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Study of "Relationship between adolescence's perception of parental temperament and Self Concept"

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Abstract: *Adolescence is a period which sets everybody's head spinning, younger or older including the adolescent himself. It's the age where young person is caught-up in a biological and social process poised between childhood and becoming an adult; grappling with family life and entanglements beyond the boundaries of his family. Everyone is involved. A new generation is emerging.*

Key Words: : Adolescence, spinning, adolescent, biological, grappling, entanglements, boundaries.

Adolescence has been described by G. Stanley Hall as a period of storm and stress, Stanley Hall believes "Storm and Stress" situation of adolescence to be a necessary part of the age, which is unchangeable. On the other hand M. Mead considers the "Storm and Stress" situation of adolescence as a culture dependent factor.

There are certain basic development characteristics of adolescence which are found in every adolescent in varying degrees. The young adolescents' status is ambiguous. It is neither a child nor an adult. It's a period of transition. Perhaps due to this it creates emotional instability. The old patterns of feelings and expressions are being replaced by new patterns of feelings and expressions. It's an age of developed social interaction and exuberant imagination. For most adolescents, it is a period of unhappiness, because there is a lack of harmony between adolescents and other adults in the family. Adult family members are also perturbed due to adolescent's changed pattern of behaviour, and there is turbulence in their life also.

The family is the most important factor through its various rearing components affecting the development of adolescent's behaviour and his coping mechanisms. The parental temperament as perceived by the adolescent affects not only his self-concept but his adjustment with members of society.

2. Objective of Study (Ob)- Study on "Relationship between Adolescent's Perception of Parental Temperament & Self Concept" has been conducted with following specific objectives:-

Ob1- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Sociability)

Ob2- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Accepting)

Ob3- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Cooperative)

Ob4- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Aggressiveness)

Ob5- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Tough minded)

3. Hypothesis of Study (H)- Hypothesis is a statement temporarily accepted as true in the light of what is, at the time, known about a phenomenal, and it is implied as bases of action in the search of new truth. It is a proposition which can put to a test to determine its validity. It may prove to be correct or incorrect.

The following null hypothesis had been formulated to carry out study.

H1- There shall be no Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relation with Perception of Parental Temperament (Sociability)

H2- There shall be no Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relation with Perception of Parental Temperament (Accepting)



H3- There shall be no Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relation with Perception of Parental Temperament (Cooperative)

H4- There shall be no Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relation with Perception of Parental Temperament (Aggressiveness)

H5- There shall be no Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relation with Perception of Parental Temperament (Tough minded)

4. Sampling Details- 4.1. Sampling Technique- Purposive sampling technique has been adopted. A small questionnaire was given to all the students containing number of members in the family with age & sex. Thus, based on this questionnaire, only those families were selected. Which had one girl and one boy between the age 16-18, with both parents alive. This way the sample selected had 200 families of which 200 girls and 200 boys were selected for the present study. For the purpose of getting adolescents perception of Parental Temperament, only mother's perception of Parental Temperament has been recorded.

4.2. Sample Size- 200 adolescent boys & 200 adolescent girls between 16-18 years of age.

4.3. Locale of the Study- The locale of the present study was kept as the school going population of adolescence of Indore district (urban), Madhya Pradesh.

5. Results of Study- On the basis of statistical analysis, the following results have been obtained, which are given below: Association between Parental Temperament of adolescent boys and girls and self-concept

Objective 1- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Sociability)

It has been found that perception of Parental Temperament (sociability) has been found to be positively associated with self-concept of boys.

In case of girls, the perception of Parental Temperament has also been found to be associated with self-concept, but this associated has been found to be negative, i.e. high sociability of mothers has been found to be associated with low self- concept in girls.

Thus there has been found to be an a difference between boys and girls in relation to association of Parental Temperament (sociability) and self-concept.

Boys show a positive association whereas girls show a negative association. Thus, hypothesis H1 has been rejected.

Objective 2- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Accepting)

It has been found that perception of Parental Temperament (Accepting) has been found to be positively associated with self-concept in boys.

In case of girls, also perception of Parental Temperament (Accepting) has been found to be positively associated with self-concept,

There is no sex difference with regard to Parental Temperament (Accepting) and its association with self-concept. Hypothesis H2 is accepted.

Objective 3- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Cooperative)

The perception of Parental Temperament (Cooperative) has been found to be positively associated with self-concept in boys.

In case of girls, also it has been found that perception of Parental Temperament (Cooperative) has been found to be positively associated.

Therefore, there is no sex difference in relation to association between Parental Temperament (Cooperative)



and its self-concept. Thus, hypothesis H3 has been accepted.

Objective 4- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Aggressiveness)

It has been found that perception of Parental Temperament (Aggressiveness) has been found to be negatively associated with self-concept in boys. We can interpret that parents temperament of aggression is associated with low self-concept in boys.

In case of girls the same trend has been observed, that there is a negative relationship between parents temperament of aggression and high self-concept.

We can say that there is no sex difference, in relation to association between parental temperament of aggression and self-concept of adolescents. Thus, hypothesis H4 has been accepted.

Objective 5- To study the Sex difference in Self Concept of adolescents and its relationship with Perception of Parental Temperament (Tough minded)

It has been found perception of Parental Temperament (Tough Mindedness) is negatively associated with self-concept in boys, i.e. parental tough mindedness is associated with low self-concept In case of girls also the same direction of relationship has been found.

Parental temperament of tough minded has been found to be negatively associated with self-concept, i.e. tough minded parents adolescent girls have low self-concept. Thus, hypothesis H5 has been accepted.
