

Research Paper :

## Impact of paternal attitudes towards children's wellbeing

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of this research study was to ascertain the impact of paternal attitudes towards the wellbeing of the children of employed mothers and housewife's. A total of one hundred children (both boys and girls) and one hundred fathers were taken as the subject. Paternal attitude (acceptance and rejection) scale was administered in the present study to access the attitude the fathers towards their children's well beings. The result of this study reveals total paternal attitude of employed mothers and housewife's children. According to maternal status employed mother's children and housewife's children getting more warmth and affection from their father than housewife children. They were less aggressive, less neglected and less rejected. Further it reveals that girls were getting more warmth and affection than boys. Girl's quality of behavior was lower than the boys. Boys those feel neglected they behave in a very different way. They were more aggressive, more neglected and their undifferentiated behavior was more. This study suggests that paternal attitude and their behavior put a great impact on children's behavior.

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Father's personality traits have been strongly related to their children's well being. During adolescent years, fathers' attentiveness to their children was strongly related to their children's school achievement. Rohner says, fathers are cited more than mothers in issues such as psychological maladjustment, substance abuse, and depression and conduct problems. On the positive side father's love provides a buffer against the development of these difficulties and can contribute to a child's good physical health. Study has shown that those fathers offer praise and compliments perform better on test of cognitive achievement than children whose fathers were cool and aloof (study of pre-schooled). Another study showed that those fathers give them sufficient autonomy their children shows higher academic achievement. Whose fathers use harsh and inconsistent discipline had a negative effect on their children's emotional adjustment. A father influences his child's developmental well being through his genetic background with his offspring the attitude he holds himself and his children, the behaviour he models, his position in the family system. According to (Radin and Epstein, 1975) there appears to be a correlation between warmth of the father child relationship and the child's academic work. According to (Strodtbeck, 1958) the power assertion by the father over the son does not facilitate achievement or achievement striving. The father who gives the boys a

relatively high degree of autonomy provides him with the opportunity come on his own ground, to test his skill and to gain a sense of confidence in his own competence. Parental acceptance and rejection, parenting style, influences attitudes, affection, temperament, and emotions and genetic condition are affecting children's well being. Good fathering provides warmth, control; sex role modeling, playfulness and independence training to the child (Lamb *et al.*, 1985). Children of affectionate fathers tend to be confident, independent and affectionate. According to Burmind (1971) the restrictive authoritarian father is one who attempt to shape control and assess the behaviour and attitude of his child. Fathers show their love and affection either physically or verbally. Rejecting fathers dislike disapprove of resent their children and view the child as a burden. (Riach, 1981) argued that sons needs the care of a warm and nurturing father for cognitive and sexual development, good peer relationship and feeling of self-esteem. Ishhikuntz (1994) that if fathers became affectionate in their growing children's lives a positive, self-image continue to grow. According to Abbey (1958) high fathers restrictiveness is associated with emotional disturbances among children. Bornston and Coleman (1956) found dominating and ignoring fathers tended to have offspring with higher hostile aggression score. Watson (1957) found that the greater freedom provided