

A Study of Conflict Issues According to the Major Areas between Parents and Adolescent



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Abstract

Adolescence is a time when a person in turn by conflicting feelings. Adolescents strained necessities of autonomy and self-determinate usually lead to various conflicts in the family. The parent-adolescent relations in particular. Parent-adolescent conflict are great importance and should be examined thoroughly. Family plays on important role information of adolescence identification and independence.

Adolescence can a challenging time with youth experiencing biological psychological, social changes. Both normative stressors (such as moving from middle school to high school) have been linked to an increased risk of such internalizing behaviours as depression and anxiety. Conflict between adolescents and their parents have been defined as "an interaction pattern characterized by mutual disagreement or opposition". The examined the kind of issues that parents and their teenagers argue about and the relationship between the amount of conflict and the age of the child. This study can find out the which, issues of conflict is increase between parent-adolescent conflict, which area of conflict affected the parent-adolescent relationship.

Keywords: Conflicting, Autonomy, Determinate, Identification, Stressors Internalizing.

Introduction

Conflict can be defined as disagreement and mutual and behaviour opposition among members of the family (Lavrsen & Collins, 1994). Parents-adolescent conflict can appear to be either harmful or healthy. 'Harmful conflict' can involve dysfunctional processes leading to poor conflict resolution and more conflice (Robin & Foster, 1989, Reed & Dubow, 1997). Harmful parent-adolescent conflict, or a relatively High rate of conflict, in also associated with undue distress in individuals and poor adjustment for adolescent especially (Barrora & Stice 1998, Fuller & Krwpinski, 1994, Shek 1998). Poor outcomes for adolescent include internalizing problem such as depression & externalizing problems such as drug use and delinquency (Caughlin & Malis, 2004; Hawkins, catalano & Miller, 1992; Shek, 1998). Research has indicated the 'Family conflict' is a major cause of youth homelessness, which in linked to every adolescent outcomes in the area of mental & physical health (eg. Fuller & Krupinski, 1994). A relatively high level of family conflict also seems harmful as it predicts poor parental wellbeing (Dekovic, 1999).

However, some families seem to have 'Healthy conflict' entaining relatively low level of conflict and effective communication processes and conflict resolution without harmful consequences to adolescents, parent or family relationships (Montemayor, 1983, 1986, Smetana, 1989 Smetana, Metzgar & compions. Bar, 2004). Adolescent individuation and autonomy seeking are seen as healthy and normative not viewed as being particularly detrimental (Robin & Foster, 1989, Smetana, 1989 Smetana *et al.* 2004). Healthy conflict relationship, from high parental control and authority to more shared decision-making and adolescent control.

On the other hand, another perspective is that he occurrence of conflicts in adolescent is normative and only temporary. Conflict are also regarded as necessary for facilitating the "renegotiation of boundaries and role" and thus transforming parent-child relationship (Steinberg 1990, Silbereison and Kracke, 1993). The salience of the individuation process in adolescence is evidenced by the presence of conflicts (Steinberg 1990). Conflict is also a way in which parent and adolescents redefine family

system boundaries (that rules, events and regulation) as the adolescent strives for autonomy (Smetana, 1988).

Therefore, parent-adolescent conflict can be viewed as normal aspect of development and a facilitator of psychological growth fostering the development of identity formation, role-taking ability individuation and moral judgement. Conflict are also regarded as providing the "impetus for communication" and allowing the venting of emotions which may in fact improve the parent-adolescent relationship. Conflict may indicate that current ways of interactions are ineffective and that more cooperative and functional strategies are needed. From this perspective conflict provide opportunities for adolescents to renegotiate their relationship.

Parent-adolescent conflict also differs by type and frequency of interaction that occurs with respect to gender of parent and adolescent. Most studies have found that adolescent closes to mother than father (Paterson, Field & Pryer, 1994). They share about five times more time with mothers than with fathers. From the symbolic interaction perspective, the interaction is more frequent with mother than father, and therefore, their relationship provides more opportunity for misunderstandings and misperception to occur in the parent-adolescent interaction. Thus the frequency and the progression of conflicts between adolescents and mothers are higher than with father. Adolescents have been found to strive earlier for "new and co-operative" ways of dealing with their mothers than with their fathers. Due to this, adolescent experience greater incidence of conflict with mother earlier than they do with fathers.

Social orientation and parent-adolescent conflict social orientation plays an important part in understanding the prevalence and progression of parents – adolescents conflict. This is because the perception and meanings of the parent-adolescent relationship are steeped in the shared beliefs, attitudes, norms and values of a culture.

Adolescence is a time when a person in turn by conflicting feelings. Adolescents' strained necessities of autonomy and self-determination usually lead to various conflicts in the family. The parent-adolescent relation in particular parent-adolescent conflict are of great importance and should be examined thoroughly. Family plays an important role in information of adolescence identification and independence. Parent's aim is to help the adolescents to leave the childhood and to be ready to take adult responsibilities and to be ready to take adult responsibilities and adolescents' development depends greatly on these relations and on the way parent-adolescent conflicts are resolved

Objective

1. To find out the conflict issues according to the major areas between parents and adolescent (Boys & Girls).
2. To find out the major area of conflict between parents-adolescent (Boys & Girls).

Review of Literature

Dekovic *et al.* (1997) describes that adolescent age appears to be the most potent predictor of the timing of developmental task, with both parent and adolescent expecting that adolescents will engage in developmental tasks in a sequential manner. Given these findings, parent-adolescent conflict should be examined further within the context of the gender and age of adolescents.

Laurson *et al.* (1998) examined the meta-analysis of research on parent-adolescent research indicates that conflict frequency often peaks during early adolescents and then decreases toward middle and late adolescence, but intensity and negative affect seem to increase with adolescent age and negative affect seem to increase with adolescent age and peak in mid-adolescence. The conflict with high negative affect has been found to be linked with poor adolescent outcomes, such as antisocial behavior, frequent, intense conflict intense conflict may be most harmful. The conflict can involve personal criticism of the adolescents by the parents and centre on hot topics for both adolescents and parents.

Dekovic (1999) in this research shows that parent-adolescent conflict correlates negatively with adolescent self-esteem and family cohesiveness and correlates positively with externalizing psychiatric diagnoses.

Allison and Suchultz (2004) in this study shows the most disputes are mild although a gender difference exists because parental restriction is greater for girls, parent-daughter conflict tends to be more intense.

Vendewater and Hansford (2005) researchers have concluded the 'family process model' found evidence to support the idea that factors within and outside the family such as economic stress, poor maternal social network, adolescent school stress and maternal distress all lead directly or indirectly to mother-adolescent conflict a lack of family warmth and adolescent problems.

Manuela Fleming (2006) has concluded that autonomy is a major development transition into adulthood. It involves a number of psychological parameters including desire, conflict with parent and actual achievement.

Amy. M. Duhig. *et al.* (2009) This study examined adolescent self-reports and parents' reports of adolescents' positive and negative affect towards their parents as well as mother's and father's self-reports of positive and negative affect towards their adolescents. Based on behavior observation adolescents' parents' interactions were examined to determine the relation between adolescent's affect. Gender of adolescent, gender of parents, and adolescent gender by parent gender interaction effect were studied as was adolescent age. Finding suggests that parent gender (that is mother and father) and adolescent gender (that is boys and girls) are important considerations when studying affect in parent-adolescent relationship. Age-related differences were not evident. Results are discussed with an eye towards improving the assessment of parent-adolescent affect by using multiple methods of

assessment such as direct behavior observations and multiple information on questionnaire measures.

As per my knowledge the latest reviews has been found till 2009. We have tried our best but unable to find the data after 2009-2018.

Methodology

In this study descriptive research design with interview schedule method was used to find the issue of conflict between parents and adolescents (boys & girls).

A descriptive research design was deemed appropriate for this study as it would be flexible enough to provide an opportunity for considering various aspects of the topics under consideration.

Descriptive research design involves descriptive-being, recording, analysis and interpreting the characteristic of a particular individual or group.

Frey (1970) "Defines survey method techniques method for systematically obtaining specific information from a relatively large number of individual ordinarily through questioning."

Selection of Locale

The present study was conducted in Kanpur Nagar. A list of different zone existing in Kanpur Nagar was obtained from Kanpur Nagar Nigam Office.

The whole Kanpur city is divided into six zones and out of them IVth and VIth zones were selected purposively for the present study. Purposively selected areas were Nawabganj, Vishnupuri, Tilak Nagar, Azad Nagar, Vikas Nagar,

Results and Discussion

Parade, (Bada Chauraha) for the present Study. The reason behind selection of these zones were :

1. These zones were easily approaches from the researcher is the student.
2. Familiarity with the area.

From the list of total number of student in each school, students were randomly selected in proportion to the total strength of that particular school.

Selection of Sample

The sample comprised of 120 students (12 to 17 years) 60 boys and 60 girls from different schools of Kanpur.

The eligibility criteria used for selection of sample was:

1. The respondents should be of age between 12 to 17 years.
2. The respondents should be educated and should be studying.
3. The respondents should be living with both parents (mother and father) are important for the study.

Variable

The properties which are to be studied are called "variables". The following variable were selected for the purpose of the study such as.

1. Age of the respondent
2. Sex
3. Parents education
4. Family income

Table 4.4.1 :Rank -Wise Distribution of Major Issues Responsible for Conflicts between Parents-Adolescent Boys
Conflict Issues

S. No.	Statement	Mother			Father			Parents		
		Total score	Mean	Rank	Total score	Mean	Rank	Total score	Mean	Rank
1.	Household Responsibility	478	1.992	II	388	1.617	V	866	1.804	V
2.	School performance	534	2.225	I	496	2.067	I	1030	2.146	I
3.	T.V. Watching	472	1.967	III	478	1.992	II	950	1.979	II
4.	Peer Circle	550	1.833	V	537	1.790	IV	1087	1.812	IV
5.	Parental attitude	1154	1.479	VI	1158	1.485	VI	2312	1.482	VI
6.	Material Possession	703	1.953	IV	686	1.906	III	1389	1.929	III
7.	Adolescent independence	215	0.896	VII	176	0.733	VII	391	0.815	VII

The above table 4.4.1 shows that distribution of according to area wise conflict issues between parent-adolescent boys that

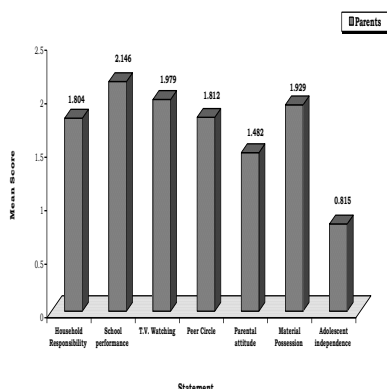


Fig. 4.4.1 : Rank-wise distribution of major issues responsible for conflicts between parents-adolescent boys.

The maximum conflict issues was perceived to be the top most areas of conflict in parent-

Table 4.4.2 : Rank-Wise Distribution Of Major Areas Responsible For Conflicts Between Parents-Adolescent Girls. Conflict Issues

S. No.	Statement	Mother			Father			Parents		
		Total score	Mean	Rank	Total score	Mean	Rank	Total score	Mean	Rank
1.	Household Responsibility	460	1.917	II	470	1.958	I	930	1.938	II
2.	School performance	460	1.917	II	460	1.917	II	920	1.917	III
3.	T.V. Watching	482	2.008	I	470	1.958	I	952	1.983	I
4.	Peer Circle	570	1.900	III	533	1.777	III	1103	1.838	IV
5.	Parental attitude	1294	1.659	V	1169	1.499	V	2463	1.579	VI
6.	Material Possession	672	1.867	IV	617	1.714	IV	1289	1.790	V
7.	Adolescent independence	215	0.896	VI	228	0.950	VI	443	0.923	VII

The above table 4.5.2 shows that distribution of according to area wise conflict issues between parent-adolescent girls that maximum conflict issues was perceived to be the top most area of conflict in parent adolescents girls that statement no. 3 (conflict related to T.V. watching) are ranked 1st. The calculated mean value is 1.983. The second maximum conflict issues the statement no. 1 (conflict related to household responsibility) are ranked 1Ird. The calculated mean value is 1.938.

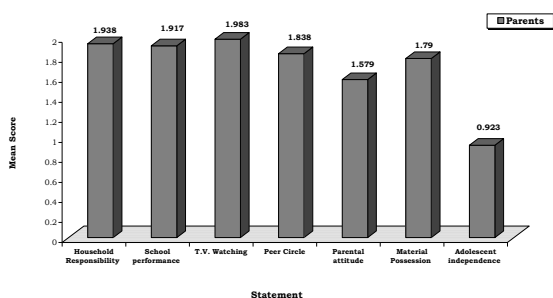


Fig. 4.4.2 : Rank-wise distribution of major areas responsible for conflicts between parents-adolescent girls.

adolescent boys the statement no. 2 (conflict related to school performance) are ranked 1st. The calculated mean value is 2.146. The second maximum conflict issues perceived the (conflict related to T.V. watching) are ranked 1Ird. The calculated mean value is 1.979. Other maximum conflict issues the statement no. 6 (conflict related to material possession) are ranked 1IIIrd. The calculated mean value is 1.929, the statement no. 4 (conflict related to peer circle) are ranked 1Vth. The calculated mean value is 1.812.

Other maximum conflict issues the statement no. 2 (conflict related to school performance) are ranked 1IIIrd. The calculated mean value is 1.917, the statement No. 4 (conflict related to peer circle) are ranked 1IVth. The calculated mean value is 1.838.

Laursen (1993) found in this study the adolescent have been found to strive earlier for new and co-operative ways of dealing with their mother than with their father. Due to this adolescent experiences grater incidence of conflict with mother earlier than they do with father conflict over issues such as, material possession, school performance, peer circle, tend to be more intense with adolescent boys than girls.

The compare conflict issues between parent-adolescent boys and parent adolescent girls. The maximum conflict the parent adolescent boys is related to school performance. The calculated mean value is 2.146 are ranked 1st. The maximum conflict between parent adolescent girls is related to T.V. watching. The calculated mean values is 1.983 are ranked 1st.

The examined the kind of issues that parent and their teenagers argue about the relationship between the issues of conflict and age of the children. Children often experience increased conflict with their parents during the adolescent years compare to other phases and sex of the children.

Reported by the **Paterson, Field and Pryar (1994)** adolescent conflict also differ by types and frequency of interaction that occurs with respect to gender of parents adolescent. Studies have found that adolescents are closer to mother than father and boys close to mother, girls close to father.

Summary and Conclusion

In this study find out the major areas of conflict between parent-adolescent, which areas mostly prominent in mother-adolescent and father-adolescent.

The analysis of the general information like age, sex, parent education, income of the family was done using percentage methods.

Conflict issues and major areas issues of conflict between parent-adolescent were studied through calculation of arithmetic mean (weighted mean) rank that in through ranking methods.

The study concluded that the major area of responsible for conflict between parent-adolescent boys were the maximum conflict related to school performance with highest mean score 2.146.

In case of parent-adolescent girls were the maximum conflict to T.V. watching with highest mean score 1.983.

Recommendation

1. Parents not behave strictly and adolescent follows the rules made by the parents.

2. Parents and adolescent should developed the positive attitude towards the responsibilities of work.
3. Improvement of the environmental condition of home may help in solving the conflict. Trust the adolescent, set appropriate limits.

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