



A Study of Frustration among Higher Secondary School students in Relation to Certain Variables

BHAVANABEN K. PATEL

Research Scholar,
Dept. of Education, Ganpat University, Kherva.

DR. SONALBEN P. PATEL

Research Guide & Asst. Prof., Dept. of Hindi,
Gujarat Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad.

1. Introduction

Human society is a wider and developmental system. Its educational system is a sub-system, which works in context to the society. Schools and classrooms cannot remain free from effect of psychological, social and cultural factors of social life. Society of India as well as Gujarat goes ahead waging the world living between stress and frustrations, expectations and hopes, defects and deficiencies, success and failures. The current stage is becoming more challenging in the long history of India. Students, studying in classrooms and teachers teaching in classrooms work facing these social challenges, so they cannot be detached from such challenges.

Now a day, both, teachers and students have lost the spirit of joy, which is attained by educational process. We have forgotten that education is the thing, which can give joy. Teachers are not able to motivate students and teaching has become a profession. Except some students studying in prestigious and specific institutions, other students take education as the boring, uninteresting and bitter experience. To find a right path in this challenging time, so many researches were held on ambitions and needs of students and classroom behavior of teachers. However, no research is found on the subject of frustration of students.

The investigator has been believes that frustrated situation is more found among students studying in Higher secondary schools. Therefore, the present study is conducted to get necessary information in context to frustration found among Higher secondary school students. It is also considered that the study will be useful to future researchers.

2. Statement of problem

The title of the present study is worded as below.

A Study of Frustration among Higher Secondary School students in Relation to Certain Variables

3. Definition of key words

The definitions of terms of the research problem are made as below considering their utility.

3.1 Frustration

Social prohibitions, hurdles or shackles come on the path of social life of human beings. Man has certain desires and needs. Each desire and need leads the behavior towards certain goal or target. When student's ardent desire is not fulfilled, the feelings of frustration and dissatisfaction are born within him.

3.1.1 Theoretical definition

"When our need is not satisfied within the expected time limit, we experience the feeling of frustration."

3.1.2 Operational definition

In the present study, frustration means scores obtained by students on the Frustration Scale constructed including different components in the study.

4. Objectives of the study

objectives were determined in the present study, which are mentioned as below.

1. To study frustration of students of higher secondary schools in context to their standard.
2. To study frustration of students of higher secondary schools in context to parents' profession.

5. Variables under the study

Following variables were determined in the present study.

Table 1: Level wise classification of variables

No.	Type of variable	Variable	Level	Levels
1	Independent variable	Standard	2	Std. 11 / Std. 12
2	Independent variable	Father's profession	2	Job / Business
3	Dependent variable	Scores on the Frustration Scale		

6. Hypotheses of the study

Following hypotheses were formulated in the present study.

- Ho₁** :There will be no significant difference between mean scores of students of std. 11 and std. 12 on Frustration Scale.
- Ho₂** :There will be no significant difference between mean scores of students of parents doing job and doing business on Frustration Scale.

7. Importance of the study

When home, society or schools are not able to focus on solution of such problems, one has to know and understand students. If researches based on students' related problems are carried out, a healthy society can be constructed in future.

Following points indicate the importance of the present study.

1. The Frustration Scale constructed in the present study to measure frustration of students of Higher secondary schools will be useful to future researchers, who want to study in this field.
2. The present Frustration Scale will be useful to teachers to know frustration of students and to think over steps to be taken to remove it.
3. The present study will be useful to know the issues, in which students have to feel frustration and remove them.
4. The references used in the present study will be helpful to future researchers to understand concept of frustration.
5. Teachers will know frustration of students by using the Frustration Scale and take proper steps to reduce it.

8. Delimitations of the study

The present study was made limited as below.

1. A self-constructed Frustration Scale was used to measure frustration of students. The limitations of tool construction like time and energy had become obviously limitations of the present study.
2. The present study was limited for Gujarati medium Higher secondary schools of Mehsana District in the North Gujarat area.
3. The present study was limited for students of std. 11 and std. 12 studying in academic year 2018-19.

9. Population

In the present study all the students studying in Gujarati medium Higher secondary schools of Mehsana District in the year of 2018-19 from North Gujarat area is the population.

10. Sample

In the present research the researcher has selected 125 students by stratified random sampling technique.

11. Research Methodology

In present research researcher has used survey method to collect the data.

12. Tools of the study

In present research researcher has used self made frustration scale.

13. Data Collection

In present research the researcher has taken prior permission from principal and then went to school. With the help of the teachers the researcher has distributed frustration scale to the students. The necessary instruction were provided to the students. After completion of filling the researcher has collected the scale .

14. Analysis of the data

The researcher has analysis the data with the help of statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation and t value.

15. Testing & Result of Hypothesis

Table 2: Analysis of Frustration among students of standard 11th and 12th

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t value	remarks
11 th	71	45.22	7.25	2.54	Significant at 0.05
12 th	54	48.36	6.84		

From the table it is evident that the t value is 2.54, which is less than at 0.05 level (1.96) which indicates that the difference is not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the hypothesis that "There will be no significant difference between mean scores of students of std. 11 and std. 12 on Frustration Scale." will be rejected at 0.05 level. It means that there is significant difference in the frustration among the Students of 11th and 12th.

Table 3: Analysis of the Frustration among higher secondary school students of parents doing job and business

Group	Number	Mean	S.D.	t value	remarks
Job	89	41.25	5.25	0.57	Not significant
business	36	42.01	4.96		

From the table it is evident that $t = 0.57$ is less than at 0.05 level (1.96) and at 0.01 level (2.58) which indicates that the difference is not significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the hypothesis that "There will be no significant difference between mean scores of students of parents doing job and doing business on Frustration Scale will be not rejected at 0.05 level and 0.01 level. It means that there is no significant difference in the Frustration among higher Secondary Schools students of parents doing job and business.

16. Findings

The findings of present research is as follows

1. The students studying in standard 12th are more frustrated than students of 11th. Though it may happened due to tension of career because 12th is an important year. .
2. There is no significant difference between frustration of parents doing job and business. The frustration found equal to both students.

Reference

1. Agrawal, J. C., (1996). Educational Research an Introduction, New Delhi : Anya Book Depot
2. _____. (2004). Psychology of Learning and Development, I-E. D., New Delhi : Shipra Publication

3. Best, John W., (1996). Research Educational. New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
4. Bhatia, K. K., (2004). Psychological Foundation of Education, New Delhi : Kalyani Pulbisher
5. Brog, Walter R. and Others (1983). Education Research and Introduction, New York : Longman Green and Co.
6. Buch, M. B., (1983-88). Fourth Survey of Research in Education, New Delhi : NCERT Vol. 2
7. Buch, M.B., (1983-88). Fourth Survey of Research in Education, New Delhi NCERT Vol. 1
8. Chaube, S. P., (2007). Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education, Seventh Ed. Agra : Vinod Pustak Mandir
9. Jha, Avdhesh and Bhatt Dipti, (2010). Education Psychology, New Delhi : APH Publishing Corporation
10. Jha, Avdhesh, (2010). Educational Research, Rajkot : Ravi Prakashan and Co.
11. Jhon W. Best, James V. Kahn, (2007). Research in Education, Nineth Ed., New Delhi : Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
12. Khan, S. R., (2007). Personality Development. First Ed.. New Delhi : Readers Delight
13. Koul, Lokesh, Methodology of Education Research, Third Revised and Enlarged Edition. New Delhi : Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Lid.
14. Mangal, S. K., (2007). Advanced Educational Psychology. Second Ed., New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
15. Mathur, S.S. (2007). Education Psychology, Sixteenth Ed., Agra : Vinod Pustak Mandir