

A Study on Family Relationship of the Adolescent Students of East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh

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Abstract: *Family Relationship is considered to be one of the most essential aspects for the growth of an individual. The adolescence stage is marked with lots of turbulence and stress. This stage is the transitional process in the life of the students. Latha (2005) correlated that family environment seemed to influence home adjustment and academic performance. A good family environment and family relationship is the key to better adjustment and helps in better academic activities in the adolescent students. Their adjustment skills, problem solving abilities, level of confidence, interest areas, motivation, mental abilities all are influence by family relationship. It caters the need of the adolescent student through their transitional stage of adolescence period. So this paper is an attempt to find the family relationship among the adolescent student of East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh.*

Keywords: Family Relationship, influence, adolescent students, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh

1. Introduction

Family is acknowledged to be one of the most essential aspects for growth an individual. In family, it is denoted as the first institution where learning process of an individual takes place. A proper and good family relationship leads to have a good process of adjustment of an individual especially for the student belongs to the adolescence period. It represents the relationship between parents, siblings and other family members. The family relationships have a very definite role in the life of the adolescent students. In the words of Werner (2003) mentions that family interactions and relationship between family members plays a pivotal role in the adjustment issues of adolescence. A good and positive family relationship leads to proper adjustment. A good relationship with their parents develops a permanent imprint in them. They act as a source of motivator in the adolescent student. A motivated adolescent student is ought to perform better than the others. In the study of Mohanraj and Latha (2005) correlated that family environment seemed to influence home adjustment and academic performance. A good family environment and family relationship is the key to better adjustment and helps in better academic activities in the adolescent students. Their adjustment skills, problem solving abilities, level of confidence, interest areas, motivation, mental abilities all are influence by family relationship. It caters the need of the adolescent student throughout their transitional stage of adolescence period. When family relationships have positive influence in the adolescence students it creates the path for transmission of good culture and habits. Therefore family relationship is considered to be outmost necessity for the overall development within the adolescence.

A Good of family relationship is important for adolescent students in many ways:

- 1) It helps in shaping the personality of the student.
- 2) It helps in overall wellbeing and helps to eliminate and overcome from psychological problems in them.
- 3) It leads to build humanity in them by overcoming from various kinds of delinquent acts and social evils.
- 4) It is found to have a positive influence on academic activities of the adolescence students.
- 5) It is generates social character in them.
- 6) It displays positive emotional mental social educational traits within them.
- 7) It leads to help in formation of potentialities and capacities to fullest extent.
- 8) Concept of self-identity and self-worth is inculcated in the minds of the students.

Statement of the Problem:

“A Study on Family Relationship of the Adolescent Students of East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh”

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To find the overall family relationship of the adolescent student.
- 2) To find out the family relationship of adolescent male and female school students.
- 3) To find out the family relationship of government and private adolescent school students.

Hypotheses of the Study:

- 1) There is no significant difference between the family relationship of adolescent male and female school students.
- 2) There is no significant difference between the family relationship of government and private adolescent school students.

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Sample of the Study

This research work consists of the study area of East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. A total of 400 students were taken as a sample for the study. The selection of the sample

for the type of management (government and private school) was based on disproportionate stratified random sampling technique.

Table 1: Showing the sample of study

S. No.	Name of district	No. of schools		No. Students				Total
		Government	Private	Government School		Private School		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	East Siang	5	1*	200	167	0**	33	400
Total		6						400

(** only 1 private higher secondary schools in East Siang District)

(* only 1 private higher secondary school for girls education at East Siang District)

Tools used in the Study:

Family Relationship Inventory developed by Dr. (Mrs.) G.P. Sherry and Dr. J.C Sinha (2011) was used by the investigator to find out the Family Relationship of the adolescent school students.

3. Limitation of the Study

The present study was delimited to:

- 1) Adolescent school student
- 2) Students of higher secondary level
- 3) East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh

2. Methodology of the Study

The present study was based on descriptive cum survey method.

4. Result and Discussion

- 1) To find the overall family relationship of the adolescent student.

Table 2: Overall Result of the family relationship of the adolescent student of East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh

	Family Relationship (East Siang =400)		
	Acceptance	Concentration	Avoidance
Total score	13360	9484	8888
Average score	33.4=33	23.71=24	22.22=22
Z-Score	-0.32	+0.13	+0.50
Result	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate

From the table no. 2, it is found that the adolescent students of East Siang district perceived equal and average level of acceptance, concentration and avoidance by their parents.

They have normal level of acceptance, concentration and avoidance by their parents. Therefore they have a normal influence of family relationship in their life.

Table 3: Overall result of the adolescent students of East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh in three categories of family relationship

	Acceptance		Concentration		Avoidance	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Total score	6986	6374	5363	4121	4752	4136
Average score	17.465=17	15.935=16	13.4075=13	10.3025=10	11.88=12	10.34=10
Z-Score	-0.31	-0.83	-1.01	-0.70	+0.15	-0.53
Result	Average or Moderate	Below average	Below average	Below average	Average or moderate	Below average

From the table no.3 it is found that, the student perceived that mother have more acceptance of than that of the fathers. They also perceived that both parent (mother and father) have equal level of concentration which is found to be below

average whereas the avoidance level of father towards their adolescent children is more than that of mothers.

- 2) To find out the family relationship of adolescent male and female school students

Table 4: Overall result family relationship of adolescent male and female school students of East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh

	Male		
	Acceptance	Concentration	Avoidance
Total score	6600	4670	4545
Average score	33	23.35=23	22.725=23
Z-Score	-0.32	-0.05	+0.60
Result	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate	Above Average

	Female		
	Acceptance	Concentration	Avoidance
Total score	6760	4814	4343
Average score	33.8=34	24.07=24	21.715=22
Z-Score	-0.18	+0.13	+0.50
Result	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate

From the table no. 4 it is found that, in the male student perceived equal and average level of acceptance and concentration by their parents but their avoidance by parents is above average level. That means they have normal acceptance, concentration but they are neglected and rejected by their parents. While the female student perceived equal and average level of acceptance and concentration by

their parents but their avoidance by parents is above average level. That means they have normal acceptance, concentration but they were neglected and rejected by their parents. Whereas, it was found that, the female students have normal and average level of acceptance, concentration and avoidance by their parents.

Table 5: Overall result of Areas of family relationship adolescent students of East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh with respect to gender

	Male					
	Acceptance		Concentration		Avoidance	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Total score	3464	3136	2592	2078	2427	2118
Average score	17.32 =17	15.68 =16	12.96 =13	10.39 =10	12.135 =12	10.59 =10
Z-Score	-0.31	-0.83	-1.01	-0.70	+0.15	-0.53
Result	Average or Moderate	Below average	Below average	Below average	Average or moderate	Below average
	Female					
	Acceptance		Concentration		Avoidance	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Total score	3522	3238	2771	2043	2325	2018
Average score	17.61=18	16.19=16	13.855=14	10.215=10	11.625=12	10.09 =10
Z-Score	-0.02	-0.83	-0.64	-0.70	+0.15	-0.53
Result	Average or Moderate	Below average	Below average	Below average	Average or Moderate	Below Average

From the table no. 5, it is found that Mother’s acceptances towards both male and female adolescent students of East Siang district Arunachal Pradesh were found to be more than fathers. Both mother and father have equal concentration towards them but Father’s avoidance towards male and

female senior secondary students was found to be more than mothers.

- 3) To find out the family relationship of government and private adolescent school student

Table 6: Result of Family Relationship of Government and Private adolescent students of East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh

	Government School		
	Acceptance	Concentration	Avoidance
Total score	12273	8666	8209
Average score	33	24	22
Z-Score	-0.32	+0.13	+0.50
Result	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate
	Private School		
	Acceptance	Concentration	Avoidance
Total score	1087	818	679
Average score	33	25	20
Z-Score	-0.32	+0.31	+0.29
Result	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate	Average or Moderate

From the Table No. 6 it is found that, both the government and private adolescent students of East Siang district

Arunachal Pradesh perceived equal average acceptance, concentration and avoidance by their parent.

Table 7: Result of Family Relationship of Government and Private adolescent students in three categories of family relationship

	Government School					
	Acceptance		Concentration		Avoidance	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Total score	6403	5870	4895	3771	4398	3811
Average score	17	16	13	10	12	10
Z-Score	-0.31	-0.83	-1.01	-0.70	+0.15	-0.53
Result	Average or Moderate	Below average	Below average	Below average	Average or moderate	Below average

	Private School					
	Acceptance		Concentration		Avoidance	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
Total score	583	504	468	350	354	325
Average score	18	15	14	11	11	10
Z-Score	-0.02	-1.04	-0.64	-0.39	-0.03	-0.53
Result	Average or Moderate	Below average	Below average	Below average	Average or Moderate	Below Average

From the table no. 7, it is found that government adolescent student of East Siang district Arunachal Pradesh perceived average or moderate acceptance by their mothers than that of father's acceptance. Concentration level was found to be below average and Father's avoidance towards male and female secondary students was found to be more than mothers. Again for the private adolescent students of East Siang district Arunachal Pradesh perceived average or moderate acceptance by their mothers than that of father's acceptance. Concentration level was found to be below

average and Father's avoidance towards male and female secondary students was found to be more than mothers. Therefore, Mother's acceptances towards both government and private adolescent students of East Siang district Arunachal Pradesh were found to be more than fathers. Both mother and father have equal concentration towards them but Father's avoidance towards adolescent students of East Siang district Arunachal Pradesh was found to be more than mothers.

Table 8: Showing hypotheses of family relationship with respect to gender and type of mangement of adolescent students of East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh

Categories		N	M	S.D	Computed t- value	Level of significance
Acceptance Area	Male	200	32.95	5.91	1.64	Not Significant
	Female	200	33.87	5.31		
Concentration Area	Male	200	23.18	5.13	1.91	Not Significant
	Female	200	24.15	5.12		
Avoidance Area	Male	200	22.70	7.74	1.21	Not Significant
	Female	200	21.71	7.58		
Acceptance Area	Government	367	33.41	5.66	0.01	Not Significant
	Private	33	33.42	5.32		
Concentration Area	Government	367	23.53	5.04	1.48	Not Significant
	Private	33	25.15	6.05		
Avoidance Area	Government	367	22.38	7.75	1.41	Not Significant
	Private	33	20.67	6.63		

From the table no. 8, it is evident that there is no significant difference between the family relationship of adolescent male and female school students. And also there is no significant difference between the family relationship of government and private adolescent school students. Thus the formulated hypothesis is accepted.

concentration and avoidance by their parents. They have normal level of acceptance, concentration and avoidance by their parents. Therefore they have a normal influence of family relationship in their life. But it is found mother's acceptance is more than of the father.

5. Conclusion

A family is denoted as the first institution where learning process of an individual takes place. A proper and good family relationship helps in the process of adjustment of an individual especially for the student belongs to the adolescence period. Family relationship influences in moulding other personality of the student and leads to overall wellbeing. This study reflects that in the East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh the adolescent students perceived equal and average level of acceptance,

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