



CONFLICTS RECURRENCE AND WHETHER ADOLESCENTS PERCEIVE THEMSELVES AS A FACTOR BEHIND IT: A SOCIAL ISSUE

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ABSTRACT

Conflicts are part and parcel of one's life and it was found to be very normal in adolescents as several issues emerged during this period, such as transition, emotional outburst, identification, and privacy, the pressure of performance, expectations and comparisons. Family is the primary source of growth and any interruption may cause a disturbance. The present paper refers to the frequency of conflicts between the issues experienced at home that usually decreases the adolescent personality and influences their overall development. And they find a source of regular disputes at home under relentless pressures of issues around them.

As complex as when partners start living separately, the greatest negative and disturbing impact is observed, particularly when they are in puberty, to the most detrimental and disturbing effect when they consider themselves a cause for it. Typically the children of strangled partners face tremendous effect on their social mindset long before the divorce is finalized. Confronted by their peers about their dysfunctional relationship of their parents, they feel morally dishonored and disrespected and often make fun in school and culture that directly impact on their values.

KEYWORDS : Conflicts, Parent-Adolescents Relationship, Reason of conflict.

INTRODUCTION

The period of adolescents is characterized by persistent social challenges that at large hamper psychological and physiological demeanor of adolescents and if adolescents do not overcome or cope up with these changes then at this age many other behavioral issues of adolescents arise also. Most parents want a better balance of authority and self-regulation in their teenage years, parents and their teenage children feel less connected and experience more conflicts (Susan Branje, 2018). The question of expectation, freedom of choice, autonomy, issues of integration with peers, family and siblings are a few common problems found in adolescents' lives. In addition to these conflicting issues, the leading concern that hampers adolescent development is the climate of home, in addition to these inconsistent issues. Often school grievances or change in adolescent's behavior not only lead to behavioral changes but there is a real frustration when adolescents encounter constant arguments at home.

Literature supports the argument that conflict is an integral and inevitable part of ties between parent and adolescent. One of the best bonding, parent-adolescent possesses, however constant arraignment and accusation at home also disrupt their mental balance. In most families, conflicts between adolescents and parents are relatively rare, short-lived, and mild in intensity (Montemayor, 1986). Nonetheless, they also blame themselves as a source of conflict at home. A cause for these conflicts is a poor performance at school or persistent concerns about education from school, social relationships, family law, family responsibilities, or even inadmissible demands from adolescents.

At the other hand, parents are often concerned with their jobs and personal problems, having the least concern about what could happen to their children's lives and far less concern on their mental and social system. The frequent sporadic clashes at home lead to severe decisions by parents, which are also inappropriate for adolescents, such as the dysfunctional climate of parental separation.

Adolescents can't recognize the changes that have arisen in their lives. They are neither emotionally nor mentally strong to tolerate such disruption at the home shift that often which leads to negative emotions such as anxiety and depression sometimes, most popularly these days. Some of the symptoms of such a disturbed life are being self-centered and egoistic, selfish and least confident. Adolescents acknowledged, but

rejected their traditional definitions of disputes by their parents, arguing in terms of personal preference instead (Smetana, 1989).

Adolescents from dysfunctional homes are usually seen living a lonely life with their violent behavior, engaging in anti-social behavior. Many other adolescents can feel fear and distrust of their parents. Above all, when viewed by society, it's incomprehensible how much physical suffering and social trauma they live through. The results can be seen in academics as well. Marital conflicts may affect parent-adolescent conflict and academic achievement as found by Unger, et.al, (2000). They get bad at dealing with life's problems and lead to incompetence. Parental rifts in cases of financial difficulties can make a child's education suffer, and can ruin the academic career and future of that innocent life.

AIMS:

- 1 To discern the frequency of conflicts at home.
- 2 To examine whether adolescents consider themselves as a reason for conflict.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design: Cross-sectional study from the public and private schools of Chandigarh.

The locale of the study

The locale of the present study was from Chandigarh and the samples were taken from several public and private co-educational schools. The samples were taken from 8th, 9th and 10th grades from the school of Chandigarh. Total of 50 samples was taken from 1000 students from the 20 schools of each private and public sector of Chandigarh city.

Study Tool

The semi-structured interview schedule was designed for data collection to maintain all the research targets and parameters. Adolescents undergo many changes but above all the frequent disputes at home are bringing more misery to their lives. They are under intense pressure to deal with continuing conflicts at home and in society. The interview plan was designed to understand the current problems in their minds to understand the severity of conflicts and to evaluate themselves as a cause of such conflicts.

Statistical Analysis

The data entry was done in MS Office Excel 2007. The analysis was done in the form of frequency tables, charts cross tables.

For significance, chi-square test and correlation were found between various factors.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The study's goal is to differentiate between adolescents the frequency of conflicts at home and to investigate whether adolescents feel themselves to be at home as a result of the conflict. To find out, an interview schedule approach was used and results are shown in the table below.

FREQUENCY OF CONFLICTS AT HOME

Table1: Distribution of respondents according to the frequency of conflict at home.

Sr. no.	Response	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Frequently	22 (4.4)	24 (4.8)	46 (4.6)
2	Sometimes	189 (37.8)	195 (39.0)	384 (38.4)
3	Rarely	227 (45.4)	209 (41.8)	436 (43.6)
4	Never	62 (12.4)	72 (14.4)	134 (13.4)
Total		500 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1000 (100.0)

Figures in parenthesis denote percentage (**Chi-square = 1.670, Pvalue = .644**)

The field investigation reflects that more than one-tenth (13.4 per cent) of the respondents indicated that they never had any conflict at home. The gender-wise distribution shows that female respondents at (14.4 per cent) were marginally higher compared to males (13.4 per cent) respondents who had never seen any conflict in their families. Apart, from this, more than two-fifth (4.6 per cent) of respondents has relatively somedisputes within their families, while in case of gender it is 45.4 per cent for male respondents and 41.8 per cent for female respondents. The level of conflicts in the group often at home was 38.4 per cent of respondents. In the class of getting often group conflicts, the gender-based analysis shows that 37.8 per cent of males had a conflict at home as opposed to 39 per cent of female adolescents.

However, only 4.6 per cent of respondents had regular conflicts at home and there was no major difference gender-based disparity with frequency-based conflicts as it was 4.8 per cent for females adolescents compared to 4.4 per cent for male adolescent. Additionally, the chi-square value was not found to be significant, therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant association between the frequency of conflicts at home and the respondent's gender.

REASON OF CONFLICT AT HOME

Furthermore, the ongoing argument in the table number 2, further needs to explore that dual respondent consider they a reason for conflict at home, needs to be explored.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to considering themselves as a reason for conflict at home

Sr. no.	Response	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Yes	149 (29.8)	143 (28.6)	292 (29.2)
2	No	351 (70.2)	357 (71.4)	708 (70.8)
Total		500 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1000 (100.0)

Figures in parenthesis denote percentage. (**Chi-square = .174, Pvalue = .676**)

The field inquiry reveals that a large majority 70.8 per cent of respondents did not blame themselves for any disagreements and the gender-wise distribution under this response indicated that it was 71.4 per cent for females and 70.2 per cent for males. In comparison, slightly less than three-tenth (29.2 per cent) of the respondents found themselves a source of conflict at home.

The gender-wise distribution depicted this, as there is no much difference among males and females. It is 29.8 per cent for male respondents and 28.6 per cent for female respondents. Further, chi-square value has not been found significant, therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant association between considering themselves as a reason for conflict and gender of the respondents.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The data on field survey data on the level of respondents at their home was discussed on four-point scales that were frequently, sometimes, rarely and never. A dispute enquiry about the conflict was very important where puberty was an environment under investigation. The two objectives were put forward to understand 1) the frequency of conflicts at home and 2) whether adolescents consider themselves a cause of conflicts that occurred at home. The finding showed that there was no substantial correlation found between the frequency of conflicts and gender of respondents as less than half (43.6 per cent) adolescents reported having unusual conflicts and only 4.6 per cent of total adolescents recorded regular conflicts at home. Nevertheless, the present study was conducted in Chandigarh City where the data revealed that most of the parents recognized them and shared a friendly relationship with their adolescents.

Although the findings alsorevealed 38.4 per cent of adolescents would often felt that there were problems at home, butavast majority of adolescents (70.8 per cent) did not find themselves to be self-reliant. So, no correlation was identified between the adolescents who consider themselves a reason for conflict and gender of the respondent. This can be concluded that parents are educated and wise to share an amicable relationship with their children and built a good rapport so that their adolescents feel reliable in expressing their problems to their parents. Accordingly, the second goal clarifies that Chandigarh City adolescents are comfortable enough not to find themselves a cause for conflict at home. Therefore, they maintain a balance between their family and social life.

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