



CHETANA
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION (CIJE)

Peer Reviewed/Refereed Journal

(ISSN: 2455-8729 (E) / 2231-3613 (P))

Impact Factor
SJIF 2023 - 7.286



Prof. A.P. Sharma
Founder Editor, CIJE
(25.12.1932 - 09.01.2019)

A study of frustration of secondary school students

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First draft received: 15.03.2024, Reviewed: 25.03.2024, Final proof received: 27.03.2024, Accepted: 31.03.2024

Abstract

Education is essential for overall development of individual and society and hence education is main instrument for preservation and development of social and cultural heritage. Thus, the contribution of education has been and will continue to be invaluable in preparing future generations to solve future challenges and problems. After independence the country has made significant progress in the field of education.

The present study aims at findings out the study of frustration of secondary school students of Ahmedabad city. Self-developed tool was used on a cluster sample of 300 secondary school students in Ahmedabad city. This study clearly indicates about the frustration among the secondary school student frustration of Boys and Girls are common. Urban and rural student frustration rate is higher among rural students than urban student.

Key words: Frustration etc.

Introduction

The National Education Policy 1986 recommends that "Human beings are a positive asset and a valuable natural and renewable resource. So it needs to be tenderly lovingly cared for, nurtured and developed. In today's era of modern, scientific education, today's student is unable to keep pace with acquiring knowledge and experiences many difficulties in studies at the secondary level due to weakness in studies during education. As a result drop out due to discouragement either feel depressed by failing and drop out of school not being able to adapt to new students. Also, at the secondary level, when all the subjects are compulsory to be studied and due to individual differences, the students get frustrated and drop out of school when they do not have the same interest in all the subjects. Hence, it is the task of the teacher to study the problems of the students and find out the reasons for their frustration. Due to which the future citizens of the society can be trained properly, for this purpose the researcher has chosen the problem here so that the teachers can get proper guidance for the future training of the students. Consequently, the study of student depression becomes imperative.

Statement of the problem

The subject of the problem related to the presented research is "*A study of frustration of secondary school students*"

Objectives of the Study

Main objectives of the present study are as follows -

- (1) To study the frustration of students while studying in secondary schools of Ahmedabad district,
- (2) To study the effect of area on students' depression while studying in secondary schools of Ahmedabad district.
- (3) To study the frustration of students while studying in secondary schools of Ahmedabad district with reference to caste.

Hypothesis of the study

The hypotheses of the presented research are as follows -

Ho1: There is no significant difference between mean score of depression of boys and girls studying in class-10 of Ahmedabad district.

Ho2: There is no significant difference between the mean score of depression among rural and urban students studying in class-10 of Ahmedabad district.

Limitation of the study

The limitations of the presented research are as follows-

- 1 This study is restricted to secondary school students.
- 2 This study is delimited to the Gujarati medium school.

Research Methodology

In the present research, as the depression of students studying in class-10 in schools of Ahmedabad district is to be studied, the descriptive method of survey method has been used for the present research.

Method

In the present study, survey method was used because it is proper and feasible too.

Variables of the study

Independent variables: Gender – Boys & Girls

Area: Urban & Rural

Dependent Variables: Frustration

Control Variables: Gujarati Medium School, Ahmedabad

Sample

In the present study, three urban and three rural secondary schools were randomly selected from secondary schools of Ahmedabad district. In which one school was randomly selected by cluster technique and given to fill the questionnaire. Thus, a total sample of 300 was selected from 6 schools. In which 150 boys and 150 girls have been taken as sample for the present study.

Tool

In the present study the researcher has used structured questionnaire as a research tool.

Data Analysis and interpretation:

Table 1

Analysis of frustration in context to Gender

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t. value	SED	Level of significance
Boys	150	45.61	3.86	1.64	0.44	0.05
Girls	150	46.32	3.36			

Observing the table 4.1, it is seen that the 't' value obtained based on the depression scores of boys and girls is 1.64. at the 0.05 level. The threshold value of "1" at 0.05 level is less than 1.96. Hence Ho, There will be no significant difference between mean score of depression of boys and girls studying in class 10 of Ahmedabad district is not rejected and it is concluded that boys and girls have common frustration.

Table 2

Analysis of frustration in context to Area

Area	N	Mean	S.D	SE D	t value	Level of Significance
Urban	150	44.36	3.64	0.39	8.55	0.05
Rural	150	47.71	3.10			

On perusal of Table 4.2, it is seen that the 't' value obtained based on the depression scores of rural and urban students is 8.55 at the 0.05 level (the test value of 't' at 0.05 level is greater than 2.56. Hence the null hypothesis "There will be no significant difference between the mean score of depression among rural and urban students studying in class-10 of Ahmedabad district" is rejected. and it is concluded that frustration rate is higher among rural students than urban student

Findings

Disappointment always hampers personal progress. It has a huge impact on a person's ability and work efficiency due to which he cannot achieve worthy results. At present, students feel psychologically disappointed due to many difficulties in life and the stress of results. The level of disappointment among male and female students seems to be a clear result of the influence of rural and urban areas. Following are the main results of the presented research. The researcher has presented the above findings after interpreting data, getting through the information according to the collected data, which were as under:

- 1. There is no difference in the frustration rate of boys and girls when studying in class-10 of Ahmedabad district.
- 2. In class 10th of Ahmedabad district, the level of frustration is higher among rural students than urban students.

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