Relationship between father's consanguinity and self esteem of the adolescent daughters

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Abstract: *The present study was undertaken to assess Relationship between father's consanguinity and self esteem of the adolescent daughters .The study was based upon the sample of 160 respondents in the age range of 13-15 years, belonging to middle socio economic status selected purposively from government senior secondary schools of Ludhiana city. Data were collected through parent child relationship scale (PCRS) (father form) by Nalini Rao (1989) and Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory (1975). Results shows that the father-daughter child relationship was non significantly related with self esteem of the daughters.*
Keywords: *Father Consanguinity, Daughter, Relationship, self esteem*

I. Introduction

Relationships are difficult to explain and understand. Until recently, most of the research on parent-child relationships has focused on mothers and children. Now-a-days, research show that fathers affect their children's upbringing especially daughters because children form multiple bonds with both parents. For many years, behavioral experts and popular belief held that fathers served as role models primarily for their sons. Oliva and Arranz (2005) analyze sibling relationships during adolescence, within the context of parent and peer relationships, and their link with socio-emotional adjustment. They found that a good relationship with their siblings was linked to good relationships with their parents and peers, as well as increased self-esteem and life satisfaction. Self-esteem is frequently positively correlated with academic performance (Baumeister *et al* 2003). Mac Donald (2006) concluded that positive association between parental support and adolescent self esteem, a negative relation between parental control and adolescent self esteem and a reciprocal relationship between parenting behavior and adolescent self esteem.

II. Material And Methods

The present study was undertaken to assess the self confidence of adolescent girls in Ludhiana city. The sample comprised of 160 adolescent girls across three age groups of 13-15 years belonging to middle socio-economic status. A list of all Government Senior Secondary Schools in Ludhiana city was procured from the office of District Education Officer and four Government Senior Secondary Schools were randomly selected for final sample selection. A list of students aged between 13-15 years in the selected schools was prepared by ascertaining their date of birth from school records. From these lists, a sample of 160 adolescent girls were randomly selected i.e. n=40 from each school. The data were collected through **Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory (1975)** and Parent Child Relationship Scale (PCRS) (Father Form) by Nalini Rao (1989) was administered in order to assess the self esteem of the adolescents. **Coopersmith Self Esteem Inventory** scale consists 58 items and used in assessing the following areas viz. general self esteem, home self esteem, social self esteem, school self esteem. Parent Child Relationship Scale contains 10 dimensions and each dimension contain 10 statements and analyzed by calculating percentage. Scoring was done on a five point scale by assigning 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scores for Always, Many times, Sometimes, Rarely, Very rarely.

III. Result And Discussion

The result presented in the table shows the correlation between father-daughter relationship and self esteem of the daughters. It is quite apparent from the table that self esteem of the respondents of ≥ 13 years of age group were significantly (r-value = 0.267; $p<0.05$) and positively related with fathering. Dimensions wise father-daughter relationship shows that protecting, loving, symbolic reward and object-reward was positively but non significantly related with self esteem of the respondents. Self esteem of the respondents was negatively but non significantly related with some dimensions like demanding (-0.171), indifferent (-0.249) whereas other dimensions like rejection (r-value = -0.351; $p<0.01$), object punishment (r-value = -0.295; $p<0.05$) and neglecting (r-value = -0.403; $p<0.01$) were found to be negatively significant.

Similarly for the age group of ≥ 14years, the self esteem of the respondents was non significantly and positively (0.230) related to father's relationship. Dimension wise distribution reveals that some dimensions like

symbolic punishment, demanding, indifferent and symbolic reward were positively and non significantly related with self esteem of the respondents. At the same time, some dimensions of father-daughter relationship like rejecting (-0.124), object punishment (-0.032) and neglecting (-0.152) were negatively and non significant correlated with self esteem of the respondents which may be considered as risk factor for self esteem. Some dimensions were significantly and positively associated with self esteem like protecting (r-value = 0.449; p<0.01), loving (r-value = 0.458; p<0.01) and object reward (r-value = 0.314; p<0.05).

For the age group of ≥15 years, it was observed that various dimensions like rejecting, object punishment, demanding, indifferent, symbolic reward and object reward were positively and non significantly related to self esteem of the respondents. However, for other dimensions like protecting (r-value = 0.334; p<0.05), symbolic punishment (r-value = 0.361; p<0.01), loving (r-value = 0.381; p<0.01) and neglecting (r-value = 0.286; p<0.05) were found to be significantly correlated with self esteem of the respondents. Overall self esteem for the age group of ≥15 years reveals that there was significant (r-value = 0.325; p<0.05) correlation between self esteem of respondents with fathering.

Comparison among the three age groups shows that in the age group of ≥13years, father-daughter relationship was positively and significantly (r-value = 0.267; p<0.05) correlated with self esteem of respondents whereas in the age group of ≥14years father-daughter relationship was found to be positively and non significantly (0.230) correlated with self esteem of the respondents. In the age group of ≥15 years, it was observed that father-daughter relationship was positively and significantly (r-value = 0.325; p<0.05) correlated with self esteem of the respondents.

Table 1: **Correlation between father-daughter relationship and self esteem of the respondents across three age groups**

(N=160)

Dimensions of father daughter Relationship	≥13years (n=59)	≥14years (n=52)	≥15years (n=49)	Total (r-values)
Protecting	0.155	0.449**	0.334*	0.107
Symbolic Punishment	-0.305*	0.137	0.361**	-0.145
Rejecting	-0.351**	-0.124	0.226	-0.242*
Object Punishment	-0.295*	-0.032	0.186	-0.175
Demanding	-0.171	0.177	0.060	-0.222*
Indifferent	-0.249	0.109	0.137	-0.16
Symbolic Reward	0.119	0.235	0.268	0.035
Loving	0.061	0.458**	0.381**	0.100
Object Reward	0.012	0.314*	0.121	0.022
Neglecting	-0.403**	-0.152	0.286*	-0.280**
Total	0.267*	0.230	0.325*	0.281

** Significant at 1% level
* Significant at 5% level

The table further elucidates that all the positive dimensions like symbolic reward (0.035), loving behavior (0.100), protecting behavior and object reward from fathers were positively and non significantly related with self esteem of the respondents. Whereas, all negative dimensions like symbolic punishment (-0.145), object punishment (-0.175) and indifferent (-0.161) behavior of fathers were found to be non significantly and negatively related with self esteem of the respondents. However, the other dimensions of father-daughter relationship like rejection (r-value = -0.242; p<0.05), demanding (r-value = -0.222; p<0.05) and neglecting (r-value = -0.280; p<0.01) behavior were found to be negatively significant with self esteem of the respondents which may be damaging factors for good father daughter relationship. An overall result depicts that father-daughter relationship was positively and non significantly co-related with self esteem of the respondents.

IV. Conclusion

It was found that girls who perceived their father as being warm and supportive had higher self esteem and that their ego development was weekly related to the their perception of the mothering they experienced. Father play important role in daughter's life. Adolescent's perception of their father's unconditional regard was significantly related to self esteem where as mother's unconditional regard was only weekly related to self esteem **(**Forsman 1989).

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