
Value Conflict and Aggression among Adolescents in Relation to Family Climate

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Abstract:

The present study aims to know the relationship between value conflict and aggression among adolescents & their family climate. For this purpose, sample of 150 adolescents was selected. Value conflict scale by R L Bhardwaj (2001), Manifest Aggression Scale by Singh (1986) & family climate scale by Shah (1990) was administered on them. After using some statistical techniques, it is found that there is significant negative correlation between family climate and value conflicts of adolescents. It is also found that significant negative correlation exists between family climate and aggression among adolescents.

Introduction:

The study of youth is very important and challenging today when the demands of the complex and rapidly changing age have transformed the lives of youth. This period of adolescent is viewed as a period of challenges and potentialities. Stanely Hall calls it a period of “Stress or Strains” or “Strom or Strife”. This is a time when an individual undergoes tremendous changes physically, emotionally and psychologically. The suddenness of these changes results in anxieties and causes confusion and unrest among adolescents. During Adolescence, child has various needs and desire failure of which leads too many problems like aggression, frustration, depression, conflicts etc. Adolescence age is saturated with many forms and intensities of conflicts. Out of which conflicts of value are very commonly seen in this age which results increasing parent-child conflicts.

Family climate means an interpersonal relationship between the parents and the child. Parenting style can contribute to aggressive behaviour in children, or it can moderate some of the negative influences that children face. A family sets the stage for the development of the personality of child. Conducive and cordial family climate helps in development favourable behaviour of child. Aliments, intellectual and scholastic difficulties, severe problems associated with family climate, poverty, poor parenting behaviour, social incompetence and inability to drive satisfaction from social activities may lead to aggression among adolescents. In this context, it becomes necessary to devote special attention towards aggression among adolescents with family climate.

Value is that which satisfy human desire. Value means literally something that has a price, something precious, dear, worthwhile and hence something one is ready to suffer and sacrifice for, a reason to live and to die for if necessary.

The Conflict is the result of the struggle between a person and his environment because the human behaviour depends on both of them.



Whenever two or more incompatible goals motives activities or impulses are active at the same times in relation to desirable or pro social aspects of the wellbeing the humanity, they can social to be the value conflicts. The modern scientific and technological advancement has laid a death blow to the age-old traditional values of ethics and spiritualism. Reconstruction of modern value has not been accomplished to replace them. Hence the value crisis has been place in modern time.

Aggression can be defined as intentionally harming or causing damage to another person or object, people are usually more aggressive when they are placed in stressful situations. Aggression is outcome of 'anger' which is powerful emotion and which very often result in hostility and destruction. When anger gets out of control, it becomes destructive and people respond aggressively.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the significant relationship between family climate and value conflict of adolescents
2. To find out the significant relationship between family climate and aggression of adolescents.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There exists no significant relationship between family climate and value conflict of adolescents.
2. There exists no significant relationship between family climate and aggression of adolescents.

DELIMITATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. The present study is restricted to adolescent children between 15 to 19 years.
2. A sample of only 150 adolescent children from various schools will be selected for the purpose of collecting data.
3. The study is restricted to Ludhiana district.

NEED AND JUSTIFICATION OF STUDY

Values and fragrance of human: It is the third force which makes personality life wholesome and perfect but modern life is in the grip of modern crises. There is almost a crisis of value in every field and in every walk of life. We find erosion of value in social, economic and political fields. Because of this change life is getting too complex. Emotional pressure is increasing resulting in restlessness development of negative attitude and aggression among the youth. The rapidly changing demands of the society effects all the aspects of their life. Family plays an important role in creating basic values among youths. Family is the basic source of social, moral, religious and aesthetic values. But in the modern scenario its role is diminishing in the



field of values. So, the investigator found that there is great need of research showing relationship between value pattern and family. The purpose of present study is to see the value conflicts and aggression of adolescents in relation to their family and then motivate the school to provide walk education and make it a part of their educational system.

SAMPLE

There are several methods of sampling such as random sampling, stratified sampling, Stratified sampling is used for selection of schools and students. A sample of 150 students both boys and girls of senior secondary school of Ludhiana city was taken.

TOOLS USED

1. Value Conflict Scale (2001) by R.L Bhardwaj
2. Manifest Aggression Scale (Singh, 1986)
3. Family climate Scale (Shah, 1990)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Skewness, Kurtosis and Correlational Analysis were employed.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The description of scores are presented in measures of mean, median, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis in the tables 1.1 to 1.6 and figures 1.1 to 1.3.

Table 1.1 Frequency Distribution of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Family Climate (N = 150)

Scores	Frequency
70-80	2
80-90	15
90-100	37
100-110	49
110-120	31
120-130	16
Total	150

Table 1.2 showing Mean, Median, S.D., Skewness and Kurtosis of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Family Climate (N = 150)



Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Family Climate	103.81	103.50	11.16	-0.10	-0.46

Scores of family climate among adolescents was tested for normalcy. **Table 1.2** shows that the values of mean and median of the scores of family climate of adolescents as 103.81 and 103.50 respectively which are quite proximate to each other. The values of skewness and kurtosis in this case are -0.10 and -0.46 respectively showing the distribution as negatively skewed and platykurtic. But the distortion is quite small. Therefore the distribution can be taken as normal which is also evident from figure 1.1 as shown below.

Fig 1.1 Smoothed Frequency Polygon of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Family Climate (N = 150)

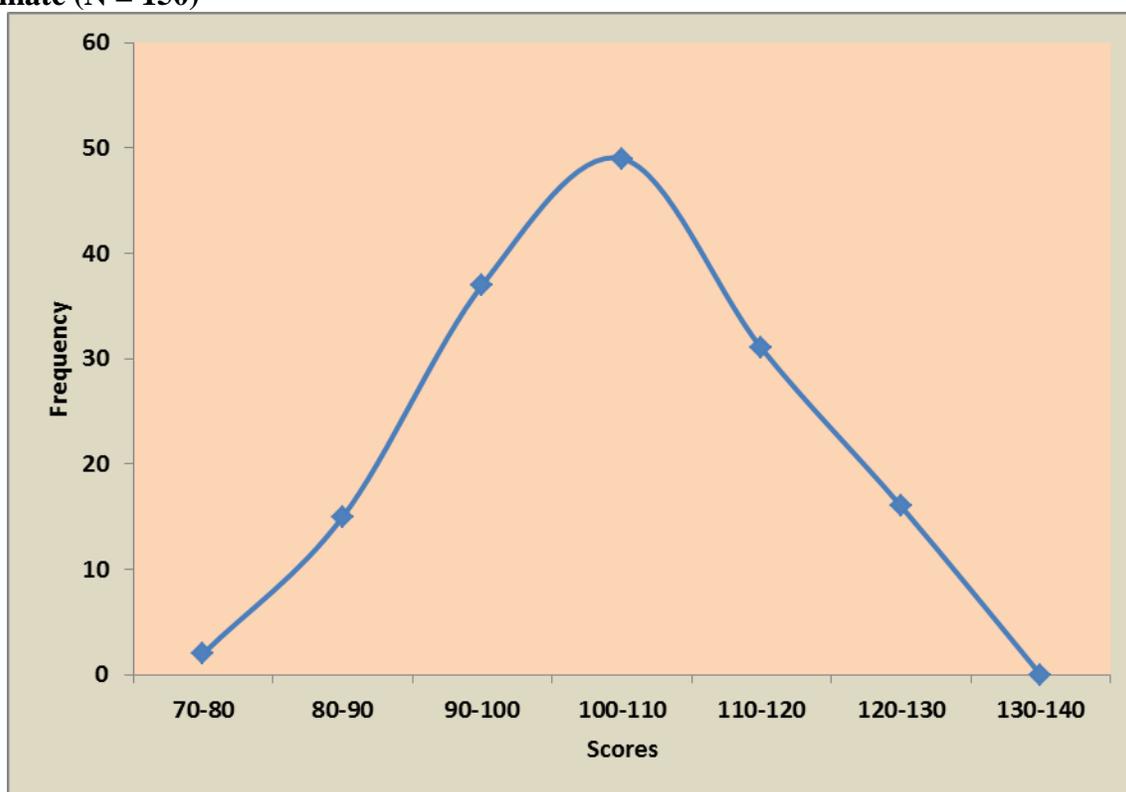


Table 1.3 Frequency Distribution of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Value Conflict (N = 150)

Scores	Frequency
60-70	12
70-80	32
80-90	54
90-100	34

100-110	18
Total	150

Table 1.4 showing Mean, Median, S.D., Skewness and Kurtosis of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Value Conflict (N = 150)

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Value Conflict	86.48	86.50	10.82	-0.06	-0.56

Scores of value conflict among adolescents was tested for normalcy. **Table 1.4** shows that the values of mean and median of the scores of value conflict of adolescents as 86.48 and 86.50 respectively which are quite proximate to each other. The values of skewness and kurtosis in this case are -0.06 and -0.56 respectively showing the distribution as negatively skewed and platykurtic. But the distortion is quite small. Therefore the distribution can be taken as normal which is also evident from figure 1.2 as shown below.

Fig 1.2 Smoothed Frequency Polygon of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Value Conflict (N = 150)

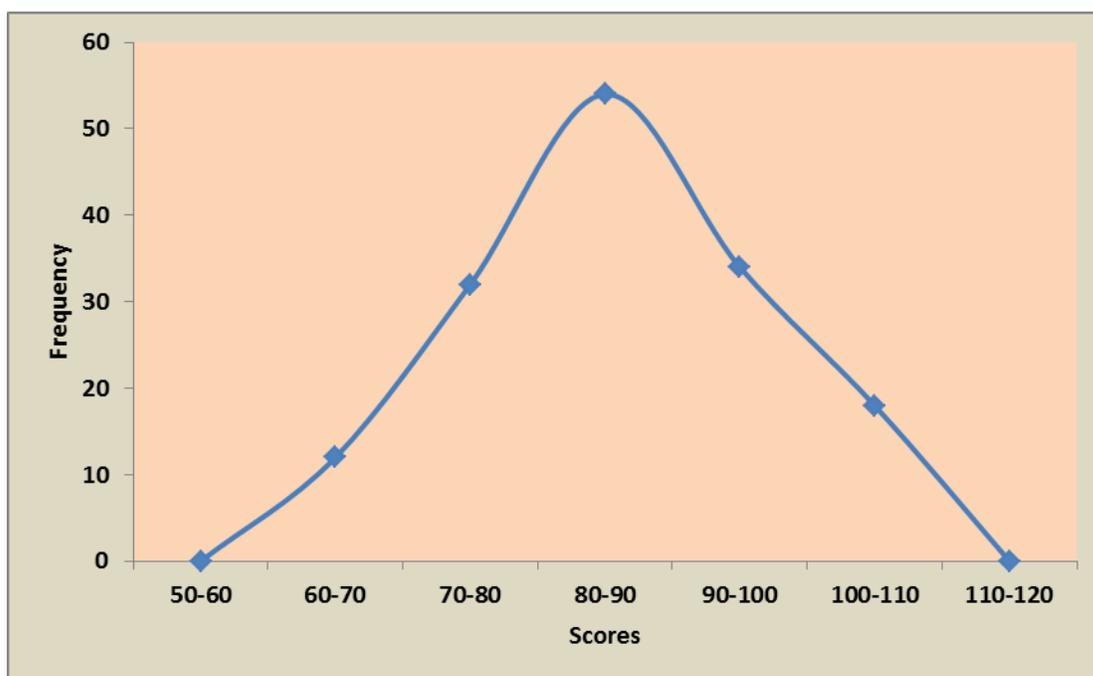


Table 1.5 Frequency Distribution of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Aggression (N = 150)

Scores	Frequency
50-60	7

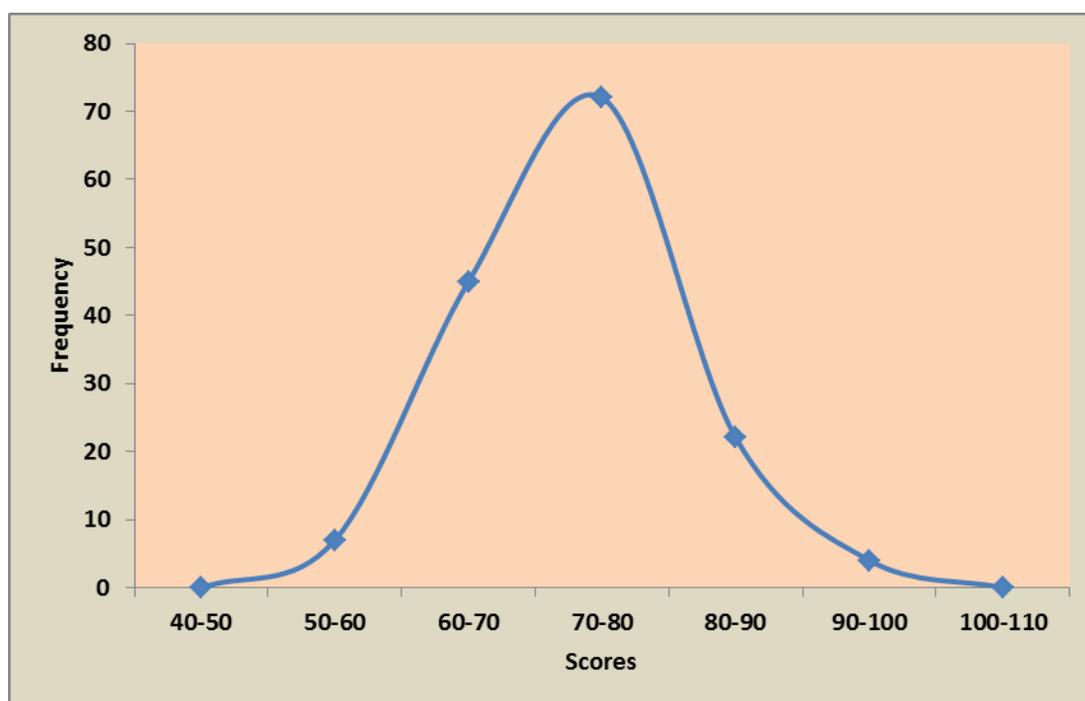
60-70	45
70-80	72
80-90	22
90-100	4
Total	150

Table 1.6 showing Mean, Median, S.D., Skewness and Kurtosis of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Aggression (N = 150)

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Skewness	Kurtosis
Aggression	72.43	72.00	7.92	-0.07	0.34

Scores of aggression among adolescents was tested for normalcy. **Table 1.6** shows that the values of mean and median of the scores of aggression of adolescents as 72.43 and 72.00 respectively which are quite proximate to each other. The values of skewness and kurtosis in this case are -0.07 and 0.34 respectively showing the distribution as negatively skewed and leptokurtic. But the distortion is quite small. Therefore the distribution can be taken as normal which is also evident from figure 1.3 as shown below.

Fig 1.3 Smoothed Frequency Polygon of scores of Adolescents on the variable of Aggression (N = 150)



COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION

As the present study is intended to find out the relationship of family climate with value conflict and aggression of adolescents, Pearson's Product Moment correlation technique was employed.

Table 1.7 Coefficient of Correlation of Family Climate with Value Conflict and Aggression of Adolescents (N=150)

Variable	N	R
Value Conflict	150	-0.28**
Aggression	150	-0.29**

**Significant at .01 level

Table 1.7 shows that

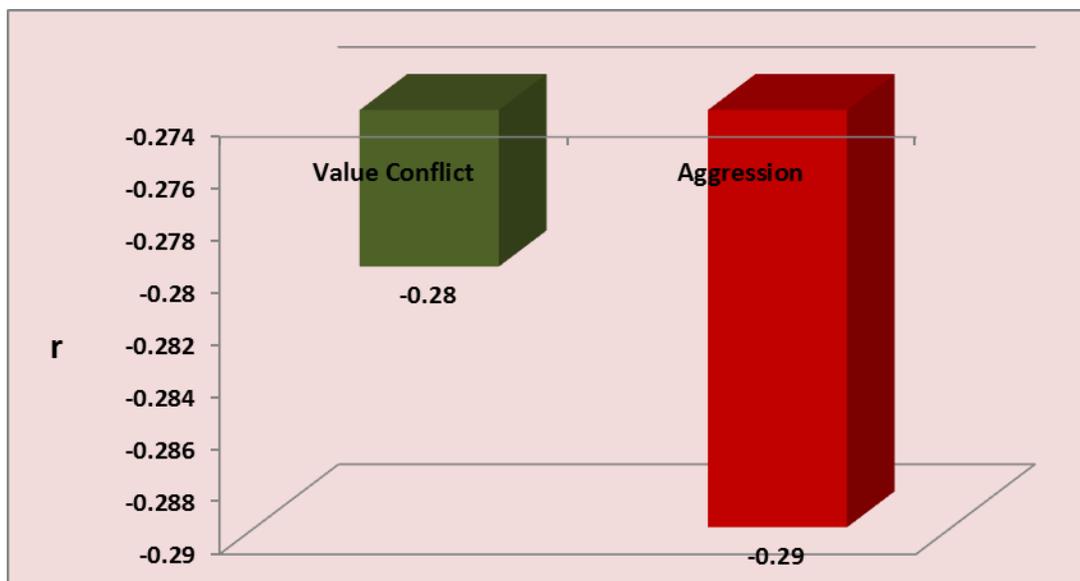
- the coefficient of correlation between family climate and value conflict of adolescents as -0.28 which is significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that a significant relationship exists between family climate and value conflict of adolescents.

Therefore the hypothesis 7 stating that there exists no significant relationship between family climate and value conflict of adolescents stands rejected.

- the coefficient of correlation between family climate and aggression of adolescents as -0.29 which is significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that a significant relationship exists between family climate and aggression of adolescents.

Therefore the hypothesis 8 stating that there exists no significant relationship between family climate and aggression of adolescents stands rejected.

Fig. 1.4 Bar Graph showing Coefficient of Correlation of Family Climate with Value Conflict and Aggression of Adolescents (N=150)



CONCLUSIONS

1. Significant negative correlation is obtained between family climate and value conflict of adolescents.
2. Significant negative correlation is obtained between family climate and aggression of adolescents.

Therefore, hypothesis no. 1, There exists no significant relationship between family climate and value conflict of adolescents is rejected.

Hypothesis no. 2, There exists no significant relationship between family climate and aggression of adolescents is rejected.

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