



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 8.4
IJAR 2023; 9(8): 185-188
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 19-05-2023
Accepted: 28-06-2023

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Family climate of tribal and non-tribal adolescents of Jammu division

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Abstract

This research paper aims to investigate and compare the family climate among tribal and non-tribal adolescents in the Jammu Division. Family climate is an essential determinant of adolescent development, influencing various aspects of their psychological, social, and emotional well-being. This study seeks to understand how the cultural and socio-economic differences between tribal and non-tribal communities might influence the family climate experienced by adolescents in the region. Descriptive research method has been used by the researcher to carry this research process. The researcher has selected the 800 respondents from the different educational of the delimited area. The researcher employed the Family climate scale developed by Beena Shah (2014). It has been seen that more favorable has been in tribal families as compared non-tribal families. Hence, it can be stated that the impact of tribe is significant on the family climate.

Keywords: Family climate, tribal adolescents, non-tribal adolescents

Introduction

Adolescence is a crucial phase of human development marked by rapid physical, psychological, and social changes. During this period, the family environment plays a pivotal role in shaping an individual's sense of identity, emotional well-being, and overall development. The family climate, encompassing the dynamics, communication patterns, and emotional interactions within the family unit, significantly influences an adolescent's experiences and outcomes. The present research delves into the intricate interplay of family climate within the context of tribal and non-tribal communities in the Jammu Division. The Jammu Division, situated in the northernmost part of India, is characterized by its rich cultural diversity, with a blend of tribal and non-tribal populations coexisting within its geographical boundaries. This diversity is reflected not only in their cultural practices and traditions but also in their socio-economic structures. Tribal communities often maintain distinct traditions, lifestyles, and beliefs that set them apart from their non-tribal counterparts. These distinctions extend to family dynamics and the prevailing climate within the family unit. Understanding the family climate experienced by tribal and non-tribal adolescents is of paramount importance due to its potential implications for their holistic development. Adolescents from different backgrounds may navigate distinct challenges and opportunities based on the unique characteristics of their family environments. The family climate can shape their perceptions of support, belongingness, and emotional security, ultimately influencing their cognitive, emotional, and social development trajectories. By exploring the family climate disparities between tribal and non-tribal adolescents in the Jammu Division, this research seeks to uncover the factors contributing to these differences. Cultural norms, socio-economic conditions, intergenerational dynamics, and community structures are just a few of the variables that could potentially influence the family climate experienced by adolescents in these communities. A deeper understanding of these factors can aid in tailoring interventions, policies, and support systems that are attuned to the specific needs and challenges faced by both groups.

Statement of the Problem: The statement of the research problem is reported as under:

“Family climate of tribal and non-tribal adolescents of Jammu division”

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Objectives of the study: The purpose of this study are as under:

To explore the family climate of tribal and non-tribal adolescents

Hypothesis: Based on richness background of the knowledge the investigator speculated the research problem as under:

There exists no significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of family climate.

Delimitation: The study has been delimited as under:

- The present research study has been confined to 800 tribal and non-tribal adolescents only.
- The present study has been delimited to Jammu division only.

Methodology and procedure: The methodology and procedure involved in this research study is given as under:

- **Design:** Descriptive research method has been used by the researcher to carry this research process.
- **Data collection:** The researcher has selected the 800 respondents from the different educational of the

delimited area.

- **Sampling technique:** In stratified random sampling, the investigator divided the entire respondents into strata based on a typical known from preceding investigation or philosophies to be related to the marvel under investigation and then draws a random number of units from each of the smaller homogenous groups within each stratum.

Research tool: The researcher employed the Family climate scale developed by Beena Shah (2014).

Statistical treatment: The collected data was put to suitable statistical treatment by using:

- a) Frequency distribution
- b) Percentage
- c) Mean
- d) Standard deviation
- e) Independent 't' test.

Analysis and Interpretation of The Data: The data has been analysed with the help of descriptive and comparative analysis.

Table 1: Representing the frequency and percentage wise distribution of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on the basis of their family climate. N= 400 each)

No	Level	Nontribal adolescents		Tribal adolescents	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Superior Family Climate	100	25	80	20
2	High positive family Climate	40	10	10	5.00
3	Above average positive family climate	60	15	60	15.00
4	Average/moderate family climate	120	30	120	30.00
5	Below average family climate	80	20	120	30.00
6	Negative family climate	00	00	00	0.00
7	Inferior family climate	00	00	00	0.00
	Total	400	100	400	100

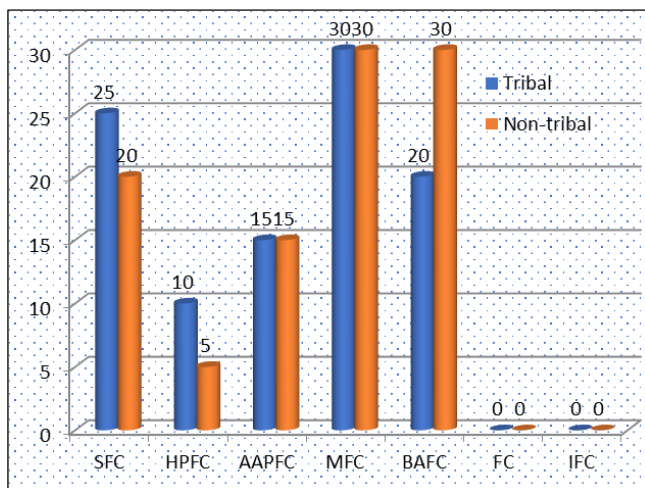


Fig 1: Displaying the graphical depiction on frequency and percentage wise distribution of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on the basis of their achievement on family climate. N= 400 each)

The fleeting looks on the table 1.1 (Please refer Fig. 1.1) provides the descriptive analysis by calculating frequency and percentage analysis of non-tribal and tribal adolescents on various levels of family climate. The results indicate that among non-tribal adolescents 30% (F=120.00) were hold

superior family climate. Besides, the results indicate that 7.50% (F=30) were hold positive of family climate. Meanwhile from the above observed results 12.5 (F=50) were hold above average of family climate. The results designate that 35.00 (F=140) non-tribal adolescents were hold average level of family climate. In addition to this, it was found that 0.00 (F=0.00) non-tribal adolescents were hold below average of family climate. Meanwhile, 0.00 (F=0.00) non-tribal adolescents were holding negative family climate. In the meantime, 0.00 (F=0.00) non-tribal adolescents were realized with inferior level of family climate. Coming towards their counterparts, tribal adolescents 15.00% (F=60.00) were hold high extreme level of family climate. Besides, the results indicate that 7.50% (F=30) tribal adolescents were hold high level of family climate. Meanwhile from the above observed results 17.50% (F=70) tribal adolescents were hold above average of family climate. The results designate that 25.00% (F=100.00) tribal adolescents were hold average level of family climate. In addition to this, it was found that 35.00% (F=140.00) tribal adolescents were hold below moderate degrees of family climate. Meanwhile, 0.00 (F=0.00) tribal adolescents were gripping negative family climate. In the meantime, 0.00 (F=0.00) tribal teenagers were realized with inferior level of family climate.

Table 2: Representing the mean significant difference of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on the basis of their family climate. N= 400 each)

Family climate	Category	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t-value
CS	Non-tribal	400	137.8325	24.04162	1.20208	10.00**
	Tribal	400	114.5000	39.99580	1.99979	

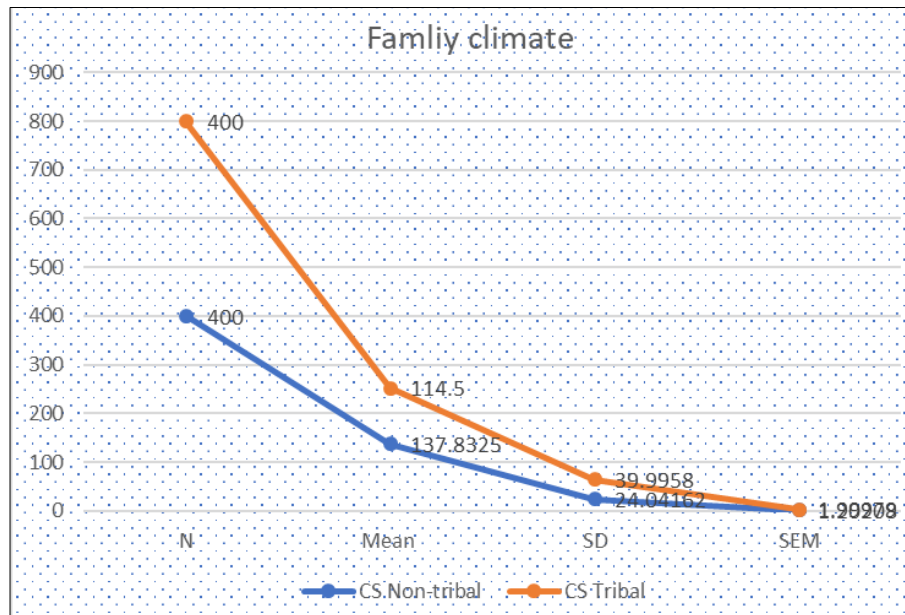


Fig 2: Showing the graphical representation of tribal and non-tribal adolescents on the basis of their family climate

Despite comparing the major differences between tribal and non-tribal groups based on the defendants' overall family climate score, the results of the composite analysis of the respondents show that tribal students' mean value (114.50) is higher than the mean value of non-tribal respondents (137.83). At a 0.5 degree of confidence, the "t" value is also higher than the table value. As a result, it is clear from the discussion above that non-tribal adolescent had a healthier familial environment than tribal adolescents. Compared to tribal adolescents, non-tribal adolescents displayed higher levels of trust, partiality, submissiveness, exceptional attention, acceptance, open communication, and good family relationships. Comparatively to non-tribal teenagers, tribal students were discovered to be plagued by hopelessness. In comparison to non-tribal teenagers, tribal kids have a greater perception of helplessness. As they don't develop a high level of self-efficacy in comparison to their peers, tribal adolescents have been seen to express uncertainty about their competence. Tribal students were observed stocking in periotic behaviour when compared to non-tribal teenagers. Due to their families' lack of support for their teenagers, tribal pupils are less likely to search and seek novelty to overcome hopelessness. Families of non-tribal adolescents were seen implementing confidence-boosting strategies as they worked to cultivate resilient behaviours in their kids so they could successfully handle life's obstacles. As a result, non-tribal respondents exhibit optimistic enrichment more frequently, which enables them to exaggerate their degree of helplessness. Teenagers who are non-tribal believe that their family members are optimistic about their future, their employment, and other life events. They are able to increase their level of haplessness with the aid of such a technique. It has been clarified that non-tribal families believe that parental involvement (PI), particularly during the adolescent stage, is extensively documented in the lives of their children. They then take into account the importance of the family

environment, particularly parental care, in influencing the child's balanced personality development. Non-tribal parents are aware that rejecting children in the context of care and attention may result in youngsters acting in an inappropriate manner. Non-tribal parents do not constantly attempt to shape their children's emotional make-up through care, support, acceptance, freedom, love, affection, integrity, bonding, trust, indulgence, acceptance, and so on in order to develop a sound as well as a kind of behavioural approach in children (Baht, A. G. 2005) [5]. Additionally, non-tribal parents believe that a healthy family environment takes into account how parents help their children achieve all-around development. Non-tribal parents view the relationship that parents create with their children as important. Non-tribal parents believe that the behaviour of non-tribal teenagers has revealed more partiality than the behaviour of tribal adolescents. In the households of non-tribal teenagers, the parents' desires have been seen as healthy. Accordingly, it has been observed that non-tribal children enjoy observing the behaviour of their parents and other environmental influencers. Additionally, they enjoy the possibilities they are given to work alongside their parents. On the other side, non-tribal parents frequently reprimand their kids, and as a result, those kids exhibit the least amount of attachment while they are around their parents. Children who weren't typically tribal tended to avoid interacting with their parents. Adolescents from indigenous communities have a higher rate of deamination and endowment. Additionally, the behaviour of the tribal teenagers has been found to exhibit a sense of partiality. When compared to adolescents from non-tribal homes, adolescents from tribal families are more likely to have a scolding-focused attitude. In the home setting of non-tribal adolescents, the needs and wants of the adolescents have received more attention. However, tribal teenagers have been reported to have higher levels of guilt and mistrust. In addition, it has been observed that non-tribal adolescents have stronger parental aspirations than

tribal adolescents. Non-tribal teenagers receive a wide range of parental support from their parents. They want to support their kids' goals, so they do this. Apart from non-tribal teenagers, parents have shown a strong interest in their kids' academic and personal lives. Additionally, it has been observed that among non-tribal adolescents as opposed to tribal adolescents, therefore, it is clear from the explanation above that a hospitable home environment benefits non-tribal adolescents. It has been discovered that non-tribal teenagers are often trapped in dysfunctional home environments, and as a result, these environments are least likely to promote balance and a democratic character. The status of the hypothesis is given as follows, taking the above-analysed objective into account:

Hypothesis: "There exists no significant difference between tribal and non-tribal adolescents on their level of family climate".

Rejected

"Iyer, R., James, A. M. (2008) [8], Munatzir, J. B., Sharma, A. K., Yawswant, B. B. (2018) [8], Sagam, G. L., Manoj, G. N., Tieari S. A., Prasant J. G. (2012) [8] James, A. M. (2008) [9]"

Iyer, R., James, A. M. (2008) [8] found the there is significant difference between tribal and non-tribal family with regard to their family climate. Besides, it has been seen that female students receive more dominated family climate as compared to 0 male students. Munatzir, J. B., Sharma, A. K., Yawswant, B. B. (2018) [8] Justified that the family environment of tribal children si unhealthy as compared to non-tribal children. Sagam, G. L. Manoj, G. N., Tieari S. A., Prasant J. G. (2012) [8] Disruptive family environment has been seen among tribal family as compared to urban families. James, A. M. (2008) [9] generalised that tribal family are less democratic in and are putting the unnecessary restriction among children. Accordingly, their children feel sense of mistrust and insecurity.

Conclusion

It has been seen that more favorable has been inn tribal families as compared non-tribal families. Hene, it can be stated that the impact of tribe is significant on the family climate.

Acknowledgement

The researcher is highly thanks full to all the stakeholders of this researcher study.

Competing Interest

The research declared that no potential if interest with respect to authorship, research and publication of this article.

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