

Appendix 4

The Home Interaction Pattern Scale (HIPS)

Section I: The Type of Disciplining Used

Situation no. 1:

Child Action:

There are guests at home and the child creates a racket which is very distracting.

Parent Response:

- A. Over indulgence (-1)
 - attend full time to the child ignoring the guests
 - praise the child unduly
 - defend the child unduly
- B. Optimally Positive (+1)
 - explain why he/she should not create a racket
 - give other alternative activities
- C. Indifference (0)
 - ignore him/her
 - make no attempt to curb the child
- D. Negative (-1)
 - scold or punish him/her
 - (punish means beating, withdrawing privileges, locking up, etc.)

Situation: No.2

The child meddles with electric gadgets or switches.

Parent Response:

- A: Over indulgence (-1)
 - laugh it off.
 - think the child is being smart and say so.
- B: Optimally Positive (+1)
 - explain him/her who not to do so, but if he/she does not listen be firm in your stand.

C: Indifference (0)

- tell him/her once or twice, if does not listen, let him/her be on his/her own.

D: Negative (-1)

- scold, punish or call names to the child.

Situation: No. 3.

Child Action

The child creates a problem, while going to school.

Parent Response

A: Over indulgence (-1)

- refuse once but if cries more you give in.

B: Optimally Pensitive

- explain that he/she can have it when he/she feels better, if the child still insist you be firm on your decision.

C: Indifference (0)

D: Negative (-1)

- scold him/her,
- punish him - i.e. pinch or drag him from the icecream shop.
- cheats the child and dodges giving the child an ice cream

Situation: No. 4

The child creates a problem, while going to school.

Parent Response:

A: Over indulgence (-1)

- let him/her beat home saying that after all he/she is still young and missing. School for a day will not make difference.

B: Optimally Pensitive (+1)

- try to reason out with him/her.

0

- try of findout why he/she does not want to go, try and help him/her to go.
- C: Indifference (0)
 - be inconsistent in your dealings and
 - say O.K. you may stay home if you don't make noise.
- D: Negative (-1)
 - punish him and forcibly send him to School.

Situation: No. 5.

Child Action.

Suppose if the siblings are fighting over a toy.

Parents Response.

- A: Over Indulgence (-1)
 - force the other sibling to give the toy to the child.
(the child under study)
- B: Optimally Pesitive (+1)
 - Ask them reasonably and sort out their problem.
 - Ask them to share and play.
- C: Indifference (0)
 - Let them sort out their problem.
- D: Negative (-1)
 - Scold both of them and take the toy away.
 - Punish
 - make the child give in the try to his sibling
(the child - under study)

Section II: Type of Reinforcement:

Situation: No. 6

Child Acation:

Suppose the child does well in his mid term tests.

- A: Over Indulgence (-1)
 - give him a reward that is beyond your means.



-help on comparing the child with other siblings or neighbours children who have not done as well.

B: Positive Reinforcement (+1)

-verbal reinforcement (praise him.....)

-A small reward. (taking him out somewhere or buying him a book or anything that he likes but within your means)

C: Neutral Response (0)

-Ignore him.

-Say an indifferent 'very good' since your work when he brought the results.

D: Negative Reinforcement (-1)

- Say that he should have done better.

- compare him with other siblings or neighbours who are better than he is

- say that it's easy getting good marks in lower standards.

-scold him because the marks are not according to your expectations.

Situation: No.7

Child Action.

Suppose you want your child to take care of his personal belongings (books, toys etc.) since you feel he/she is now old enough to do so.

A: Over Indulgence (-1)

- reward him/her beyond your means.

B: Positive Reinforcement (+1)

- verbal reinforcement

- small token rewards.

C: Neutral Response (0)

- tell him he has to do it and leave him on his own.

D: Negative Reinforcement (-1)

- warn him/her to do it.

- scold him/her if he does not do it.

-punish him/her if he fails to do it

-withdraw privileges

-ridicule him/her etc.

Situation: No. 8

Child Action:

Suppose there are guests at your place and you have a lot of work, your child in his/her own way helps you with tasks he/she can do.

Parents Response

A: Over Indulgence (-1)

- compare him/her with other children (sibling, friends, cousins)
- praise him/her constantly before your guests.

B: Positive Reinforcement (+1)

- Verbal reinforcement (praise him/her etc,)
- Reward him/her.
- Social reinforcement (hug, kiss or pat him/her)

C: Neutral Response (0)

- do not bother about his/her efforts as you are busy with your work.

D: Negative Reinforcement (-1)

- scold him/her as to not to interfere with your work.

Situation: No. 9.

Child Action:

Suppose your child has participated in school sports and comes last or does not well.

Parents Response

A: Over Indulgence (-1)

- say that the school or the teacher was unfair
- justify that the child was not well.
- say that somebody pushed the child etc.)

B: Positive Reinforcement (+1)



- console him/her that he/she can do better next time.
- divert his attention to something else.

C: Neutral Response (0) *

- let him/her solve his/her own problem.

D: Negative Reinforcement (-1)

- redicule him/her
- call him/her names
- compare him/her with other children
- not allow her/him to participate in future games.

Situation: No.10

Child Action:

You want your child to eat and kinds of foods to ensure proper nutrition.

Parents Response:

A: Over Indulgence (-1)

- do not think this as important as far as he looks chubby and nice.

B: Positive Reinforcement (+1)

- verbal reinforcement.
- reward him with a sweet.

C: Neutral Response (0)

- let him eat what he wants.

D: Negative Reinforcement (-1)

- punish him if he does not eat.
- withdraw privileges.

Section: III The Autonomy given

Situation: No. 11

Child Action

Suppose your child is playing cricket, hide and seek or any other game outside.

Parents Response

A: Overly restrictive (-1)

- keep on telling the child to be careful.
- do not allow the child to play in case he gets hurt.
- prefer to play with the child yourself then let him play with the peers.
- keep a constant watch on him.

B: Optimally Permissive (+1)

- tell him/her to be careful but allow him/her to play with the peers.
- check if the child is around once in a while.

C:

D: Overly Permissive (-1)

- do not bother where he/she is
- go out to check only if he/she is not on time.
- do not bother about his/her efforts as you are busy with

Situation: No.12

Child Action:

At home, the child is trying to something eg., help in the kitchen, or trying out carpentry etc.

Parents Response:

A: Overly restrictive (-1)

- discourage him in case he gets hurt or damage the household articles.
- say he/she is too young to do such things

B: Optimally Permissive (+1)

- allow him/her to do what he/she wants, but keep an eye for his/her safety.

C:

D: Overly Permissive (-1)

-do not bother at all, at far as he/she does not come in your way.

Situation: No.13

Child Action:

Suppose the school is taking the child to a picnic at Sayaji Park.

Parents Response:

A: Overly restrictive (-1)

-do not allow him/her to go lest he/she gets hurt or lost.

B: Optimally Permissive (+1)

-allow him/her to go, cautioning him/her of the possible dangers.

C:

D: Overly Permissive (-1)

-do not bother to ask when he/she are going or coming
-do not caution him/her at all

Situation: No. 14.

Child Action:

The family is visiting a park and the child ventures out a little on his own.

Parent Response:

A: Overly Restrictive (-1)

-do not allow him/her to leave your side at all
-tell him/her to be careful every minute.

B: Optimally Permissive (+1)

-allow him/her to move around freely within your eyesight.

C:

D: Overly Permissive (-1)

-do not bother much about his/her whereabouts.

Situation: No. 15.

Child Action:

Suppose either yourself or the father are working over something (nothing very important but something like repairing a cycle, cooking etc.)

Parent Response:

A: Overly Restrictive (-1)

-tell him/her not to interfere.
-tell him/her to go and play as this is something children cannot do.
-be afraid and say so that he/she may hurt himself/herself

B: Optimally Permissive (+1)

-involve him/her in the task and give him/her work suitable for his/her age.

C:

D: -do not bother about him/her at all.

Section : IV Sibling Interaction

Situation: No. 16.

Child Action:

Suppose you have brought one bar of chocolate and give it to one of the children.

Parent Response:

A:

B: Positive (+1)

-share it with his/her siblings

- C: Neutral (0)
 - have to be told to share
- D: Negative (-1)
 - eat all along
 - the siblings will have a fight over it.

Situation: No.17

Child Action:

Generally, when the children are indoors after play they spend their time.

Parent Response:

- A:
- B: Positive (+1)
 - spend the time amicably-talking, playing, reading etc.
- C: Neutral (0)
 - will be busy with their respective work.
- D: Negative (-1)
 - always quarrel
 - tease or ridicule each other.

Situation: No. 18.

Child Action:

At home the children are given well defined household tasks to do.

Parental Response:

- A:
- B: Positive (+1)
 - help each other.
- C: Neutral (0)
 - do the jobs they are assigned.
- D: Negative (-1)

- always fight
- tell tales about each other to the parents.

Situation: No. 19

Child Action:

If one of the child is to achieve better than others in the school examination.

Parent Action:

A:

B: Positive (+1)

- the siblings will encourage each other
- try to make others feel better.

C: Neutral (0)

- won't bother with each other.

D: Negative (-1)

- tease each other
- show off before others siblings.
- ridicule those who have not achieved well.

Situation: No. 20

Child Action:

A:

B: Positive (+1)

- they will be together again in no time.

C: Neutral (0)

- will not bother about each other at all.

D: Negative (-1)

- will continue the fight for days
- remembering it at other occasions
- accuse each other.