



SOCIAL COMPETENCE OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIP

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Abstract

The present study reports about the relationship between social competence of adolescents and parent child relationship. 200 adolescents (100 male + 100 female) were randomly selected for the study from private and government schools Sharma, Kiran Shukla, Prabha Shukla's Social Competence Scale (SCS) was used for testing their social competence and. Nalini Rao's Parent-child Relationship Scale (PCRS) was used for testing parent-child relationship. The results revealed that no significant relationship was found between Social Competence and Rejecting, Object Punishment and Neglecting dimensions of parent-child relationship.

Introduction

Man is a social being. His existence without social set-up can hardly be imagined. While passing through various stages of life, adolescence is the most crucial stage he has to face. In adolescence, the child enters a new field of responsibilities. The parents foster their children's emotional regulation, self understanding and social competence for making the inter-personal relations effective and help them to adjust successfully in a new role.

Social competence is a collection of specific behavior such as differential self-concept, consolidation of identity, habits of personal maintenance and care consistent with common peer group standards differentiations of feelings and implications, positive and affectionate personal relationships, appropriate regulations of antisocial tendencies, curiosity and active exploration of the environment etc. **Bierman (2004)** defines "Social Competence as the capacity to co-ordinate adaptive responses flexibility to various interpersonal demands, and to organize social behaviour in different social contents in a manner, beneficial to oneself and consistent with social conventions and morals." **Broderick and Blevitt (2010)** defines.

Social Competence in four categories

1. Affective processes (including empathy, valuing relationships and sense of belonging).
2. Cognitive processes (including cognitive ability, perspective taking and making moral judgments).
3. Social skills (including making eye contact, using appropriate language and using appropriate language and asking appropriate questions).
4. High social self-concept."

Social competence is popularly understood as a person's ability to get along with other people. A child's social competence is the condition of possessing the social, emotional and intellectual skills and behaviour needed to succeed as a member of society.

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. Of many different relationships people form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important. The quality of the parent child relationship is affected by the parent's age, experience and self-confidence, the stability of the parent's marriage; and the unique characteristics of the child compared with those of the parent. **William Sears (2001)** defines, "parent child relationship as the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. It is an activity of raising a child rather than the biological relationship." **Streepriya (2009)** defines, "Unconditioned love, guidance and cooperation between parents and child develop a sense of security among children. It provides opportunity for child to develop creative thinking."



Thus, Parent-Child Relationship is that relation, which parents and child enjoy at home and in the society. It is the bond of love and understanding between both of them.

Need and Significance of the Study

Globalization and modernization has made everyone individualistic and the trend of joint families has been wiped off, Nuclear families are the trend of the day. In joint families children used to receive love and affection from their grandparents, aunt and uncle .In joint family system Children used to spent more time with their family members rather than watching television and playing games on computer. In nuclear families child has become isolated as both the parents are working and. Under such circumstances, the children are not able to develop social competence which they need later in life to make their life a success. The adolescents are not developing social skills as per requirement of the society. Resultantly they lack social competence and are not adjusting properly in the society.

The present study will help the parents in becoming aware of their concern to make their adolescent children socially competent as man is a social animal and can't live harmoniously without social competence.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the relationship between social competence and parent child relationship (Mother Form) of adolescents.
2. To study the relationship between social competence and parent child relationship (Father Form) of adolescents.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There will be no significant relationship between social competence and parent-child relationship (Mother Form) of adolescents.
2. There will be no significance relationship between social competence and parent-child relationship (Father Form) of adolescents.

Methodology

Tools Used

In the present study, following tools were employed to collect data:

1. Social Competence Scale (SCS) constructed by V.P Sharma, Prabha Shukla, Kiran Shukla.
2. Parent Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) constructed by. Nalini Rao.

Sample In the present study, data was collected from 200 adolescents, who were belonging to the age group of 14 to 16 years of age, was selected from five schools of Ludhiana city.

Statistical Techniques

For correlation between the variables, Person's product moment correlation technique was employed.

Result and Discussion

Coefficient of Correlation

To investigate the significance of relationship between social competence and parent-child relationship of adolescents, Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation 'r' was employed.



Table 1, Coefficient of Correlation between Social Competence and Parent-Child Relationship (Mother form) of Adolescents (N=200)

Dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship	N	R
Protecting	200	0.27**
Symbolic Punishment	200	0.23**
Rejecting	200	0.12
Object Punishment	200	0.03
Demanding	200	0.19**
Indifferent	200	0.15*
Symbolic Reward	200	0.31**
Loving	200	0.23**
Object Reward	200	0.18*
Neglecting	200	0.04

Fig. 1 Showing Coefficient of Correlation between Social Competence and Parent-Child Relationship (Mother form) of Adolescents (N=200)

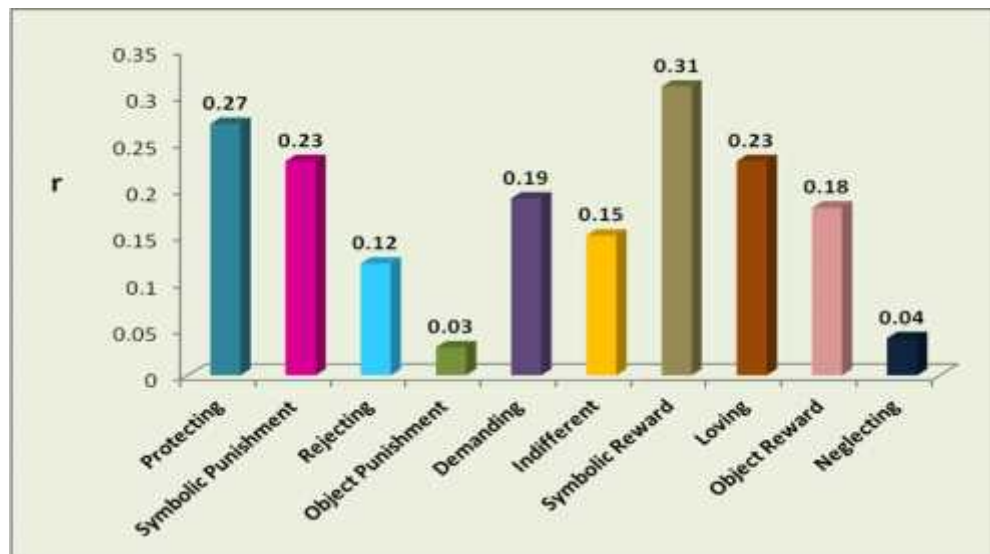


Table 1 & Fig. 1 show that the coefficient of correlation 'r' between social competence and parent-child relationship (mother form) of adolescents. Out of the ten dimensions of parent-child relationship (mother form), correlation of social competence with seven dimensions i.e. Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward, Loving and Object Reward dimensions was found to be positive and significant. However no significant relationship was found between social competence and Rejecting, Object Punishment and Neglecting dimensions of parent-child relationship (mother form).

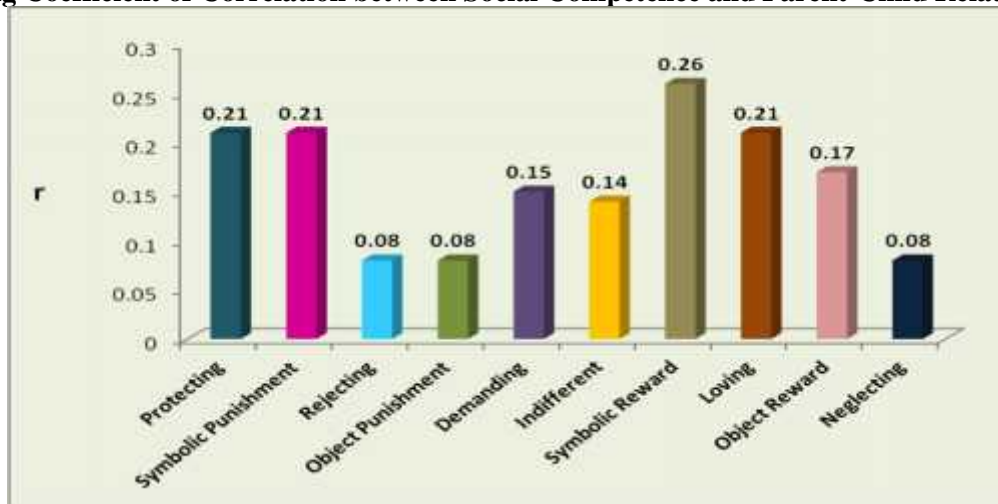


On the bases of the results shown in Tables 1 & Fig.1, it may be concluded that the hypothesis 2 stating that ‘there will be significant relationship between social competence and parent-child relationship (mother form) of adolescents’ stands partially not rejected.

Table 2, Coefficient of Correlation between Social Competence and Parent-Child Relationship (Father Form) of Adolescents (N=200)

Dimensions of Parent-Child Relationship	N	R
Protecting	200	0.21**
Symbolic Punishment	200	0.21**
Rejecting	200	0.08
Object Punishment	200	0.08
Demanding	200	0.15*
Indifferent	200	0.14*
Symbolic Reward	200	0.26**
Loving	200	0.21**
Object Reward	200	0.17*
Neglecting	200	0.08

Fig. 2 Showing Coefficient of Correlation between Social Competence and Parent-Child Relationship



(Father Form) of Adolescents (N=200)

Table 2 & Fig. 2 show that the coefficient of correlation ‘r’ between social competence and parent-child relationship (father form) of adolescents. Out of the ten dimensions of parent-child relationship (father form), correlation of social competence with seven dimensions i.e. Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward, Loving and Object Reward dimensions was found to be positive and significant. However no significant relationship was found between social competence and Rejecting, Object Punishment and Neglecting dimensions of parent-child relationship (father form).



On the bases of the results shown in Tables 2& Fig.2, it may be concluded that the hypothesis 2 stating that ‘there will be significant relationship between social competence and parent-child relationship (father form) of adolescents’ stands partially not rejected.

Conclusions and Educational Implications

On the basis of the statistical analysis of data, conclusions were drawn: out of ten dimensions Out of the ten dimensions of parent-child relationship (mother-form), correlation of social competence with seven dimensions i.e. Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward, Loving and Object Reward dimensions was found to be positive and significant. However no significant relationship was found between social competence and Rejecting, Object Punishment and Neglecting dimensions of parent-child relationship (mother-form). Out of the ten dimensions of parent-child relationship (father-form), correlation of social competence with seven dimensions i.e. Protecting, Symbolic Punishment, Demanding, Indifferent, Symbolic Reward, Loving and Object Reward dimensions was found to be positive and significant. However no significant relationship was found between Social Competence and Rejecting, Object Punishment and Neglecting dimensions of parent-child relationship (father-form).

Research work will not be considered complete in itself unless and until the research findings are put to some practical use. The findings of the present investigations are important for educational practices at the school level.

1. This study will be guideline for parents to create an environment where their children feel comfortable.
2. This study will be of great value for teachers and counselors to know what kind of reactions to frustration are prevalent among adolescents and how they can overcome them.
3. This study reveals that social isolation is correlated to protecting, symbolic punishment, rejecting, object punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic reward, loving, object reward and neglecting. It will prove a guideline in parent-child relationship.
4. Counseling service should be provided to both parents and teachers, so that the transition is smooth from childhood to adolescents.
5. Parents should spend quality time with their children for smooth relationship of adolescents with parents because it's very important.

Suggestions for Further Research

1. The present study was conducted on a sample of 200 adolescents. A similar study may be conducted on a large sample.
2. The present investigation was confined to Ludhiana district only. A similar study may be conducted to other cities and districts of states.
3. Since the focus of the present investigation is on the adolescents, similar study can be conducted on college going students also.
4. A present study was conducted to analyze the social competence of adolescents in relation to parent child relationship. Other variables like academic achievement, mental health, adjustment etc. can be taken for the further investigation.

References

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