

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

SOC4013

Assessment Report

Analyzing Teenage Obedience Through a Self-Reflective Questionnaire

Student's Name	Student's ID
Agasthia Rathy a/p Krishnamoorthy	scpg2400154

Lecturer:

Lecturer: Mr. LIM KAHAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGES
INTRODUCTION	3
DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSESSMENT TEST	4
GROUP'S EXPERIENCE AS THE CONDUCTORS OF THE TEST	5
ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING THE TEST	6
IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE TESTS	7
STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE RESULTS	8
ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS OF RESULTS	9
CONCLUSION	10
REFERENCES	11
APPENDICES	12-13

INTRODUCTION

Understanding obedience in teenagers has long been a significant focus in psychology, exploring the relationship between family interactions, cultural values, and parenting styles. This study builds on such foundational research, including Diana Baumrind's (1966) work on parenting styles, by investigating how young adults balance respect for their parents with their growing independence. Using a self-report questionnaire, this study seeks to assess teenagers' behaviors and attitudes, providing insights into family dynamics that can strengthen parent-child relationships.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSESSMENT TEST

The assessment utilized a **self-reflective questionnaire** designed to measure teenagers' obedience to their parents, focusing on respect, attentiveness, and communication. The key elements of the test included:

1. Test Design:

- The questionnaire comprised 10 statements rated on a **5-point Likert scale** (1 = Never, 5 = Always).
- It included **two reverse-scored items** (Questions 7 and 10) to control for response bias and ensure thoughtful answers.
- Participants completed the test **online via Google Forms**, which provided ease of access and a streamlined data collection process.

2. Objectives:

- Measure teenagers' responses to parental authority, family rules, and communication styles.
- Encourage self-reflection in participants about their relationship with their parents.
- Provide data to parents and counselors to improve understanding and support for teenagers.

3. Participants:

- A total of **seven participants** (aged 19–25) completed the test, representing diverse backgrounds.
- Participants were recruited using convenience sampling via WhatsApp messages.

4. Validity and Reliability:

- **Face validity** was established with unanimous participant agreement that the test questions were relevant and appropriate.
- **Reliability** was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, which yielded a score of **0.54**, indicating moderate internal consistency.

GROUP'S EXPERIENCE AS THE CONDUCTORS OF THE TEST

As conductors of the test, the group experienced both successes and challenges:

1. Positive Experiences:

- The online format streamlined recruitment and data collection, making the process efficient and accessible.
- Participants responded positively, describing the questionnaire as reflective and relevant to their experiences.
- The use of reverse-scored items successfully encouraged thoughtful and genuine responses.

2. Challenges:

- **Recruitment Issues:** Despite using digital platforms, the small sample size (N=7) limited the generalizability of the findings.
- **Limited Diversity:** Although participants came from varied backgrounds, the age range (19–25) and sample size restricted the study's representativeness.
- **Reliability Concerns:** The Cronbach's Alpha score of 0.54 highlighted the need to refine the questionnaire for better internal consistency.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING THE TEST

Several issues arose during the administration and analysis of the test:

1. Sample Size:

- The small sample size reduced the statistical power and reliability of the findings, limiting the ability to generalize results to a broader population.

2. Questionnaire Design:

- Some participants felt that the questions did not fully capture the complexity of parent-teen interactions.
- Suggestions for incorporating scenario-based or situational questions were noted for future iterations.

3. Cultural Bias:

- While the test aligned well with cultural norms emphasizing respect for elders, it may not account for variations in family dynamics across different cultural or individual contexts.

4. Reliability:

- The moderate reliability score suggested that some items may not be closely related to the construct of obedience, necessitating refinement of the test items.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE TESTS

Based on the findings and challenges, several recommendations for future tests are proposed:

1. Refinement of Questionnaire:

- Improve internal consistency by revising and expanding test items to better capture the multifaceted nature of obedience.
- Include scenario-based questions to add context and depth to participant responses.

2. Larger Sample Size:

- Conduct the study with a larger and more diverse sample to improve the generalizability of findings.

3. Broader Age Range:

- Extend the age range to include younger teenagers (e.g., 13–18 years) for a more comprehensive analysis of obedience behaviors.

4. Cultural Considerations:

- Adapt the test to reflect the cultural diversity of participants, ensuring relevance across different family structures and traditions.

5. Reliability and Validity:

- Use pilot studies to refine test items and improve the Cronbach's Alpha score, aiming for a minimum threshold of 0.70.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE RESULTS

The results of the test highlighted key trends and areas for improvement:

1. Mean Scores:

- High obedience behaviors were observed in:
 - Respectful communication (Q3: Mean = 3.71).
 - Showing respect through body language (Q2: Mean = 4.29).
 - Appreciating parental wisdom (Q8: Mean = 4.43).
- Lower scores were noted in:
 - Immediate responsiveness when busy (Q7: Mean = 3.14).
 - Avoiding arguments (Q4: Mean = 3.29).

2. Participant Insights:

- **Participant 1 (Sripaál):** Achieved the highest overall score, consistently demonstrating obedience in all areas.
- **Participant 5 (Pavi Venkat):** Scored low on valuing parental knowledge compared to teachers (Q8), suggesting external influences might shape their attitudes.
- **Participant 6 (Suppriya):** Had the lowest overall score, particularly in enjoying parental stories (Q10), potentially reflecting generational or interest gaps.

3. Reliability:

- The Cronbach's Alpha score of **0.54** highlighted moderate internal consistency, indicating the need for better alignment of test items with the intended construct.

ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The analysis of the test results revealed several important pattern where participants generally demonstrated high levels of respect and appreciation for their parents, reflecting the influence of cultural values. Additionally, lower scores in responsiveness and argument avoidance suggest that participants may prioritize personal independence, a common developmental trait in young adults. The study underscores the importance of cultural norms in shaping obedience behaviors, particularly in family-oriented societies. The findings highlight the interplay between respect for parental authority and the desire for autonomy, emphasizing the need for open communication and mutual understanding within families.

CONCLUSION

This study provided valuable insights into the obedience behaviors of young adults, revealing both strengths and areas for improvement in respect, attentiveness, and responsiveness toward parents. Despite the limitations of a small sample size and moderate reliability, the test highlighted the importance of cultural values in shaping parent-teen relationships. Future research should focus on refining the questionnaire, increasing sample diversity, and incorporating contextual elements to better understand the dynamics of obedience in teenagers. By addressing these evolving dynamics, families can foster stronger relationships and support the healthy development of young adults.

REFERENCES

- Baumrind, D. (1966). Effects of authoritative parental control on child behavior. *Child Development*, 37(4), 887-907.
- Nunnally, J. C., & Bernstein, I. H. (1994). *Psychometric theory* (3rd ed.). McGraw-Hill.
- Smith, A., & Johnson, L. (2015). Adolescent Behavior and Attitude Survey (ABAS): Understanding family dynamics and obedience in adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Studies*, 22(3), 123-145.

APPENDIX

1. Responders review on this questionnaire attached as link below.
 - a. Sripaál - [sripaál.mp4](#)
 - b. Saverah - [saverah.mp4](#)

2. Results

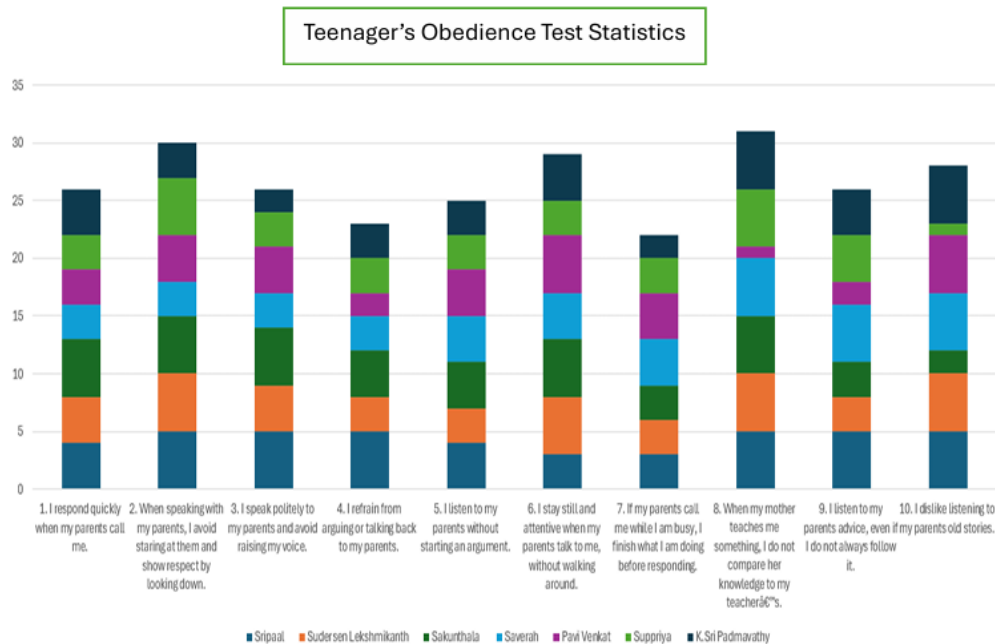


Figure 1. Teenagers' Obedience Test Statistics

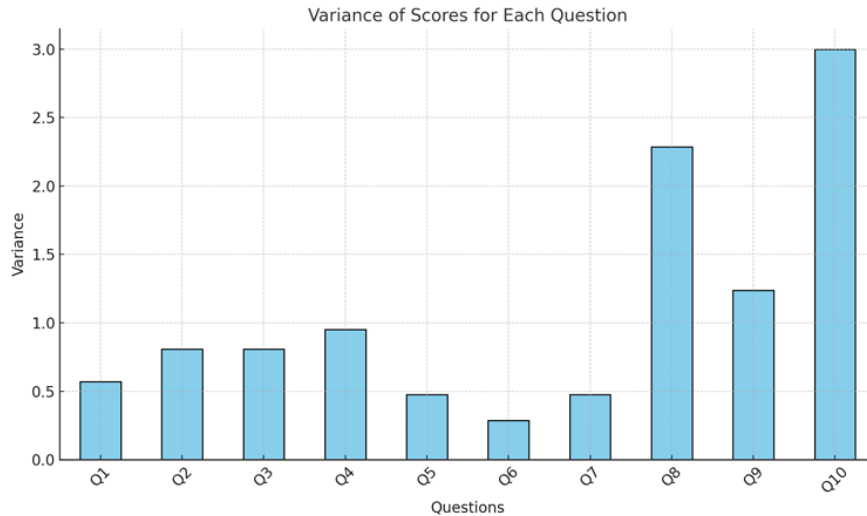


Figure 2. Variance of Scores for Each Question

3. Questionnaire Used

1. I respond quickly when my parents call me.
2. When speaking with my parents, I avoid staring at them and show respect by looking down.
3. I speak politely to my parents and avoid raising my voice.
4. I refrain from arguing or talking back to my parents.
5. I listen to my parents without starting an argument.
6. I stay still and attentive when my parents talk to me, without walking around.
7. If my parents call me while I am busy, I finish what I am doing before responding.
8. When my mother teaches me something, I do not compare her knowledge to my teacher.
9. I listen to my parent advice, even if I do not always follow it.
10. I dislike listening to my parents' old stories.