

## INTERGENERATIONAL CONFLICT BETWEEN YOUNG AGE AND OLD AGE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to study the amount of Intergenerational conflict between young age and old age: A comparative study. It was carried young age peoples & old age people of DevSanskritiVishwavidyalaya were introduced to the purpose of study and interested 30 young age peoples & 30 old age peoples were given the questionnaire of intergenerational conflict to fill up. This way the data was collected. After completing the whole study, the result reveals that no – significant effect of intergenerational conflict among old age people & young age people. The root cause of all the conflicts in this world is that we give less but for a lot. We must learn to give a lot & ask far nothing or very little in return. The principle give less take more is the root cause of conflict, sin, bitterness & creation of hell. The principal give more & ask for less leads to love, co-operation, virtuousness & creation of heaven. In this research both group follows above principles so there is no differences of intergenerational conflict among old age people & young age people in any area. So the null hypothesis has been accepted.

**Keywords-** Intergenerational conflict, young age and old age.

### INTRODUCTION

#### YOUNG AGE

Youth the part of the cycle known as adolescence didn't become recognized as a 'life phase' until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During that century a noticeable gap developed between the onset of puberty & being of life as a working adult; the year that filled that gap came to be called adolescence.

The number of years filling that gap increase even more during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. So much so, in fact, that **KENISTON (1970)** proposed the recognition of yet another 'life phase' youth is essentially a period of 'student-hood' it exists only for those who moves on to post secondary education before setting into full time work. Whatever the length old period, the time it affords can be valuable. It can serve as a kind of lull, a commitment to a single course of adult life. Because the peer group is no longer such a dominate influence. The individual has a new freedom to develop individually-sense of direction before tackling the challenges of true adulthood.

#### ADUUSTMENT PROBLEMS IN ADULTHOOD

While full – fledged mid-life crises may not be common, early & middle adulthood are still periods of significant risk is apparent when one considers that amount 40% of all U.S marriages, now end in divorce. This doesn't mean that Americans are giving up on marriages: 75% of divorced people remain within year. However, the high divorce rate does mean that a proportion of U.S. families undergo the multiple strains of a family break-up. A major study of 144 divorced & maimed couples & their children recently reached an important conclusion. Divorce is not victimless (**Hetherington et. Al. 1979**). What this mean is that among the divorced families, at least one member showed significant distress & behavior disruption. While divorce may often be better than persistence in a destructive relationship, divorce & its aftermath seem almost certain to leave scars.

Area measure in the present questionnaire-

### **Education**

Education in its broadest, general sense is the means through which the aims and habits of a group of people lives on from one generation to the next. Generally, it occurs through any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels or acts. In its narrow, technical sense, education is the formal process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills, customs and values from one generation to another, e.g. – instruction in schools.

### **Political**

Politics (from Greek *politicos* “of, for, or relating to citizens”) as a term is generally applied to the art or science of running governmental or state affairs, including behavior within civil governments, but also applies to institutions, fields, and special interest groups such as the corporate, academic and religious segments of society. It consists of “social relations involving authority or power” and to the methods and tactics use to formulate and apply policy.

Modern political discourse focuses on democracy and the relationship between people and politics. It is thought of as the way we “choose government officials and make decisions about public policy”.

### **Sex- Education**

Sex – Education should aim at developing proper attitudes and proper level of understanding on the sex activity among boys & girls in the juvenile age so that misconceptions and wrong notions may the healthy understanding of sex as force in human life. Healthy and objective information on sex will not only help in ensuring better adjustments that are often marred by sexual frustration but will help also in securing satisfactory relationship among people when they get married. Therefore, we have to provide certain basic information on sex behavior in human beings, the knowledge of which will enable boys & girls to understand the behavior in proper scientific perspective.

### **Position of men & women**

In our practical society males enjoys a socially dominant position. The male social role is design t reward masculine men & while the female’s social offers its relative advantages only to feminine women. In other words masculinity & felinity are gender qualities which are developed in response to social discrimination.

### **Job –Dissatisfaction**

The most common cause of Job – Dissatisfaction is boredom, lack of autonomy, lack of congeniality with coworkers, restrictions on free time, a job that makes the worker feel like a cog in a big machine, slow advancement up the vocational ladder and an antiwork attitude carried over from childhood and adolescence.

### **Selection of life – partner**

In ancient time no body have a right to chose their life partner. They all were depended on their partners but in this era everybody have a right to choose their life partner according to their choices. For parents only 3 things are important when they choose a life partner for their children that are health, education & behavior.

### **Family relation**

Family relationship relatedness or connection by blood or marriage or adoption. Basically husband & wife is the root of family. In ancient time father dominating family was available & but now a days father & mother both are equal.

### **Sex rivalry**

Rivalry means a situation in which two peoples or groups of are competing for the same groups. Sex rivalry is the rivalry which is caused between two or more than two people of opposite sex in any field of competition.

### **Family Planning**

It is the planning of when to have children & the use of birth controls & other techniques to implements such plans. It is sometimes use as a synonyms for the use of birth control. However it often includes a wide a variety of method & practices that are not birth control. Its most usually applied to a female-male couple who wish to limit the no. of children.

### **Religion**

Religion is a collection of cultural system, belief systems, and worldviews that establishes symbols that relate humanity to spirituality and, sometimes, to moral values. Many religions have narratives, symbols, traditions and sacred histories that are intended t give meaning to life or to explain the origin of life or the

universe. They tend to derive morality, ethics, religious laws or a preferred lifestyle from ideas about the cosmos and human nature.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Choudharyshikha journal of dsvv conflict resolution time as related to self confidence 04 – 04 -2006. The study is undertaken to investigate conflict resolution time as self confidence. A sample of 60 students was taken for the present study. The result reveal that highly confident student resolve approach - 2 conflict quickly while avoidance -2 conflict was resolved easily by low confident students.

Dickman youth centre of Ankara municipality in turkey Generation conflict. Youth's attitude towards old age. This study uses a quota sampling of 47 females & 53 males to investigate generation conflict age (15-24) years also found that there exist the generational conflict partial resulting from the risk perception of youth.

Gelling &Oth. He had studied 314 old aged peoples. They had seen that person who have positive attitude for his health & future, have less despair stress in comparison of the person who understand age & old of themselves & more worried about their future.

Sumanshurutu college adjustments of first generation & second generation .25 first 25 second generation resident college students hailing from rural background took college adjustments scale. Result reveals that the second generation resident were found move adjustments to college situation than the first generation resident students.

Suitor. Jill. University of new hemp shire. Explaining intergenerational conflict when adult children & elderly parents live together. This study uses a stratified random sampling of 372 elderly parents to investigate intergenerational conflict when parents share their home with an adult child. Result reveal that conflict was not related to the parents health or dependency upon the adult child.

V.Manglam. The aim of present study to compare the education system related to approval motive, for this study researcher take two system. One system providing value based education & second system providing non value based education. The result shows that value based education is helpful for increasing the rate of approval motive.

Zadegadinesh. To study the effect of conflict in family relation among old age & young age peoples. This study uses a quota sampling of 30 young people & 30 old peoples to investigates conflict. The result found that young age people have more conflict in family relations in comparison to old age peoples.

### **STATEMENT OF PROBLEM**

A problem statement may be defined as an interrogative testable statement, which expresses the relationship between two or more than two variables.

“A problem is an interrogative sentence or statement that asks, what relation exists between two or more variable?”

**Problem** “A comparative study of the inter generation conflict among young age and old age people”

**VARIABLES:** Yung Age and old age people.

Inter Generational conflict.

### **HYPOTHESIS**

“There is no significant difference of inter generation conflict among young age and old age people ”

“There is no significant difference of Educational Level among Young Age and Old Age People ”

“There is no significant difference of political Level among Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of sex-Educational Level among Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of Position of Men and Women among Young Age and Old People”

There is no significant difference of job –Selection andDissatisfactionLevelamong Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of Selection of Life – Partner among Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of Familial Relations among Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of sex Rivalry among Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of Family Planning among Young Age and Old People ”

There is no significant difference of Religion among Young Age and Old People”

### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research design of the present study is **Comparative Study** Research Design. Comparative Research Design in which two or more than two groups are compared. In these Intergenerational Conflict is compared between two groups, one of Young Age and the other of Old Age.

### **SAMPLE**

A sample is any number of people selected to represent the population according to some rules or plan. Thus a sample is a smaller representation of population. "The selected and chosen part, which is used to determine that feature of entire population, is known as sample." In Quota sampling the investigator recognizes the different strata of population and from each stratum he selects the number of individuals arbitrarily.

"One form of non-probability sampling in quota sampling in which knowledge of strata of the population-sex, race, and religion and so on is used to select samples that are the representatives suitable for certain research problem."

### TOOLS

**Questionnaire used:** -Intergenerational Conflict

**Constructed by:** -Km. Roman Pal

**Scoring:** -These questionnaire analyses 10 factors which affect Intergenerational Conflict. In these there are 30 item. Each item has alternatives of answer. Each item is to be scored according to the scores given in the manual.

**Reliability:** - The split half reliability coefficient was found to be 0.84 and 0.79 for younger and older people respectively.

**Validity:** - The validity coefficient was 0.78.

### PROCEDURE APPLIED FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA

In the present study, young age peoples & old age people of DevSanskritiVishwavidyalayawere introduced to the purpose of study and interested 30 young age peoples & 30 old age peoples were given the questionnaire of intergenerational conflict to fill up. This way the data was collected.

### RESULT TABLE

#### Inter Generational Conflict

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Inter Generational Conflict among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	63.4	4.68	0	Not Significant
Old Age	30	63.4	4.49		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t-Value being 0... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 63.4 and 63.4 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 4.68and 4.49.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Education

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Educational Level among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	17.5	1.59	0.49	Not Significant
Old Age	30	17.7	1.91		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Valuebeing .44... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 17.5 and 17.7 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 1.59 and 1.91.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Political

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Political Level among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	3.93	0.96	1	Not Significant
Old Age	30	0.96	1.1		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being .26... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 3.93 and 4.0 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are .96 and 1.1. Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Sex – Education

**Hypothesis :-** “There is no significant difference of Sex - Education Level among Young Age and old Age People”

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	5.1	0.9	1.96	Not Significant
Old Age	30	4.63	1.01		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 1.96... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 5.1 and 4.63 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are .9 and 1.01.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Position of Men and Women

**Hypothesis :-** “There is no significant difference of Men and Women Level among Young Age and old Age People”

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	4.8	1.16	1.23	Not Significant
Old Age	30	5.2	1.38		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 1.23... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 4.8 and 5.2 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 1.16 and 1.38.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Job Selection and Dissatisfaction

**Hypothesis :-** “There is no significant difference of Job – Selection and Dissatisfaction Level among Young Age and old Age People”

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	9.2	1.45	0.28	Not Significant
Old Age	30	9.3	1.39		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being .28... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 9.2 and 9.23 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 1.45 and 1.39.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### Selection of Life - Partner

**Hypothesis :-** “There is no significant difference of Selection of Life - Partner Level among Young Age and old Age People”

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	7.16	1.69	1.1	Not Significant
Old Age	30	7.6	1.47		

#### Degree of freedom-58

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 1.1... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of

intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 7.1 and 7.6 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 1.69 and 1.47.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### **Familial Relations**

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Familial Relations Level among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	5.3	1.19	0.94	Not Significant
Old Age	30	5	1.28		

#### **Degree of freedom-58**

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 0.94... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 5.3 and 5 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 1.19 and 1.28.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### **Sex Rivalry**

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Sex Rivalry Level among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	5.4	0.81	0.48	Not Significant
Old Age	30	5.3	0.75		

#### **Degree of freedom-58**

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 0.48... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 5.4 and 5.3 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are .81 and .75.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### **Family Planning**

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Family Planning Level among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	2.86	0.43	0	Not Significant
Old Age	30	2.86	0.45		

#### **Degree of freedom-58**

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 0... The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 2.86 and 2.86 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are .43 and .45.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### **Religion**

**Hypothesis :-** "There is no significant difference of Religion Level among Young Age and old Age People"

Categories	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Level of Significance
Young Age	30	2.26	0.73	0.14	Not Significant
Old Age	30	2.23	0.92		

#### **Degree of freedom-58**

From the result, it is evident that there is no significant difference of intergeneration conflict among young age people and old age peoples. t- Value being 0.14.. The mean scores indicate the significant difference of intergenerational conflict among young age peoples and old age peoples being 2.26 and 2.23 respectively. The SD's of young peoples and old age peoples are 0.73 and 0.92.

Hence, the null hypothesis has been accepted.

#### **CONCLUSION**

After completing the whole study, the result reveals that no – significant effect of intergenerational conflict among old age people & young age people. The root cause of all the conflicts in this world is that we give less but for a lot. We must learn to give a lot & ask for nothing or very little in return. Once we adopt this principle all the conflicts around us world ebb quickly.

The principle give less take more is the root cause of conflict, sin, bitterness & creation of hell. The principal give more & ask for less leads to love, co-operation, virtuousness & creation of heaven. In this research both group follows above principles so there is no differences of intergenerational conflict among old age people & young age people in any area. So the null hypothesis has been accepted.

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