

# A Study On Growing Adolescent And Their Viewpoint On Their Parents

**Ms.Sahana<sup>1</sup>, Sr.Rajeshwari<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Taseen salam<sup>3</sup>, Ms. Efrath sheikh<sup>4</sup>, Ms.Melita<sup>5</sup>**

UG -Student of St. Agnes college, Mangaluru<sup>1-5</sup>

**Abstract:** Adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood. So it's that age where a child isn't a child or an adult. They are in their teenage years. Adolescent is a complicated period where an individual has to be guided to be a better social being.

Our study on growing adolescents and their viewpoints on their parents explains about the bonding between parents and pubescent. Today some of the parent and their adolescent kid do not share the good bonding. Each one has their opinion most of the teenager think that their parents do not understand them, aren't free enough to spend time with them, their thoughts goes to the extent of thinking that they are bias towards them in many things. Adolescents are not only influenced by parents but peers and society too.

Our survey is mainly conducted on 10-19 year age group. This survey helps us to gain information on different problems that are faced by adolescents and their parents. This survey gives the detailed information on the thought process of an adolescent regarding their parents. The objective of our survey is to provide an accurate knowledge on the pubescents and their thought process. It is mainly to develop a positive attitude towards their parents.

**Keywords.** : Growing Adolescence, Thought process, Detailed Information, Different problems, Accurate Knowledge, Parents.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization defines an adolescent as any person between the age group of 10-19. During adolescence the individual goes through physical, psychological and cognitive changes. While they build their own opinions which may differ from their parents which might bring clashes or they may express it freely if parents are friendly and understanding.

Adolescence has a salient impact on parent child relationship. The adolescent becomes more responsible for their character.

The word Adolescence is derived from the latin word 'adolescere' which means -grow to maturity or 'to ripen'. The changes in an individual also depend on the types of parents, the gender and culture they belong to. An Adolescent experiences a pattern of psychological, emotional turbulence within. During this period the individual will start thinking that she /he needs their own space. And that is when the conflicts between children and parents begin. Adolescents strive for autonomy and less parental control more rapidly when they develop self regulation.

Conflict with parents can be regarded as a normal part of family relations during adolescence. The Adolescents are positively evaluated towards the parents who are friendly, supportive, avoid conflicts and accept their child's desires and wishes. Setting up rules and regulations at an early age can build self discipline and self esteem. Parents who are neglectful and uninvolved are prone to have limited involvement and poor connection building with their children. Due to which the adolescents behavior changes.

It is not only parents responsibility but the behavior of the individual will also affect the relationship between the parents. The changes in behavior of boys and girls are different during this maturation period.

The bond between adolescents and parents is unique. This relationship lays the foundation for the adolescent personality, life choices and overall behavior.

Parents play a greater role in children's life. Parents guide their adolescent child about what is wrong and right. They are responsible to develop the thinking skills of their child. Parents enhance the knowledge of the world around them. They also play an important role in a child's mental, physical, as well as social growth.

At present teenagers want to live an individual life without giving much priority to their parents. Modern world has changed the way parents think of growing adolescents and they prepare them for a competitive world then better social being.

**2. METHODOLOGY:**

The methodology that was being adopted for the conduction was survey method. The sample size consists of a total of 38 individuals from the age group of 10-19. They were given a set of 24 questions with 4 alternatives [mostly/often, sometimes,rarely,never].To collect the data primarily from the subject .

**2.1 Analysis of results and discussion.**

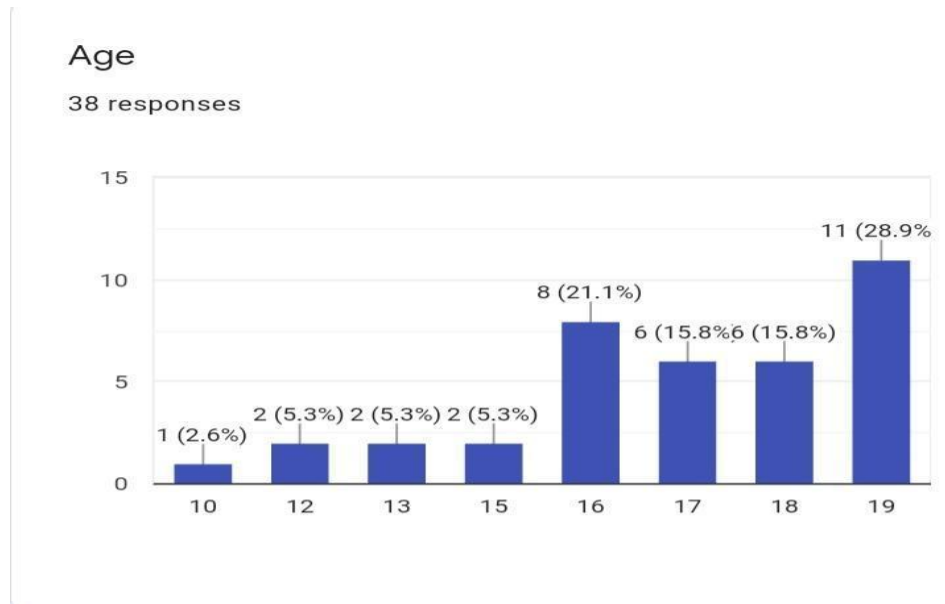


Figure 1: No.of people participated in the questionnaire

One of the main objectives behind this research is to find out how adolescent behavioral changes towards parents during their crucial period of time. On the whole we have got 38 responses out of which adolescents were able to associate the questions with their daily life , and they were able to answer what behavioral change has taken place between their parents.

The total number of subjects participating in the conduction were 38. Out of which 11 individuals were 19 year old and 8 were 16 years old. Between the age group of 10-15 were 7 individuals. 12 adolescents participated .

**2.2 RESULTS :** Table 1 showing the results of the adolescents viewpoints on their parents.

QUESTI ON NO.	MOSTL Y	SOMETI MES	RARELY	NEVER
1	24	11	3	0
2	15	17	4	2
3	16	16	4	2
4	8	23	6	1
5	6	17	13	2
6	22	12	2	2
7	8	15	7	8
8	15	12	6	5

9	4	19	8	7
10	8	16	10	4
11	4	9	7	18
12	5	3	5	25
13	25	8	4	1
14	21	13	2	2
15	12	20	3	3
16	22	14	1	1
17	19	12	3	4
18	18	12	5	3
19	8	17	7	6
20	20	9	6	3
21	27	10	1	0
22	19	14	4	1
23	29	4	3	2
24	20	11	5	2

$$= \frac{\text{Percentage of raw score} * \text{No.of Subjects}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{63*38}{100}$$

$$= 23.9$$

According to the statistical outcome from the conduction, 63% of adolescents mostly spend their quality time with parents and 29% individuals sometimes 8% of adolescents rarely spend time with parents. 45% of individuals share their views with their parents and 39%,11%,5% of individuals sometimes , rarely and never share their views respectively. 42% of adolescents mostly agree with parents on advice they receive and 42% sometimes, 11%rarely and 5% never agree to their parents' advice.21% of individuals are mostly submissive and 61% of adolescents sometimes are submissive depending on the circumstances.16% rarely &1% individuals never have been submissive toward their parents. Through the result we can say that 16% of individuals mostly are stubborn for their own views, where 45% of people are stubborn sometimes and 34% and 5% of the people rarely or never are stubborn to their own views respectively and these adolescents are said to be submissive towards their parents. 58% of the individual's expectations were fulfilled by their parents and 32% of the individual's expectations are sometimes fulfilled and 5% individuals' expectations rarely or never get fulfilled.

Most adolescents find their parents to be dominating. According to them their parents compare them with other children. During the quarrel with parents 58% of individuals prefer to stay quiet but 32% of adolescents only sometimes remain quiet and 5% of adolescent rarely or never stay quiet. And the thought of running away has only occurred for 11% of adolescents and

23% of adolescents feel it sometimes.66% of adolescents trust their parents and 1% of them do not. It is very common for an adolescent to ask their parents for help during difficult times, but some teenagers find it awkward and 5% of the

individuals voted saying that they never ask their

Parents help Individuals for a better future, children consult their parents and take advices. but it depends on what type of relation the child has with parents. If the parents are neglectful then there is less chance of that child consulting his/her parents.

According to the survey, 47% of people say that their parents are happy with their behavior, which can be an indication of a good relationship between adolescence and parents. 47% of the teenagers believe that they are obedient towards their parents and 53% of the adolescents feel content under their parents' love and care .

### **3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

These researches are based on the previous studies that have been conducted in the past.

- Peter Blos a German-born American child Psychoanalyst, who was popularly known as Mr. Adolescence for his research on the problems of adolescents . In 1962, he published a book titled “adolescence”. His theories explain or illustrate the conflict adolescents have with their parents on wanting to separate themselves or desiring to remain dependent. He explained that there are two developmental stages each human being goes through. It is said that the first stage begins when one is an infant and the second stage occurs when one is adolescent and finally able to leave family dependencies. It is in adolescence the individual develops and secures maturity as they become independent. The individual seeks for freedom and own space during this period. Depending on the age the adolescence achieves independence where they also develop more self esteem and unique characters which they present about themselves in society.
- [ Restigo and Bogals in 2009] their research proposed that both mother and father present a contrasting and distinctive part in raising and nurturing their children.
- [Lamb and Lewis 2013] suggest that mother and child relation is identified by assistance and comfort .On the other hand father provides with basic necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter.
- [Hou et al 2019] research describes if adolescents perceive their parents in a negative point of view, on contrary to parents variation resulting in adolescent negative effect.

### **REFERENCES**

- 1.Sibantha Deb, Subhasis Bhadra, Aleena Maria Sunny, Seema Sahay -Childhood To Adolescents:Issues And Concerns
- 2.Mark Worden - Adolescents And Their Families:An Introduction And Assessment.
- 3.Dr.Roger McIntire - Teenagers And Parents.