

# A Study of Frustration among Senior Secondary Students with respect to Their Gender, Type of School and Stream

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**Abstract:** The present study has been planned to ascertain the frustration level of senior secondary students with respect to their gender, type of school and stream of study. For this purpose, a sample of 200 (100 male and 100 female) senior secondary students, was randomly selected from schools of Aligarh district, U.P. Descriptive type of research design was employed for the present study. In order to obtain the requisite information needed for the study Frustration test was employed by the investigator. So as to find out the Frustration level “t” test, and ANOVA statistical techniques was used by the investigator. As a result, a significant difference was found in frustration level among senior secondary students with respect to their gender, type of school and stream. It was found by the investigator that the frustration of male students is higher than female senior secondary students. On the other hand, government school students show less frustration level than private senior secondary students. It was also found that the Commerce students show the highest frustration level followed by arts and science stream students in that order.

**Keywords:** Frustration, Senior Secondary Students, Gender, Type of School, Stream of study.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The idea of ‘Frustration’ first labeled by Freud by the year 1943. According to him, “frustration occurs whenever pleasure seeking or pain-avoiding behaviour is blocked.” He also attempts to make a causal relationship between frustration and aggression. In the word of Morgan (1961) “When the striving behaviour of a motivated organism is blocked by obstacles, we say the organism is frustrated.” Frustration is a psychological state which results from the blocking of a goal-directed activity (Kisker, 1964); thwarting of a need or desire (Coleman, 1974) as a hypothetical construct produced either by some type of inhibitory condition or by an excitatory tendency leading to accumulation of strength (Brown and Farber, 1951). Frustrated behavior lacks goal-orientation, feeling of intensive need deprivation and have a different set of behavior mechanism which appears more or less senseless due to compulsive nature (Chauhan and Tiwari, 1973).

S. S. Chauhan defines frustration as “the unpleasant feelings that result when motive satisfaction is blocked or delayed.” In the word of Sears (1942) Frustration as “the condition which exists when goal response suffers interference”. Maslow and Murphy (1954) viewed frustration as, “the blocking of motivated action.” on the Amsel (1958) defined “frustration as a conceptualization of a hypothetical implicit reaction elicited by non-reward after a number of prior rewards”. Gilmar (1966), defined, frustration as, “the state of an organism resulting when the satisfaction of motivated behaviour is made difficult or impossible when goal is blocked.” In the word of Rosenzweig “frustration occurs whenever the organism meets a more or less insurmountable obstacle or obstruction in its route to the satisfaction of any vital need.” He also notes out the dissimilarity among ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ frustration, the earlier concerns, “the sheer existence of an active need”

Thus, on the discussion clarify one thing that when a motivated behavior is blocked by an overwhelming obstacle, before achieving its goal, and underlying tension unresolved, its results in frustration. However, frustration is not necessarily bad since it can be a useful indicator of the problems in a person's life and, as a result, it can act as a motivator to change. But, when it results in anger, irritability, stress, resentment, depression, or a spiral downward where we have a feeling of resignation or giving up, frustration can be destructive.

### Rationale of the Study

Frustration is a natural phenomenon of human life. It occurs when a human being continuously involved in socio-political and economic life, frustration also happen due to social restriction, hindrance, and bindings. Frustration, whether high or low, comes into every individual's life. It is obvious that low frustration can be easily endured than a high one. However, individual differences in frustration are found in all human being. Some people get disappointed due to small problems but others face them with patience and cleverness. Generally, the problem of frustration is found more among the students of higher secondary school level. Nowadays, the world is becoming more competitive and Parent's desire from their children is to climb the ladder of performance in the field of education or vocation is of utmost priority. This type of aspirations for a high level of achievement put a lot of pressure on students, teachers, school in particular and the educational

system itself in general. However, Frustration is not good for a human being. It has many negative impacts on human health, social life, professional, vocational and educational life of the students. On account of all these reasons, the investigator wishes to conduct this study to acquire information concerning frustration among senior secondary school students in relation to their vocational preferences, academic achievement, and the stream of study.

#### Objectives of the study

1. To compare the Frustration among male and female senior secondary students.
2. To compare the Frustration among senior secondary students studying in government and private schools.
3. To compare the Frustration among senior secondary students with respect to their academic streams i.e. Arts, Commerce, and Science.

#### Hypothesis of the Study

$H_{01}$ . There is no significant difference in Frustration among male and female senior secondary students.

$H_{02}$ . There is no significant difference in Frustration among Government and Private senior secondary students.

$H_{03}$ . There is no significant difference in Frustration among senior secondary students with respect to their academic streams i.e. Arts, Commerce, and Science.

## II. METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

#### Design

In this study descriptive research design has been used by the researcher.

#### Population and Sample

In this study the researcher collected data from various Senior Secondary school students at Aligarh district.

#### Research Tools Used

In order to obtain the requisite information needed for the study, the investigator used Frustration Test (Niarashya Maapa). This test was developed and standardized by Dr. N.S. Chauhan and Dr. Govind Tiwari. This test contains 40 items.

#### Statistical Techniques Used

Mean, Standard Deviation (SD), 't' test and ANOVA has been used by the investigator to analyses the data.

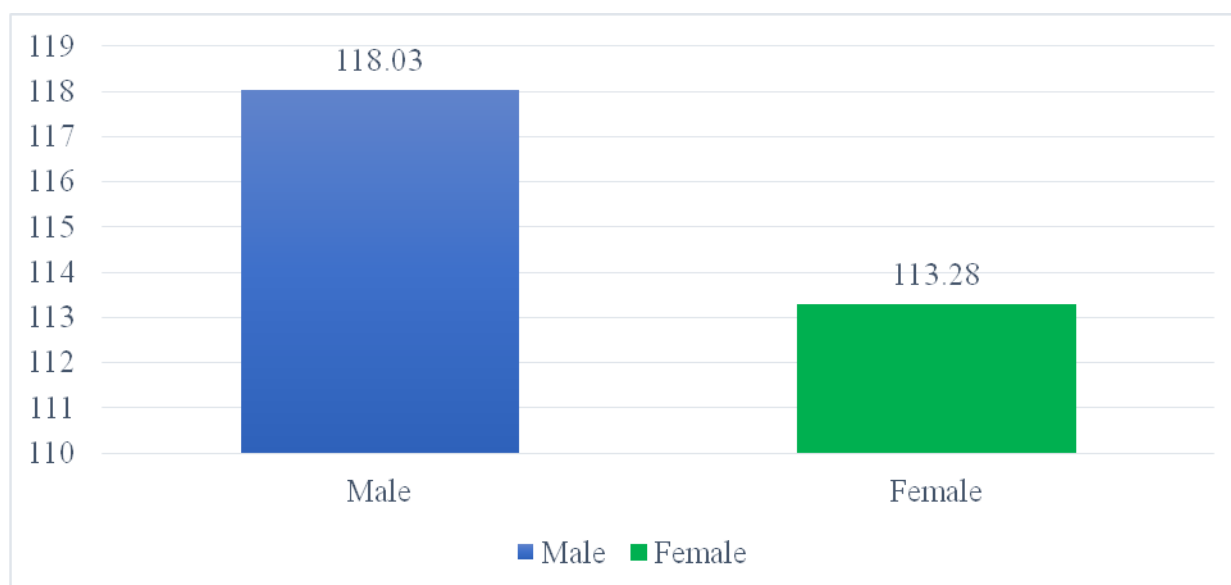
## III. ANALYSIS

**Table No- 1: Showing the comparison of means between male and female senior secondary students on the variable of frustration (N= 200)**

Mode of frustration	Male students		Female students		df	t-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Frustration	118.03	22.11	113.28	23.49	198	3.214**

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level of confidence (2- Tailed).

To make a comparison between male and female senior secondary students on the measure of frustration, investigator calculated the mean, SD and t-score of both the groups for the sample of 200 (100 male & 100 female). The mean of senior secondary male students was 118.03 with its corresponding SD 22.11, while the mean of senior secondary female students was 113.28 with SD 23.49 as shown in table 1, when t-value was measured by these two means, it was found to be 3.214 which was significance at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, it can be concluded that there was a significant difference between senior secondary male and female students in respect to frustration. The mean scores as shown in figure (Figure- 1) also indicates that the frustration level of senior secondary male students is higher than female senior secondary students. Hence, the first null hypothesis "There is no significant difference in Frustration among male and female senior secondary students" is rejected.



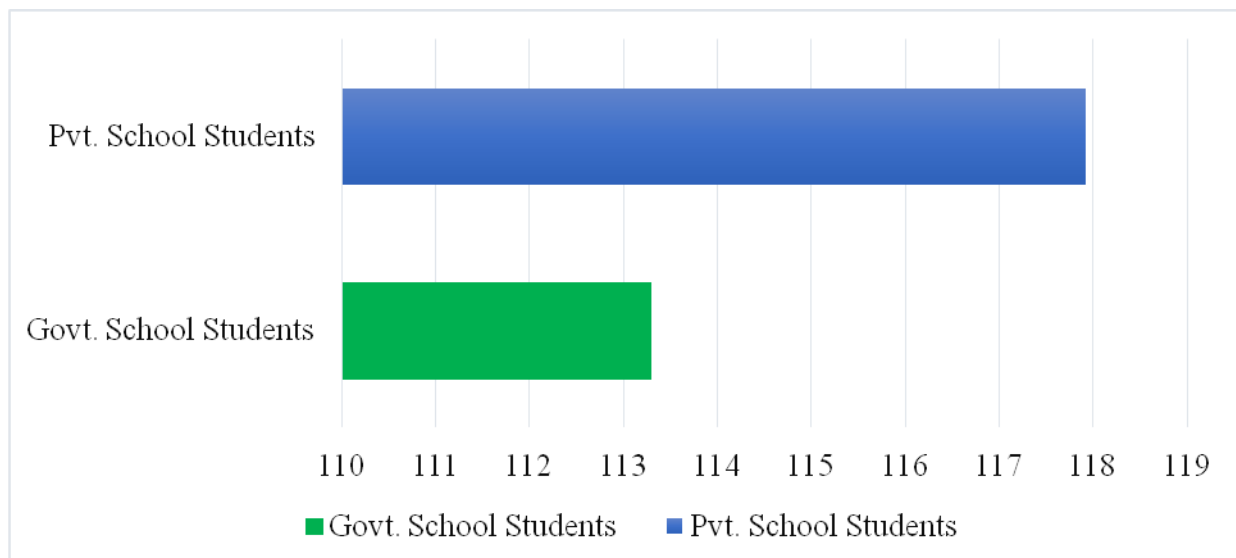
**Figure 1: Showing Frustration Level of Male and Female Senior Secondary Students**

**Table- 2: Showing the comparison of means of Government and Private senior secondary students on the variable of frustration (N= 200)**

Variable	Government Students		Private Students		df	t-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Frustration	113.29	24.25	117.92	21.28	198	-3.130**

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level of confidence (2- Tailed).

To make a comparison between Government and Private senior secondary students on the measure of frustration, investigator calculated the mean, SD and t-score of both the groups for the sample of 200 (100 Government & 100 Private students). The mean of senior secondary Government students was 113.29 with its corresponding SD 24.25, while the mean of senior secondary Private students was 117.92 with SD 21.28 as shown in table 2, when t-value was measured of the two means, it was found to be -3.130 which was negatively significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, it can be concluded that there was a negative significant difference between senior secondary Government and Private students in respect to frustration. The mean scores as shown in figure (Figure- 2) also indicates that frustration level of senior secondary Government students is less than Private senior secondary students. That means Government senior secondary students are less frustrated than Private senior secondary students. Thus, the second null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in Frustration among Government and Private senior secondary students” is rejected.



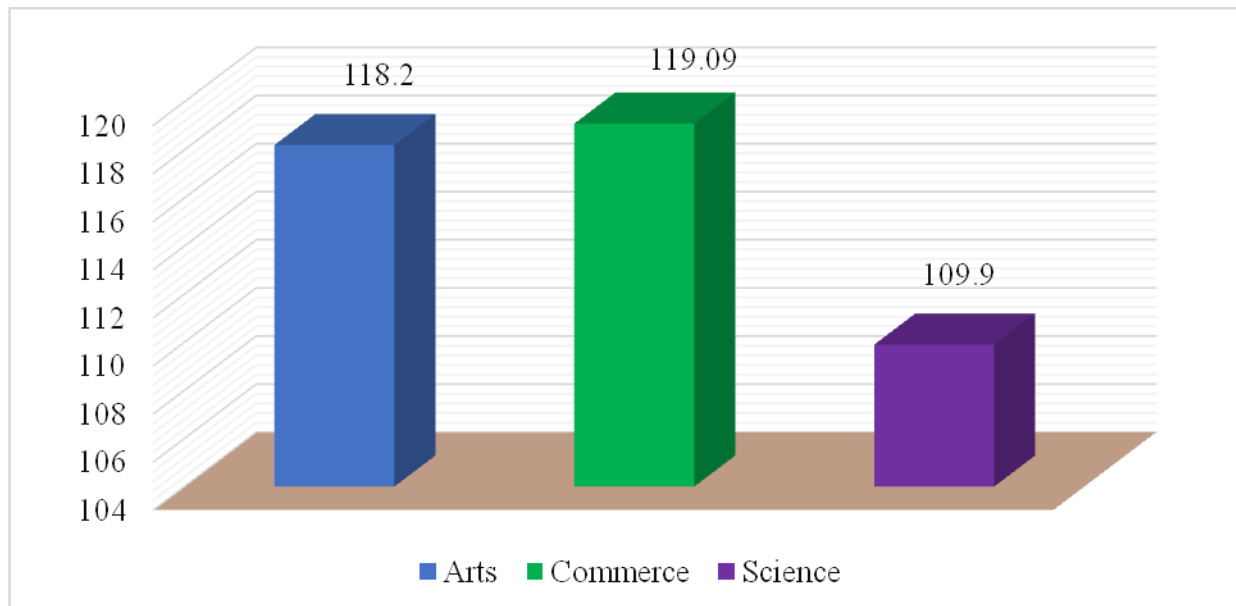
**Figure 2: Showing frustration level of Government and Private senior secondary student**

**Table-3: showing the comparison of means among arts, science and commerce students on the variable of frustration (N=200)**

Variable	Arts Students		Commerce Students		Science Students		F-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
<b>Frustration</b>	118.20	20.20	119.09	19.23	109.90	27.08	16.315**

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level of confidence (2- Tailed).

Table 3 shows the comparison among arts, Commerce and Science stream senior secondary students on the measure of frustration, investigator calculated the mean, SD and F-scores among all the groups for the sample of 200 (68 Arts students, 62 Commerce Students & 70 Science Students). The mean of senior secondary Arts students was 118.20 with its SD 20.20, mean of senior secondary Commerce students was 119.09 with SD 19.23 and mean of senior secondary science students was 109.90 with SD 27.08 as shown in table 4.32, when F-value was measured of the three means, it was found to be 16.315 which was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, it can be concluded that there was a significance difference among senior secondary Arts, Commerce and Science students in respect of frustration. The mean scores as shown in figure (Figure- 3) where Commerce students have high level of Frustration than Arts and science students. Thus, the third null hypothesis “There is no significant difference in Frustration among senior secondary students with respect to their academic streams i.e. Arts, Commerce, and Science” is rejected.



**Figure 3: Showing the Frustration level of Senior Secondary students in respect to their stream of study**

#### IV. FINDINGS

1. In general, a significant difference was found in frustration among male and female senior secondary student. It was revealed that the frustration level of the male is higher than the female senior secondary students
2. A significant difference also found in frustration among government and private senior secondary students. The finding reveals that the Private school students' frustration level is higher than the Government senior secondary school students. Researcher also found that the expectations of the private school student's parents are very high because they paid heavily to bear the educational expenditure of their children which leads frustration among the students when they did not achieve desired goal and unable to fulfil the dreams of their parents.
3. On the frustration variable, when three streams (Arts, Commerce, and Science) compared an interesting result was revealed. Commerce students show the highest frustration level followed by arts and science stream students in that order.

#### V. CONCLUSION

From the above results, it is clear that there is a significant difference found on frustration level of senior secondary students in respect to their gender, type of school and stream of study. Thus, it is very important for the teachers, parents, psychologists, sociologists, philosophers, planners, educationists and guidance workers should provide due effectiveness to frustrated students so that they can overcome from frustrated situation and improve their mental health.

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