



IMPACT OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIP ON OCCURRENCE OF FRUSTRATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The home environment plays an important role in social and personality development of the child. Hereditary cannot be changed but the climate can be manipulated and modified. Ultimately the family will be responsible for shaping a child and influencing their values, skills, socialization and security during adolescent's period. This paper is to know the impact of family relationship on occurrence a sample of 200 adolescents. 100 boys and 100 girls were selected randomly from different in present study two questionnaires were used: Nairashya Maapa (Frustration Test) by Dr. N.S. Chauha and Dr. G.P. Tiwari having 40 items related to regression, fixation, resignation and aggression. And second one is family relationship inventory scale by Dr. G.P Sherry and Dr. J.C Sinha (1971) having 100 items related to acceptance, avoidance and concentration of both father and mother. Findings: Significant difference of family relationship on occurrence of frustration among adolescent boys of 9th class (ii) impact of pattern of family relationship on occurrence of frustration among adolescent girls of 9th class. There is no significant difference on (iii) Occurrence of frustration mode among adolescent boys as compared to adolescent girls. (iv) Pattern of family relationship as perceived by adolescent boys as compared to adolescent girls.

INTRODUCTION

In our society, we mostly live with our families in a specific manner and structure. Today, the adolescents have to face so many complex problems which effect their emotions. If the parents provide positive attitude towards their children, in such a case children will be less frustrated or not frustrated. The accepted child is generally better socialized, cooperative, friendly, emotionally stable, cheerful and without frustration.

Frustration, Acc to Kolesnic, "Frustration is the feeling of being blocked or attaining a goal that individual perceives as significant.

'A family is a group of persons united by the ties of marriage, blood or adoption constituting a single with each other in their respective social role of husband and wife brother and sister and creating and maintaining a common culture.' Adolescents has traditionally been viewed as beginning with onset of puberty accompanied by sexual maturation and an ending when individuals with adult life marriage, entry into the work force and so on."

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Medically reviewed by Timothy J. Legg Ph. D by crystal Raypole (2019) when family become toxic. Soc Dev. (2007), 16 (2) 361-388, the role of the family content in the development of Emotion Regulation. Jennie (2004) wrote an essay in which future the concept of Joint Family should be replaced by nuclear family system and the persons should be more frustrated. Barbara Rubel, MA (1999) presented a paper- The Grief response experience by survivors of suicide. Programmatic treatment development by Diamond G, Siquelanc L. Diamond G.M (2005), they told the different cause of adolescents abnormal behaviour. Macmillian & Hitch (1982) explained that the best adjustment adolescents are those who grow in happy families where adolescents and parents spend pleasurable time together.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

STUDY OF IMPACT OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIP ON OCCURRENCE OF FRUSTRATION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

OBJECTIVES

1. To Survey the pattern of family relationship perceived by adolescents boys of 9th class.
2. To survey the pattern of family relationship perceived by adolescents girls of 9th class.
3. To survey the level of frustration made as perceived by adolescents boys of 9th class.
4. The Survey the level of frustration made as perceived by adolescents girls of 9th class.

METHODOLOGY

Sample: 200 adolescents students of 9th class in which 100 boys and 100 girl were selected randomly from different school of Amritsar District only.

Method: The descriptive survey method was used.

Tools: Following tools were used:-

1. Nairanshy Maapa (Frustration Test) by Dr. N.S Chauhan and Dr. G.P Tiwari (1972).
2. Family relationship inventory scales by Dr. G.P. Sherry and Dr. J.C Sinha (1971)

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Statistical measures such as mean, S.D. T-ratio, co-efficient of correlation were used to interpret the obtained data.

HYPOTHESIS I: Significant difference is found in impact of pattern of family relationship on occurrence of frustration among adolescent boys of 9th class.

TABLE I

| Category | N | Mean | S. D | Co-efficient of Correlation | Inference |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Parental Acceptance | 100 Boys | 25.29 | 14.77 | r = 0.72 | significant |
| Parental Concentration | | 25.92 | 13.49 | r = 0.82 | significant |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------|----------|-------------|
| Parental Avoidance | | 31.6 | 17.4 | r = 0.87 | significant |
|--------------------|--|------|------|----------|-------------|

The table I shows that, in parental accept coefficient of correlation, $r = 0.72$, it is clear that r is significant at .01 level. Thus significant impact of parental acceptance on occurrence of frustration among adolescent boys. Negative sign indicates that they are negatively correlated. It means that adolescents who have more parental accept have less frustrated and vice-versa.

Also for parental concentration $r = 0.82$, it is clear that this value of r is significant at .01 level. Thus there is significant impact of parental concentration on occurrence of frustration. Positive sign indicates that they are positive. It means that adolescents boys who have more versa.

Also for parental avoidance $r = 0.87$, it is clear that r is significant at .01 level. Thus there is significant impact of parental avoidance on occurrence of frustration. Positive sign indicates that they are positively correlated. It means that adolescents boys who have more parental avoidance have more frustration and vice versa.

Hypothesis II: "There is significant impact of pattern of family relationship on occurrence of frustration among adolescent girls of 9th for testing the above stated hypothesis the data was tabulated in table II

TABLE II

| Category | N | Mean | S. D | Co-efficient of Correlation | Inference |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Parental Acceptance | 100 Girls | 26.23 | 17.23 | -0.94 | significant |
| Parental Concentration | | 26.4 | 13.2 | 0.78 | significant |
| Parental Avoidance | | 32.1 | 18.2 | 0.90 | significant |

Table II shows that coefficient of correlation is -0.94 is significant at .01 level. It shows, there is impact of parental acceptance on occurrence of frustration among adolescents girls. Negative sign indicates that girls who have more parental acceptance have less frustration and vice versa.

In parental concentration $r = 0.78$ means r is significant at 0.1 level. There is significant impact of parental concentration on occurrence of frustration among adolescent girls.

Positive sign indicates that girls who have more parental concentration have more frustration and vice versa.

In parental avoidance $r = 0.90$ it is significant at .01 level. thus there is significant impact of parental among adolescent girls. Positive sign indicates that girls who have more parental avoidance have more frustration and vice versa.

Hypothesis III: There is no significant difference an occurrence of frustration mode among adolescent boys as compared to the adolescent girls." for testing the above states

hypothesis the data was tabulated and means score, S. D, t ratio is calculated in table IIIrd

TABLE III

| SEX | MEAN | S. D | N | T-RATIO | INFERENCE |
|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|-----------------|
| Boys | 102.13 | 59.29 | 100 | 0.58 | not significant |
| Girls | 106.13 | 60.88 | 100 | 0.58 | not significant |

Table III shows that value of T-ratio is 0.58 which is not significant at .01 level as well as .05 level therefore, effect of frustration on boys and girls is insignificant.

Hypothesis IV: There is no significant difference between patterns of family relationship perceived by adolescent boys as compared to adolescent girls." For testing above stated hypothesis, the data was tabulated and mean, S.D, T ratio were calculated in table IV

TABLE IV

| SEX | MEAN | S. D | N | ASPECT | T RATION | INFERENCE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Boys | 25.29 | 14.77 | 100 | Parental | 0,58 | Not significant |
| Girls | 26.23 | 17.23 | 1001 | Acceptance | | |
| Boys | 25.29 | 13.49 | 100 | Parental | 0.312 | Not significant |
| Girls | 26.4 | 13.2 | 100 | Concentration | | |

Values of t-ratio are 0.58, 0.312 and 0.243. All are in significant at .05 level as well as at .01 level there for there is no significant difference between pattern of family relationship perceived by adolescent boys and compared to adolescent girls.

FINDINGS

1. There is significant difference is found in impact of pattern of family relationship on occurrence of frustration among adolescent boys of 9th class
2. There is significant difference is found in impact of pattern of family relationship on assurance of frustration among adolescent girls of 9th class
3. There is no significant differences on occurrence of frustration mode among adolescent boys as compared to adolescent girls
4. There is no significant differences between pattern of family relationship perceived by adolescent boys as compared to adolescent girls

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

1. Parents should adopt acceptable attitude towards their children
2. Parent should not overlook and over protect their children
3. Parent should pay attention to their children but to some extent
4. Parent should show affection and love when the child approach in spite of neglecting

him

5. Parent should try to understand their children's potentialities
6. Parents should adopt same attitude towards the boys as well as for the girls

REFERENCES

1. Medically reviewed by Timothy J. Legg Ph. D, by Crystal Raypole (2019), when Family became toxic.
2. Soc Dev (2007), 16(2): 361-368, the role of the family context in the development of Emotion Regulation.
3. Jennie (2004) wrote an essay in which future the concept of joint family should be replaced by nuclear family system and the person should be more frustrated.
4. Barbara Rubel, MA (1999) presented a paper - The Grief response experience by survivors of suicide.
5. Programmatic treatment development by Diamond G, Sequeland L. Diamond G.M (2005), they told the different cause of adolescents abnormal behaviour.
6. Macmillon & Hitch (1982) explained that the best adjustment adolescents are those who grow in happy families where adolescents and parents spend pleasurable time together.