

Impact Of poverty On The Parent Child Relationship (A study of poor family Members Of kumaun)

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Abstract

The aim of the study to find out how economical deprivation affects parent-child relation. This article focuses on a recent set of studies that explore the relationship between parents and child in the condition of poverty. Family income appears to be more strongly related children's ability and achievement and their emotional outcomes. On the basis of relevant literature 150 male female subject between age range 8-13 were selected randomly for the main study. At first researcher visited various government girls and boys school of kumaun and than collecting some basic information about children's a their family from childlike- name? housing condition, daddy's occupation, number of family members. Mom dad's education etc. After that researcher 150 subjects selected for the main study and visited their home meet their parents and administered Gerard's (1994) Parent- child relationship inventory (PCRl) upon them.

Introduction

After collecting analyzed the data we found that the both parents (younger and older) treat equally their children's. they both parents are facing same situation and problems in poverty like problem of sufficient earning to live properly and both are wants to give better life style, better education and better food to their children's. in term of children there is a significant differences of boys n girls. We found that girls are more adjusting to their poor condition they are not much more demanding in comparison of boys. girls are more understanding nature they behave comfertly towards their parents means gril child and parents relationship is easy going. But there is some miner problem with boys they are

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aggressive demanding more social boys mostly not happy in our poor condition and all these things affect their relation toward their parents.

Poverty:-

Below poverty line is an economic benchmark and poverty threshold used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individual and households in need of government assistance and aid. Internationally an income of less than \$1.25 per day per head of purchasing power parity is defined as extreme poverty. By this estimate about 32.7% of Indians are extremely poor. The planning commission calculates the poverty line every year adjusting for inflation and the poverty line in recent years is as follows—

(Rs. Per month per head)

Year	India Rural	India Urban
2000-2001	328	454
2005-2006	368	558

This income is bare minimum to support the food requirements and does not provide much for the basic essential items like health education etc.

Parent Child Relationship:-

The parent child relationship consists of a combination of behaviour, feelings and expectation that are unique to a particular parent and particular child. The relationship quality of parent-child relationship is affected by the parent's age, experience and self confidence, the stability of the parents marriage and the unique characteristics of the child.

Parent infant attachment one of the most important aspects of infant psychological development is the infant attachment to parents. The significant bond between infant and parents is critical to the infant's survival and development poor family relations can heighten health sick's in adulthood.

The study's findings were reported in the Nov.23 issue of psychosomatic medicine this provides evidence that the parent child relationship within the family can have serious long-term effects on health said Luecken Poor children experience greater psychological distress than the non poor children

Parent and parenting:- at the broadest level parenting encompasses the provision of care directed at the children's physical, emotional and social needs, thus the two key tasks of parenting are nurturance and socialization. Materially disadvantaged parents are a demographically different group from affluent parents. Demographic studies. (e.g. Hobcraft 1998, Kemp et al. 2004) shows that poor families are more likely to:

- Ø Live in households where no adult is in employment.
- Ø Be headed by a teenage parent.
- Ø Have a sicker disabled child
- Ø Have a child or children under five
- Ø Have a large number of children .

Research has also shown that these families can experience long

periods of poverty while others experience isolated or repeated spells of living on low incomes. Their routes out of poverty are often dependent on reporting children living home or (re-) entering the labor market as children costs reduce (Kemp et al. 2004).

The department of Health estimated that four million out of 11 million children in England were failing to meet their developmental goals due to stress in the family caused by mental illness. Domestic violence or the presence of drug and alcohol abuse or by social and material conditions causing stress and chaos (Desforges and Abouchaur 2003). Bradley (2002) believes extreme deprivation can cause major changes in the way parents nurture their children, but in western countries adverse economic environments produce effects on parenting that are more subtle and therefore, more challenging to identify. Dearing et al. (2004) analyzed cohort data in the USA and found that changes in income and poverty status were significantly associated with maternal depression in the first three years of children's lives. Ross and Roberts (1994) have additionally observed that abused and neglected children can income parents are four times more likely to feel chronically stressed than parents with higher incomes.

Methodology:- In this study an attempt was made to ascertain the impact of poverty on parent-child relationship the objective and hypothesis were as follows:-

- Ø The first Objective of the study was to ascertain the impact of chronological age on parent child relationship it was contended that variation in age would cause variation in parent- child relationship.
- Ø The second objective of the study was the impact sex on parents behaviour towards their children in poor families. It was hypothesized that It was assumed that boys and girls would differ in relation to their scores on parent – child relationship.
- Ø The third objective of the study was to explore the relationship between poverty and parent- child relationship it was hypothesized that these would a non-significant relation between poverty and parent child relation.

Method:-

Sample:- one hundred participants ranging between 8-13 boys and girls participants and they were arranged according to the requirements of 2 way factorial design with 2 age level.

For children's age range (8-9, 12-13) and 2 gender (boys and girls). And younger parents between age (18-30) and older parents (35-45) were taken for the study. The schematic presentation of experimental design is as follows:

Table 1:-

The schematic presentation of experimental design

A		
	A1	A2
B1	25	25
B2	25	25
		N=100

Measure:-

Following measure was Taken in the study

Parent-Child Relationship inventory (PCRI) by Gerard A.B.(1994)

It is seven content four point scale content are given below:-

- i. Parental support,
- ii. Satisfaction with parenting,
- iii. Involvement,
- iv. Communication,
- v. Limit setting,
- vi. Autonomy and
- vii. Role orientation.

Four points are-	1	2
	Strongly agree	agree
	3	4
	disagree	strongly disagree

High score indicate positive parenting and low score indicate unsatisfactory parenting. The measure also two validity indicators:-

- i. Social desirability
- ii. Inconsistency

Procedure:-

At first researcher visited various government school of kumaun and collect some basic information like name, age, education, parents name, occupation, education, and family structure living status home environment, numbers of family members etc. After that researcher randomly selected 50 boys and 50 girls between age range of 7-10 and 11-13 then visited their home. Researcher meets children's parents and administered PCRI upon the children's and parents. Data collection was done individually/ in group of parent and child and best attempts were made to avoid external distractions.

Result:-

Obtained data were analyzed by 2 way analysis of variance and interpreted In term of poverty affects parental relationship. there is significant differences between boys n girls and also significantly differ

older and younger boys. But girls are non significant differed both age group equally adjusting and behave toward their perants. And about parents their no significant differences in older n younger parents both are equally treat their children's.

Table - 1
Impact of chronological age and sex on Parent- Child Relationship

Age	Boys (Mean)	Girls (Mean)
Older	.65	.95
Younger	1.53	.94
N=50		

Impact of poverty on parent-child relationship:-

	Children's	Parent's
Mean	11.82	14.51
N=	50	50

The third objective of the study was to explore the relationship between poverty and parent- child relationship researcher found that there is negative relation. Means in poor families causes a bad parent child relation because of economical deprivation, less education, younger age of parents and number of children's etc. where parents trying to handle the poor condition their children also trying to understand and adjusting their poverty situation, but these conflict affects their mantel physical n social status and the result is poverty affect more deeply parent-child relation. The relation between the parents and their children should be mutual, void from anger violence, discrimination to mention but the least a child is gift to every family and parents have great responsibility in creating are earth God them. Parent should spend plenty of time with their children because this will letter insured that they know they being cared for end loved this will also lead to a nice atmosphere in house.

Temperament really effect they way by which parent ask their children question. No matter the temperament, always ask your child a question in a mild voice. No matter how bad a child acts, always find a place in your heart to love him/her because love conquers evil do not misplace the following .

References:-

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