tendency, i.e., boys were disobedience tendency of govt. and private aided school students; (2) There was no interaction between sex and types of school as far as obedience/disobedience tendency was concerned

Significance of the Problem

There are number of problems which are confronted by parents. Out of these, the prominent one is increasing disobedient tendency among children. How far will children obey or disobey their parents depends on many factors. One of them is parents parenting pattern. The type of parenting pattern adopted by parents play key role in the development of obedient disobedient tendency among adolescents. One of the most important aspects of child’s psycho social development is his/her attachment to their parents. The present study mainly attempts to explore the relevance of parenting pattern with obedient disobedient tendency in adolescents. As parenting is the most important factor to determine the extent of obedient disobedient tendency in adolescents.

Objectives

1. To find out the difference in the obedient-disobedient tendency of male and female students.
2. To find out the difference in the perception of male and female students regarding their parents parenting pattern.

3. To find out the relationship between obedient disobedient tendency among students and parenting pattern

Hypotheses

1. There exists no significant difference in the obedient-disobedient tendency of male and female students.
2. There exists no significant difference in the perception of male and female students regarding their parents parenting pattern.
3. There exists no significant relationship between obedient disobedient tendency among students and parenting pattern

Sample

The present study was undertaken by taking a sample of 200 school students of 11th class. Sampling area was Phagwara city only. Out of 200 students , 100 were male and 100 were female students. Stratified Random sampling technique was employed for the sample consideration.

Tools

In the present study following tools were used by the investigator.

1. Obedient-Disobedient Tendency Scale (1984) by Mehta,C.S..
2. Parenting Pattern Scale (1998) by Bharadwaj,R.L.,Sharma,H.,Garg A.

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

HYPOTHESIS 1

There exists no significant difference in the obedient-disobedient tendency of male and female students.

Table 4.1 Showing Mean, SD and t- value of Obedient – disobedient tendency among Male and Female Students

Category	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Male	50	16.14	2.85	1.75
Female	50	16.98	1.83	P< 0.05

Insignificant at 0.05 level

Interpretation

Mean scores of obedient -disobedient tendency among male students turned out to be 16.14 whereas for female students it is 16.98.The value of SD of obedient -disobedient tendency among male students came out as 2.85 and for female students , it was found to be

1.83.The t-value for the gender difference in the obedient -disobedient tendency came out to be 1.75 which is less than the t-critical which is 2.11 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis that there exists no significant difference in the obedient -disobedient tendency of male and female students is accepted.

HYPOTHESIS 2

There exists no significant difference in the perception of male and female students regarding their parents parenting pattern .

Table 1.2 Showing Mean, SD and t- value of Perception of Male and Female students regarding their Parents

Category	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Male	50	697.82	107.7	4.54 P>0.05
Female	50	780.24	69.4	

* Significant at 0.05 level

Interpretation

Mean scores of male students perception of their parents parenting pattern turned out to be 697.82 whereas for female students it is 780.24. The value of SD of male students perception of their parents parenting pattern came out as 107.7 and for female students , it was found to be 69.4. The t-value for the gender difference in students perception of their parents parenting pattern came out to be 4.54 which is greater than the t-critical i.e 2.02 at 0.05 level and 2.69 at 0.01 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis that

there exists no significant difference in the perception of male and female students regarding their parents parenting pattern is not accepted. From mean value , it is evident that female students have more positive perception of their parents parenting pattern.

HYPOTHESIS 3

There exists no significant relationship between obedient disobedient tendency among students and parenting pattern.

Table 1.3 Showing Coefficient of Correlation between Obedient-Disobedient Tendency and Parenting Pattern

Variables	N	Df	Coefficient of Correlation	Remarks
Obedient-Disobedient Tendency	100	198	0.13	Insignificant P>0.05
Parenting Pattern	100			

*Insignificant

Interpretation

The coefficient of correlation between obedient - disobedient tendency among students and parenting pattern came out to be 0.13 whereas the table value came out to be 0.18 at 0.01 level of significance. The correlation value further helps to delineate that there exists a very low positive correlation. Therefore, the hypothesis that there exists no significant relationship between obedient disobedient tendency among students and parenting pattern is not accepted.

1. There exists significant difference between male and female school students in their obedient - disobedient tendency. This shows that gender does not play any significant role in determining school students obedient -disobedient tendency.
2. There exists significant difference in perception of male and female students towards their parents parenting pattern. Female students were found to have more positive perception regarding their parents parenting pattern.
3. There exists no significant correlation between obedient -disobedient tendency of school students and their parents parenting pattern.

III. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the results obtained the following conclusions were drawn.

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