



# SHRI VAISHNAV VIDYAPEETH VISHWAVIDYALAYA, INDORE

## UDGAM 2023

*Conference Souvenir*

A Two-Day National Conference on

### SHIFTING PARADIGMS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES : CONSTRAINTS AND SOLUTIONS

November 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023



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# UDGAM - SAAR

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# **“A Study of Family Relationship, Altruism and Aggression level of Adolescent.”**

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## **Abstract:-**

The Study was under taken to study the family relationship of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students with Altruism and aggression. The sample of the study comprised of 60 students (30 boys and 30 girls) selected randomly from Kannad city. Data collected by Family Relationship Scale, Altruism Scale and Aggression scale. The data was analyzed by 't' test. The results revealed that there is no significant difference found in family relationship and altruism but there is a significant difference between family relationship and aggression.

**Keywords :- Family Relationship, Altruism, Aggression.**

## **Introduction :-**

Family is an important institution in development of human life. It is a support group for child for its mental development. Family gives love, affection, security and sense of belonging to children. Family provides financial assistance to their children. Parents are the first teacher and role models of their children.

Family being the first and major agency of socialization plays a pivotal role In shaping child's life. It has been shown that most of the children who are successful and well

Adjusted come from families where healthy relationships exists between children and their parents. Family is the first environment place where child feels, observes and learns the emotional relationship (Warhol, 1998). Children try to understand the emotions through the attachment and modeling with parents (Denham et al.2000). The family provides the first context for recognition and communication of affective messages to develop social intelligence and social competence.

Aggression is any form of behaviour that is intent to injure another person (physically or verbally). Aggressive behaviour may be direct or indirect and may be internally or externally directed in nature. Aggression has theoretically been explained from several angles. From the psychoanalytical perspective, aggression results from an instinctive drive. Ethological approaches explain aggression as a self-perpetuating instinct. The frustration-aggression hypothesis links aggression to frustration. Aggression has also been explained through the social learning model, being learnt directly or vicariously from act of aggression by others. Aggressive behaviours are always maintained through contingent reinforcement.

Recent advances in Neuropsychology, electrophysiology and brain imaging have assumed that aggression is a product of both psycho-social and biological factors. It has been hypothesized that lowered physiological arousal may result from prefrontal damage or congenital sluggish functioning of prefrontal cortex. It may predispose individuals to lower levels of fear, high level of stimulus seeking or both, which may in turn cause them to aggressive outburst (Raine,2002). Parallel psychologists have also recognized a number of psychological and social factors in producing aggressive behaviour in individuals.

Different longitudinal studies both in Western and Indian conditions have confirmed that aggressive behaviour raises its peak during adolescence (Kapur, 1985; Singer, 2007). The number and forms of violent acts committed by Indian teens (including rape, murder, physical and verbal attack) both in home and outside are escalating to a significant extent. Both at societal level as well as at individual level this increasing trend of aggression amongst adolescence have become a major challenge for the 21st century.

The original use of concept of “altruism” is traced to Auguste Comte, a French mathematician and philosopher during the first half of the 1800s. The French word that was later translated to “altruism” was an adjective that meant. “Of or toe others, what is another’s, somebody else.” When the word was translated into English, it was defined as, “devotional to the welfare of others, regard for others, as a principle of action: opposed to egoism or selfishness.”

The above definition remains fairly accurate, but today we are more inclined to use a more restrictive definition of altruism. In the definition from the Oxford English dictionary presented above, there is no mention about whether or not one’s self can be considered in altruistic action. The definition clearly states that altruistic action is motivated by regard for others, but it does not go so far as to state that this prevents one from considering oneself at least peripherally in the action. A modern definition of altruism dose includes the restriction on activity that is at all motivated by one’s self-interest. Webster’s Dictionary of the English Language defines altruism as, “consideration for other people without any thought of self as a principle of conduct.”

The present paper aim is to find out the relationship between Family Relationship, Altruism and Aggression of adolescents.

### **Objective of Study :-**

- 1) To find out the difference between acceptance attitude of parents and Altruism of the adolescents.
- 2) To examine the difference between acceptance attitude of parents and aggression level of adolescent.

### **Hypothesis :-**

- 1) There will be no significance difference between acceptance attitude of the parents and altruism of the adolescent.
- 2) There will be no significance difference between acceptance attitude of the parents and aggression of the adolescent.

### **Method :-**

#### **a) Sample:-**

The sample of the present study was collected from the High School students of the Kannad city . The participants were 60 adolescents from different high school students in Kannad. Their age range was 16 to 17 years.

**b) Tools:** - The following standardized psychological tests used for data collection.

#### **1) Family Relationship Inventory (FRI)**

Prepared by sherry and sinha (1987) on the basis of Brunken and Crite's family relationship inventory in the Indian situation. The inventory is measures the acceptance, concentration and avoidance tendency of parents. FRI includes 150 items with true false alternatives. Inventory has high reliability and validity.

## 2) Altruism Scale (2004)

This scale is prepared by S.N.Rai and Sanwant Singh. It consist 30 items. Each item has three alternatives responses say altruistic, neutral and egoistic. This scale has been found to be highly reliable and valid. Reliability coefficient is 0.94 and validity coefficient is 0.63

## 3) Aggression Scale:-

This scale is developed by Roma Pal and Tansueem Naqui. It consist 30 items. Each item has five alternatives responses. This scale has high reliability and validity.

## Statistical Analysis:-

The data was statistically analyzed by using 't' test. Acceptance attitude of parent to find out the difference between Family Relationship, Altruism and Aggression.

## Result :-

**Table No – 1 Significance of mean difference between high acceptance attitude students (N=28) and low acceptance attitude students (N=32) on altruism.**

Factor	ALT		Mean	SD	DF	't' test
	N					
High ACC	28		45.25	5.62	58	1.7 ***
Low ACC	32		41.69	9.74		
N	60					

**Table No – 2 Significance of mean difference between high acceptance attitude students (N=28) and low acceptance attitude students (N=32) on aggression.**

Factor	AGG		Mean	SD	DF	't' test
	N					
High ACC	28		65.04	15.00	58	2.16 *
Low ACC	32		73.19	14.18		
N	60					

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level \* Significant at 0.05 level \*\*\* Not Significant

## Discussion & Interpretation:-

The perusal of table -1 makes it clear that the mean score of High acceptance attitude (45.25) is more than mean score of low acceptance attitude (41.69) students on

Altruism. The obtained 't' value is (1.7) which is statistically not significant even at 0.05 level. The results make it clear that high acceptance attitude student and low acceptance attitude students have no significant difference.

The perusal of table No-2 makes it clear that the mean score of high acceptance attitude (65.04) is less than mean score of low acceptance attitude (73.19) students on aggression. The obtained 't' value is (2.16) which is statistically significant at 0.05 level. The results make it clear that high acceptance attitude students and low acceptance attitude students are differ significantly on their aggression. So acceptance attitude of parents significantly influence on aggression.

### **Conclusion :-**

The study reveals that -

1. There is no significant difference between Acceptance attitude of parents and Altruism of adolescent.
2. There is significant difference between Acceptance attitude of parents and Aggression of adolescent.

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