



Parent's Attitude About their Adult Sons towards Filial Responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur District of West Bengal

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.6.0125.0657>

ABSTRACT

It is because of parents that every person in the world has been able to establish their existence. Emphasis is placed on how healthy these beloved people are leading a healthy life in society and family in their old age. In India since the Hindu succession (amendment) act of 2005 giving an opportunity for daughters to enjoy equal rights on their father's property as sons, it is very important to know how much care, support and financial assistance these parents are getting from their children in old age(60 and above). A survey was conducted on eighty samples from rural areas and urban areas to know about filial responsibility. Data was collected from two villages in Mahishadal block of West Bengal by Mr. Bijali (2024).Where it was observed that in most cases there was not significant difference between fathers and mothers. ANOVA results on filial responsibility show that there is a significant contrast between rural and urban mothers. Here the data is analyzed using Microsoft Excel software.

Keywords: Filial responsibility, adult sons, parents

Introduction

Each of us is born into the world with some latent potential. Education helps develop that potential. Then a man tries to establish himself in society. And the dearest people for whom we are inspired to establish ourselves, for whom we exist on earth, are our dearest fathers and mothers. They play so many roles from childhood which can never be repaid. The role of the mother is different from the role of the father. But the role of both is significant for the child. After the birth of a child, the love and affection of the parents is very difficult to realize unless the child is born.

Every person has come to this world because of their parents. In short, no one can ever repay the debt of 10 months and 10 days in the mother's womb. In childhood, the only refuge was our mother's body. In this context, Pradeep Kumar Roy said, only worthy children realize the mother's lap. Breastfeeding is another way to survive. Education is given by mother and father. Selfless and spontaneous education we get from parents. Education to survive in life Education to move in the society Education for entry into career the role of parents is in everything. Without parents in our life it is difficult to move forward in life properly. These are the real heroes of life. In this context, Arif Azad said, every parent is a hero and heroine to their child. The love and affection of parents towards sons and daughters is rare, they are the real well wishers of our life. As our parents teach us every subject by holding our hands in our childhood, we were brought up with love and compassion. These parents have taught us to stand and walk hand in hand in our childhood. Therefore, it is our responsibility and duty to give love and compassion to those parents, especially the children should perform their special responsibilities and duties towards their parents. Every child should empathize with elderly parents. Their suffering should be understood by the children. In today's society like India, in many cases neglect of duty towards parents is observed in most of the children. Many children do not even allow their parents to eat properly. If it can be said about the son, then it can be said that the responsibility of the parents is the son, but whether the child is a son or a daughter is not the main issue, we need to change our mentality. We are keen to know how parents feel about their children today. The attitude of the elderly parents of Mahishadal block in the district of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India is reflected here.

Here introduce the paper, and put a nomenclature if necessary, in a box with the same font size as the rest of the paper. The paragraphs continue from here and are only separated by headings, subheadings, images and formulae. The section headings are arranged by numbers, bold and 9.5 pt. Here follows further instructions for authors.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY:

This study is selected to know the attitude of elderly parents towards their children in Mahishadal block in the district of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

NEENA L.H and LAURA F.(2011) Conducted a study on parenting that examines attitudes of responsibility and five special cares among three cultural groups. It was conducted through face-to-face physical interviews with 100 Caucasian Canadians, 90 Chinese Canadians and 125 Hong Kong Chinese. The study predicted that each person's attitude is the strongest factor.

Acta P. (2019)

A mixed study on parenting has been conducted. The study deals with primary care. The study was conducted by collecting data from 100 foster children. Filial Responsibility Filial Duty Scale used. Attitudes are collected through this. Here financial and emotional supports were shown to be related to filial responsibility and filial expectation. What has resulted is the difficulty of being a caring child.

Marines A., Fernanda L .F. dal pizzol,Carla C.B.K. Bierhals, Duane M. (2019)

A mixed study on parental care. This study examined the perceptible relationship between attitudes of filial responsibility and care giving behaviors of caregivers. This was done by collecting data from 100 children in care. The study was conducted through mixed methods research. Here the results show that understanding attitudes and behaviors in care contributes to improving the quality of care of support professionals in this work.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE TERM:

West Bengal: The state of India.

Purba Medinipur: A district in the Indian state of West Bengal.

Mahishadal Block: Mahishadal is a block in the district of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, Indian.

Adult sons: Those whose parents are elderly, the sons and daughters of these parents are considered as children here.

Parents: Parents aged 60 years and above are treated as elderly parents here.

Filial responsibility: Here filial responsibility means providing care, support and financial assistance to a parent.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The survey research method is used for this study. The data collected were scored and then analysed using descriptive statistics and 't' test.

OBJECTIVE: To find out the parent's attitude about their adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

HYPOTHESIS:

H0 1 - There is no significant difference between father and mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

H0 2 - There is no significant difference between rural father and urban father attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

H0 3 - There is no significant difference between rural Mother and urban mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

H0 4 - There is no significant difference between rural father and rural mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

H0 5 - There is no significant difference between urban father and urban mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

POPULATION: Old parents belonging to Purba Medinipur district.

SAMPLE: For this study, I have selected forty elderly fathers and forty elderly mothers from Mahishadal Block through random sampling technique.

Table 1. (showing sample data)

Father (F)	Mother (M)	Total
40	40	80

VARIABLES:

I consider two numbers of variables that are major and categorical variables. There is one major variable that is parent's attitude towards filial responsibility, and the categorical variable is gender.

TOOLS:**PARENT'S ATTITUDE SCALE TOWARDS FILIAL RESPONSIBILITY.(PASTFR)**

Self developed parental attitude scale, it is an agreement scale (disagree/neutral/agree).I considered the scale of the filial responsibility scale used by Gregory during his Ph.D. which helps me formulate some items.

SOURCE ,COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA:

For this study primary data was collected from elderly parents and secondary data was collected from various PDFs, various newspapers, books etc. Eighty parents above sixty years of age from villages adjacent to Mahishadal block was collected their opinion by "PARENT'S ATTITUDE SCALE TOWARDS FILIAL RESPONSIBILITY (PASTFR)." Thirty minutes were allotted to each father or head for this. Descriptive statistical measures which are applied for data analysis are mean, standard deviation and t test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Quantitative data analysis of the attitudes of parents aged 60 years and above is reflected here. Filial responsibility of quantitative data in terms of editing, classifying and tabulating information gather through the 40 parents. It needs to use computer (Microsoft Excel, Microsoft word etc.) to perform complex computations with speed and accuracy. It has used statistical methods- mean, standard deviation, ANOVA and t-test etc.

Testing of hypothesis Ho-1:

	N	Mean	SD	df	Critical t value	Sign (2 tailed) p-value	Variance	Significance level(0.05)
Father & Mother	40	29.72	6.07	39	2.02	0.31	36.92	Not significant (NS)
	40	30.95	5.91				35.02	

Table 2 (interpretation of t test result for difference between father and mother attitude.)

Interpretation: table 2 shows that the computed value of 't' with df. 39 is less than the critical value of t at 0.05 ($p > 0.05$) level of significance. Hence the difference of mean score is not significant and hypothesis (H_0 1) is retained. Therefore it can be said that, I can't find any significant difference between father and mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

Testing of hypothesis Ho-2:**Table-3 (interpretation of t test result for difference between rural father and urban father attitude.)**

	N	Mean	SD	df	Critical t value	Sign (2 tailed) p-value	Variance	Significance level(0.05)
Rural father & urban father	20	31.45	6.70	38	2.02	0.07	44.99	Not significant (NS)
	20	28	4.95				24.52	

Interpretation: table-3 shows that the computed value of 't' with df. 38 is less than the critical value of t at 0.05 ($p > 0.05$) level of significance. Hence the difference of mean score is not significant and hypothesis (H0 2) is retained. Therefore it can be said that, I can't find any significant difference between rural father and urban father attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

Testing of hypothesis Ho-3:

Table-4 (interpretation of t test result for difference between rural mother and urban mother attitude.)

	N	Mean	SD	df	Critical t value	Sign(2 tailed) p-value	Variance	Significance level (0.05)
Rural mother & urban mother	20	34.35	4.78	38	2.02	8.22	22.87	Significant
	20	27.55	4.96				24.68	

Interpretation: table-4 shows that the computed value of 't' with df. 38 is greater than the critical value of t at 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) level of significance. Hence the difference of mean score is significant and hypothesis (H0 3) is rejected. Therefore it can be said that, there is significant difference between rural Mother and urban mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

Testing of hypothesis Ho-4:

Table-5 (interpretation of t test result for difference between rural father and rural mother attitude.)

	N	Mean	SD	df	Critical t value	Sign(2 tailed) p-value	Variance	Significance level (0.05)
Rural father & Rural mother	20	31.45	6.70	38	2.02	0.12	44.99	Not significant (NS)
	20	34.35	4.78				22.87	

Interpretation: table-5 shows that the computed value of 't' with df. 38 is less than the critical value of t at 0.05 ($p > 0.05$) level of significance. Hence the difference of mean score is not significant and hypothesis (H0 4) is retained. Therefore it can be said that, I can't find any significant difference between rural father and rural mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

Testing of hypothesis Ho-5:

Table-6 (interpretation of t test result for difference between urban father and urban mother attitude.)

	N	Mean	SD	df	Critical t value	Sign(2 tailed) p-value	Variance	Significance level (0.05)
Urban father & urban mother	20	28	4.95	38	2.02	0.77	24.52	Not significant (NS)
	20	27.55	4.96				24.68	

Interpretation: Table-6 shows that the computed value of 't' with df. 38 is less than the critical value of t at 0.05 ($p > 0.05$) level of significance. Hence the difference of mean score is not significant and hypothesis (H0 5) is retained. Therefore it can be said that, I can't find any significant difference between urban father and urban mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility at Mahishadal Block in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal.

Major findings:

1. No significant difference can be found between father and mother's attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility.
2. No significant difference can be found between rural and urban father attitudes towards adult sons towards filial responsibility.
3. There is a significant difference between rural mother and urban mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility.
4. No significant difference can be found between rural father and rural mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility.

5. No significant difference can be found between urban father and urban mother attitude to adult sons towards filial responsibility.

CONCLUSION:

The study concludes that in the present day context, children have adverse attitudes towards parents in terms of caring responsibilities and financial support. Parents may have healthy thinking in some of their children, but not all. Parental attitudes are similar in rural and urban areas. But most of the children do not give much importance to their parents. Even in old age, many people are living separately. On investigation, it was found that they lead a normal life with the monthly allowance or any other small money they get from the government. I have seen some rural families where one child puts the responsibility on the other to buy the parents clothes and medicines. I have seen more than a handful of families where the responsibility of the parents and their orders are carefully raised. But in this case, the tendency of taking care of parents is very good for those parents having only one child.

Some suggestions:

- A larger sample would have been better for this study. Only then good feedback would be available.
- Discretion of parents is required before transferring property.
- Rather than material wealth, parents are real assets that must be properly channeled through education curriculum.
- Parents should develop the mindset of taking responsibility for their children from an early age.
- Value education should be included in the curriculum from an early age through a paper. Care must be taken to ensure that children can understand its meaning.
- Above all, at all levels of society, the mindset of every human being has to be explored. Only then parents can spend the rest of their lives safely in their old age.

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