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FAMILY RELATIONS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Family is the primary school of citizenship. It is the family which teaches the child how to get along with others. The effective relationship of the child with the parents is a crucial factor in the development of the personality of the child. The parent-child bond is one of love, security and trust. The ways in which the parents communicate with the child and their choice of words have a lasting impact on the personality of the child. Parents should act as a developer of attitudes, skills and values, which are helpful in determining the personality of an individual. The unfavorable family relationship makes the children unhappy and keeps them emotionally disturbed. Children develop unfavorable attitude towards others which affects their personality.

KEYWORDS: Family Relations , parents communicate , childhood's environment .



FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

The early childhood's environment is limited primarily to the home, family relationship play a dominant role in determining the future pattern of a baby's attitudes towards behaviour in relationship with other. There are three lines of evidence to show the importance of the parent-child relationship during the babyhood years.

a) Emotional Deprivation

Babies who are institutionalized and thus deprived of normal opportunities to express their love to be loved by others become quiet, listless and unresponsive to the smiles and attempts to show affection on the part of others. They show extreme forms of temper, as if seeking attention, and they give the general impression of unhappiness.

b) Attachment Behaviour

Attachment behaviour means a close, warm and satisfying relationship of the baby with the mother or a mother substitute. When babies are unable, for one reason or the other, to establish a close emotional tie to another person, they experience much the same effect as do babies who suffer from emotional deprivation. In addition they fail to discover the pleasure and security they can derive from close, personal relationship with others and this affects their motivation to try to establish friendship with their peers as they grow older.

c) Different sized Families

Babies from large families, in which the children are closely spaced, have fewer direct contacts with their mothers who are preoccupied with other responsibilities. As a result they suffer from some of the usual effects of

maternal deprivation not only lack of opportunities for emotional attachment but also lack of maternal attention and stimulation. Lack of attention and stimulation can and often does cause them to become lethargic and to do less than they are capable of doing.

d) Changes in Family Relationship

Normally, family relationship during most of the baby's first year is favorable. Before the baby's first birthday, some of this love has been tempered with annoyance, anger, frustration and other unpleasant emotions, and the baby may have become negativistic in some respects, exhibiting behaviour that is in sharp contrast to the docile compliance of early babyhood.

e) Common causes of changes in family relationship during babyhood:

- + Dream-child concept
- + Degree of Dependency
- + Parental Anxiety
- + Child-training methods
- + Maternal Employment.
- + Maternal overwork
- + Arrival of New sibling
- + Relationship with older siblings
- + Preference for certain family members.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP DURING ADOLESCENCE

When the relationship of young adolescents with members of their families deteriorates as adolescence progress, the fault usually lies on both sides. Parents far too often refuse to modify their concept of their children's abilities as they grow older. As a result, they treat their adolescent sons and daughters much as they did when they were younger. In spite of this, they expect them to "act their age" especially when it come to assuming responsibilities.

Even more important is the so called "generation gap" between adolescents and their parents. This gap is generally or partly the result of radical changes in values and standards of behaviour that normally occur in any rapidly changing culture, and partly the result of the fact that many young people now have greater educational, social, and cultural opportunities than most of their parents had when they were adolescents. Thus it is more correctly a 'cultural gap' not due entirely to difference in chronological age.

Sexual behaviour that is condoned today among adolescents would have been strongly condemned by their parents at that age. Parents cannot be blamed for all the friction that develops between them and their adolescent children. No one is more irresponsible, or more exasperating than young adolescents with the possible exception of preadolescents. Parents likewise find it difficult to accept their adolescent children's objections to the restraints they regard as necessary; any they may be impatient with their failure to assume responsibilities they feel are appropriate for their age.

Equally important, many adolescents feel that their parents do not "understand them" and that their standards of behaviour are old-fashioned. This is due to the cultural gap, than to deference in age.

a) Improvement in Family Relationships

Improvement in adolescent-parent relationship result, first when parents begin to realize that their sons and daughters are no longer children. As a result, they give them more privileges while at the same time expecting more in the way of work and assumption of responsibilities. Second, parent-adolescent relationship are eased when parents try to understand adolescents and the new cultural values of the poor group- even if they do not whole heartedly approve of them and recognize that today's adolescents are living in a different world from the one in which they grew up when parents make these adjustments the parent adolescent relationship generally becomes more relaxed, and the home a pleasant place in which to

live.

During early adolescence, these relationships are also frictional. Older adolescents now accept their siblings, whom they frequently considered nuisances when they were younger, in a calmer and more philosophical manner. They can understand the behaviour of younger siblings better than they could earlier and their newly acquired poise and self-confidence make them less easily embarrassed or upset by their behaviour when adolescents claim that their siblings are different from then, it reduces sibling rivalry and friction.

Often older adolescents develop a parental attitude toward their younger siblings and this eliminates much of the friction. Older adolescents even accept grandparents and other relatives more graciously than they did several years earlier. In addition, grandparents and other relatives tend to criticize the behaviour and appearance of older adolescents less than they did previously.

b) Sex Differences in Family Relationship

As a rule, the adolescent's relationship with family members of the female sex is less favourable than those with male family members. While it is true that mothers tend to be more lenient with their sons than their daughters. This is one of the few exceptions to the rule. Because girls are more restricted by their mother than by their fathers, mother-daughter friction is often intense at least until the latter part of the adolescence.

Grandfathers and other male relatives assume little control over the adolescent's behaviour believing that to be the parents' responsibility. Grandmothers and other female relatives, however, tend to be more outspoken in their criticisms. Also, both boys and girls in adolescence have a more frictional relationship with a stepmother than with a stepfather.

The friendly relationship of same-sex siblings during childhood often deteriorates in adolescence; an older girl may criticize her younger sister's appearance and behaviour. For example, the younger siblings tend to resent the privileges of their older sibling are granted.

Hazards of Family Relationship

Friction with family members has two serious effects: it weakens family ties and it leads to a habitual unfavorable pattern of adjustment to people and problems which is carried outside the home. Because the family constitutes the most serial environment, any unfavorable condition in family relationship or in the child's relationship with different family member leads to psychological hazards with serious and far-reaching consequences.

- Separation from family
- Failure to develop attachment behaviour
- Deterioration in family relationships
- Over protectiveness
- Inconsistent training
- Child abuse.

EFFECTS OF ATTITUDES ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

The attitudes of different family members, the foundations of which have generally been laid before a child is born have a profound influence not only on the child but also on family relationship. This influence may be favorable or unfavorable, depending not on the attitude of one's family member but on the attitudes of all family members.

CONCLUSION

The growth and development of a child wholly depends upon the family, relations, play group, peer group, society, school, environment, teachers, media and the individual potential etc. In the most modern

society, most of the family has become into small and nuclear. The school and curriculum also emphasizing more on information loading than character building and strengthening of personality. The students of higher secondary stage undergo lot of psycho-social changes and they find it difficult to cope with such problems. The family relation of every individual plays a very important role in shaping and developing the education, values, individual potential and personality. So the family relation plays a vital role in school students and it should be maintained properly.

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