

Emotional Competence of Adolescents in Joint Family and Nuclear Family

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken to find the impact of emotional competence of adolescents of joint and nuclear family from urban and rural area. The emotional competence scale was administered on 80 adolescents of Vadodara district. Scale was used for data collection is personal datasheet and Emotional competence scale developed by Dr. Sharma H.C and Dr. Bhardwaj R.L (2007). Data were analyzed by 't' test. Results show, There is a difference found on Emotional competence among adolescents of joint and nuclear family. There is no significant difference in emotional competence of boys and girls. There is no significant difference in emotional competence of adolescents of urban and rural area. Adolescents of joint family have better Emotional competence than adolescents of nuclear family. Girls have better emotional competence than boys.

Introduction:

An effective way to grasp just what is involved in emotional competence is to look inside oneself. Research studies have established that emotional competence and family support play a prominent role in adolescent's life. Bhardwaj (1977) focused on the importance of adequate expression and control of emotion in achievement of handicapped children. Emotional competence is perceived as the prime predictor of assessing an individual's chance of success in life. Nuclear family can be defined as "a small group composed of husband and wife and children who constitute a unit apart from the rest of the community". A nuclear family is mostly independent. The general view of the modern nuclear family is that it is not highly ritualized and institutionalized entity. It is rather what "burgess" has called unit of interacting personalities, set in a cultural framework, responsible for a limited number of social functions. It is held together by internal cohesion rather than external pressure. It is more unstable than what it was in the past; still it is free to fit variation in human personality

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The characteristics of good emotional competence can be described in term of feelings about ourselves, about others and about the demand of life. The element of emotional competence are self –acceptance. Unfortunately, not all children come from such mentally and emotionally healthy homes. Many children have parents who cannot cope with reality very well themselves. They may be so overwhelmed by the tasks of living that they ignore their children.

Family is the basis and universal social structure of human society. It fulfills need and performs function, which are indispensable for the continuity, integration and change in the emotionally system. Poor emotional competence is related to parenting deprivation, with those institutionalized early in life having the poorest emotional competence. The kind of social and emotionally environment parents provide will make a difference in the emotional competence development of the adolescents. Good parent-child relationships reflect successful emotional competence. Success and happy in school are proof of their parents good roles.

Research evidence suggest that the family’s support and involvement in the early period of the child’s and teenager’s life is a is a strong predicator of a healthy psychological and emotional health as an adult(**Rohner and Veneziano, 2001**)

White, (1959) refers to emotional competence as “an appropriate response to the given emotional experience” it means doing an ordinary thing in an extraordinary manner. Hence there is a need to study and ascertain the role of joint family and nuclear family’s involvement in adolescents Emotional competence. Where family’s lake of care and guidance, their economically and social problems are critical to adolescent’s emotional competence

OBJECTIVE:

- To study of emotional competence of adolescents of joint family and nuclear family.
- To study of emotional competence of adolescents in relation to their gender.
- To study of emotional competence of adolescents in relation to their living area.

HYPOTHESIS:

- There is no significant difference of emotional competence of adolescents in relation to their family.
- There is no significant difference of emotional competence of adolescents in relation to their gender.

- There is no significant difference of emotional competence of adolescents in relation to their living area.

Methodology:

RESEARCH DESIGN:

This research was adopted 2x2 factorial designs with 2 types of gender (boys and girls), 2 types of family (joint family and nuclear family). And two type of area (Urban and Rural).

2x2x2

	A1 boys		A2 Girls	
	B1	B2	B1	B2
C1 Urban	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10
C2 Rural	N=10	N=10	N=10	N=10

A-Gender

A1- Boys A2- Girls

B- Family

B1- Joint Family B2- Nuclear Family

C- Area

C1- Urban C2- Rural

SAMPLE:

In this present research 80adolescence were randomly selected as sample. Which are joint family and nuclear family's boys and girls from urban and rural area.Total 40 boys and 40 girls of joint family and nuclear family from urban and rural area were taken.

TOOLS USED:

The following tools were used in the present study:

1. Personal Data sheet:

A personal data sheet developed by the investigator was used to collect information about gender and family and their living area.

2. Emotional competence Scale:

Emotional competence Scale developed by Dr. Sharma H.C and Dr. Bharadwaj R.L(2007). The scale consists of 30 items to be responded on a 5-point rating scale. This scale measures five competencies.

1. Adequate Expression and Control of emotions
2. Adequate Depth of feeling
3. Ability to function with emotion.
4. Ability to cope with problem emotion
5. Enhancement of positive emotion.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

In this study 't' test was used for statistical analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table No. 1

Means, SD and t-value on Emotional competence of Adolescents with respect to the Joint family and Nuclear family.

	Joint Family	Nuclear family	Remark
Mean	68.02	61.02	Significant at 0.01
SD	14.33	11.49	
T value	5.56		

Table no.1 that the mean of joint family is 68.02 and that of Nuclear family is 61.02. The SD for same group is 14.33 and 11.49 respectively. The t-value was found to be 5.56 and is significant at 0.01 levels. Hence the null hypothesis rejected. There is no significant difference in Emotional competence of adolescents of joint family and nuclear family is rejected. It is concluded that there is significant difference in adolescents of joint family and nuclear family. Adolescents of joint family have better Emotional competence than adolescents of nuclear family.

Table No. 2 Means, SD and t-value on Emotional competence of Adolescents with respect to their gender.

	Boys	Girls	Remark
Mean	61.76	63.04	Not Significant at 0.01
SD	11.74	14.27	
T value	1.11		

Table no.2 that the mean of boys is 61.76 and that of Girls is 63.04. The SD for same group are 11.74 and 14.27 respectively. The t-value was found to be 1.11 and it is not significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in emotional competence of boys and girls. However, from the Mean values, it is conclude that girls have better emotional competence than boys.

Table No. 3 Means, SD and t-value on Emotional Competence of Adolescents with respect to their living area.

	Urban	Rural	Remark
Mean	67.66	61.32	Not Significant at 0.01
SD	15.76	10.35	
T value	5.56		

Table no.3 that the mean of urban area is 67.66 and Rural area is 61.32. The SD for same group are 15.76 and 10.35 respectively. The t-value was found to be 5.56 and it is not significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in emotional competence adolescents of urban and rural area.

Conclusion:

- There is difference found on Emotional competence amongadolescent’s joint and nuclear family.
- There is no significant difference in emotional competence of boys and girls.
- There is no significant difference in emotional competence adolescents of urban and rural area.
- Adolescents of joint family have better Emotional competence than adolescents of nuclear family.

- Girls have better emotional competence than boys.

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