

The Role of Mother : Accepting and Rejecting an Adolescet



Dr. Anil Kumar Chaudhary

M.A , Ph.D.(Psychology)

B.A.R. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India

ABSTRACT

The importance of the mother is more in the early months and years of child's growth and development, If a young child is deprived of a warm, intimated and continuinmg relationship with his mother, Particularl up to three to four years of age, his overall personality will suffer drastrically. Mothers are consistently perceive as more nurturant and as more controlling through indirect, covert methods by both boys and girls. Nevertheless, her function fluctuate depending upon the sex of her off spring.

Keywords –Intimate Particular , Perceive affection , fluctuate

INTRODUCTION

The most important aspect in the mother off spring relationship is overwhelmingly depicted as the Empathy which results from it. There re –exists a kind of emotianan linkage, involving emotional contagion or communication, between the child. Adolescent and the maternal figure, warm mothers have much affection interaction with their adolescents. They have ample time to play with them react acceptably to their dependency, the precise the adolsrne, as reasoning , is used as a method of trainin. Cold mothers, on the other hand , have children who are feeding –problem, aggressive, rejectant, negligent and slow in developing a conscience.

And at the start this adaptation can be remarkably complete. The mother knows. Instinctively as people say, what need is just about to become pressing She represents the world to the infabt in the only way that does not spel chaos by the meeting of needs as they arise. Also by expressing love in terms of Physical mangament and in giving of physical satisfactions, she enables the infant-psche to live in theinfant's body jones and Gerard who hae behavioriastic oreintiation and approach, have tried to give importance to the maternal role in chid –socialization in terms (1967) achild is dependent upon her mother for favourable or positive effects (warmth, security, food shelter and physical comfort)in effect dependence model “the mother who dispenses primary reinforcement may herself acquire the properties of a secondary reinforce, os that , her very presence of absence can become “effects’ on which the child is dependent “(Jones and Gerard,1967)

The interpersonal model of two major streams of research seems evident from (1) relating objectively the described parental behaviours and attitudes to child response and (2) studying the child's perception of parents form a phenomenological point fo view . Becker and kurg (1965), Frankiel (1965) Schaefar & Bell (1958) Sears,

influence of parental factors of the child behavior, sechafear (1965 a ,b) seigelman (1965) emphasized to testify that some significant portion of the variance of child behavior is related to observer reported parental management and rearing practices. These psychologists presented factors – analytic- Models. Studies indicated that some portion of the variance –Models. Studies indicated that some portion of the variance of child – behavior is also related to the child's phenomenological perception of persons and situations. Peter O Pertti, Denise Clark and Pat Johnson (1984) Conducted a study to determine the affect of parental rejection on negative attention seeking class – room behavior. Shulman, Shoemaker and Moclis (1962) found parents of children with conduct problems tended to be significantly more hostile and rejecting toward their children than were parents of children whose behavior followed more normal patterns.

RESULTS

In view of the above , it is evident that socialization involving parental techniques of child – rearing parental attitudes towards their children, parent-child relationship and parental acceptance –rejection etc. Play a crucial role in the personality development of the children and the adolescents. Parental acceptance is conducive to the development of positive traits are the likely results of parental rejection. As has already been pointed out earlier, perceived parental acceptance –rejection is even more important in personality development than the objective parental acceptance – rejection . comparatively maternal acceptance-rejection plays a more crucial role in this context than the parental (involving both parents) acceptance rejection.

CONCLUSION

It was neither possible nor needed to have included all the adverse psychological consequences which emanate from parental rejection. Among many adverse psychological consequences, to of them-delinquency and maladjustment have been included in the present investigation.

OBJECTIVES

Keeping the above into consideration the main aim of the present investigation is to study comparatively perceived maternal acceptance – rejection of the delinquents and the non – delinquents adolescents. The present research aims at studying the following objectives

- (a) To see whether the mothers of delinquent and non –delinquent children differ significantly in their childrearing practices .
- (b) To see whether mothers of delinquent and non – delinquent children differ significantly in their child rearing attitudes.
- (c) To see the relationship between parental acceptance –rejection and the delinquent behavior.
- (d) To see whether delinquent and non –delinquent adolescents differ significantly in their perceptions of their perceptions of their maternal behavior.