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## **Family factors of crisis manifestations in Indian adolescents**

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The adolescent crisis is one of the most pronounced age crises, D.B. Elkonin referred it to 'big' crises, crises of emancipation. Adolescent crisis has constructive and negativistic components (Polivanova, 2000). Symptoms of adolescent crisis, i.e. typical behavioural reactions of this period, were described by A.E. Lichko (Lichko, 1983).

The relevance of the presented topic is related to the fact that, firstly, the adolescent crisis is important for the development of adolescent personality, at the same time during this period adolescents often have intrapersonal and interpersonal conflicts. Secondly, the course of the adolescent crisis is influenced by sociocultural factors – culture in general and close environment, primarily the family. Adolescent crisis in scientific literature has been analysed mainly based on the results of studies in Russia, USA and European countries, and there are few cross-cultural studies. India has its unique culture, religious specificity, its traditions and the study of adolescent crisis in Indian adolescents seems interesting for understanding general age and more differentiated patterns of development. For example, Indian culture is of the collectivist type and Indian families place great importance on co-op-

eration and interdependence among its members. In addition, Hinduism and Buddhism value contemplation as opposed to active, action and protest in human beings.

The main aim of the study was to identify family factors of crisis manifestations in Indian adolescents. It should be noted that we use the concept of crisis manifestations as a generalisation. It includes symptoms of crisis as its behavioural core, aggressive reactions, the intensification of which is typical for adolescents, and the image of adulthood as one of the central new formations of the crisis

The main hypotheses of the study are: 1. Crisis manifestations in Indian adolescents are influenced by family structure factors: complete/incomplete family and presence of siblings. 2. Crisis is more pronounced in adolescents when they perceive the child-parent relationship as less emotionally close. The hypotheses were based on data on family factors of age crises in Russian children and adolescents. Thus, it was shown that the symptoms of the crisis of 6-7 years old are more pronounced in children from incomplete families (Vasilenko, Zubkova, 2013). Negativistic symptoms of adolescent crisis are also more pronounced in incomplete families. At the same time, positive assessments of the emotional aspect of relationships, a favourable family atmosphere and the absence of hostility between family members can act as resources to reduce the severity of crisis symptomatology and the formation of a mature idea of adulthood (Rychikhina, Vasilenko, 2022).

The sample consisted of 63 adolescents (39 girls and 24 boys) from India aged between 13 and 16 years, with a mean age of 14.9 years. Most of the participants were selected from metropolitan cities, with 35 participants from Mumbai, 15 from Delhi, and the rest from different cities in India. Out of 63 participants, 48 live with both parents, 11 with mother only and 4 with father only. 26 adolescents are the only child in the family and 37 have siblings.

Research methods: V.E. Vasilenko's adolescent crisis symptoms questionnaire (form for adolescents), Buss-Durke's hostility inventory, O.V. Kuryshva and K.N. Polivanova's methodology for studying the image of adulthood (essay on the topic: 'When and in what situations I feel like an adult') and I.M. Markovskaya's questionnaire 'Parent-Child Interaction' (PCI).

Mathematical processing of the data was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics 21 programme. Descriptive statistics, dispersion analysis to identify differences in family structure factors (complete/incomplete and presence of siblings), Pearson correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis were used.

As the study shows, the overall crisis indicator for the entire sample corresponds to a high level – 61% of severity<sup>09</sup>. The hobby reactions ( $M=8.10$ )

and hypercompensation reactions ( $M=8.05$ ) are the most pronounced ( $\max=12$  points). This is followed by spatial autonomy ( $M=7.94$ ), normative emancipation ( $M=7.83$ ), interest in the inner world ( $M=7.60$ ), emotional emancipation ( $M=7.43$ ), opposition reaction and behavioural emancipation ( $M=7.25$ ). Inadequacy affect ( $M=6.70$ ), imitation reaction ( $M=6.60$ ) and grouping reaction ( $M=6.02$ ) were least pronounced. This course of the crisis can generally be characterised as constructive. In general, the obtained data are consistent with the data of a cross-cultural study of Russian adolescents and adolescents of the Afghan diaspora in Russia, where it was also found that the dominant symptoms of the crisis are hypercompensation reactions and hobby reactions (Mohammad, Gulyaeva, Vasilenko, 2024). Significant differences by family structure factors in crisis symptomatology were not revealed.

The aggressiveness index ( $M=22.35$ ) corresponds to the average level, the hostility index ( $M=11.02$ ) – to the level above average. Of individual aggressive reactions, resentment (61.8%) and suspicion (60.6%) are the most pronounced. Then come negativism (59.4%), verbal aggression (59%), guilt (58.8%) and irritation (55%). Physical (46.8%) and indirect aggression (50.2%) are the least expressed. Two differences in family structure factors were revealed at the level of statistical tendency: verbal aggression was higher among adolescents in complete families, negativism was higher among only children in the family ( $p<0.1$ ).

As for the formation of adolescents' image of their own adulthood, the second type "real plan of action – external adulthood" prevails, it is found in 44% of respondents – adolescents describe real situations with socially defined signs of adulthood. In second place (33% of adolescents) is the third type – 'real plan of action – internal adulthood', when the signs of adulthood become personally modified. Then comes the most mature type 4 'conditional plan of action – internal adulthood' (13% of adolescents). The most immature type 1 'conditional action plan – external adulthood', as well as the absence of answers to the question 'When and in what situations do I feel like an adult' is found in 5 per cent of adolescents. Thus, the image of adulthood is still in the formation stage for the majority of adolescents in the study sample. No significant differences by family structure factors in the image of adolescents' adulthood were found.

Analysis of the parameters of child-parent relations as assessed by adolescents showed that fathers do not make excessive demands on adolescents, while maintaining a high level of authority and influence on important decisions and discipline; mothers maintain an active leadership role in the family, while avoiding excessively high demands and expectations. Adolescents are generally highly satisfied with their relationships with their mothers, perceiv-

ing them as close and supportive. For most parameters (demanding, softness, autonomy, emotional distance, rejection, co-operation, inconsistency, authority, satisfaction), the mean scores of adolescents are within the normative range. Adolescents with siblings rated mothers' consistency in parenting higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) and their level of acceptance compared to only child parenting ( $p < 0.1$ ) and. There were no differences on the family completeness factor.

Correlation analysis revealed a number of correlations between adolescents' crisis symptoms and the parameters of perception of fathers' and mothers' attitudes towards them, and the number of these correlations is approximately equal. Most of the correlations are negative. Satisfaction with both parents, father's authority and mother's acceptance correlate most closely with crisis symptoms - the higher these parameters are, the less pronounced the adolescents' crisis symptomatology. Correlations of adolescents' aggressive reactions with the parameters of perception of parents', especially fathers', attitudes towards them have also been revealed. The father's consistency has the greatest number of connections with aggressive reactions - the higher it is, the less pronounced the aggression in adolescents. No correlations were found between the indicator of the formation of adolescents' image of adulthood and the parameters of perception of fathers' and mothers' attitudes towards them.

Next, regression analyses were conducted. In the first model, the dependent variable was the general indicator of adolescent crisis, and the independent variables were the parameters of adolescents' perceptions of their parents' (fathers' and mothers') attitudes towards them. The model explained 30% of the variance of the total adolescent crisis score. Three predictors were identified: relationship satisfaction with father ( $e = -0.63$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), father acceptance ( $e = 0.42$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ), and mother consistency ( $e = -0.29$ ,  $p = 0.011$ ). The adolescents' crisis is more pronounced with lower scores of satisfaction with the relationship with the father, with less consistency of the mother in parenting and at the same time with more acceptance by the father. The latter relationship can be explained by the fact that the age crisis is a normal period of ontogenesis, its passage with all the negativistic component and with all the problems solves certain developmental problems.

Adolescent crisis was also analysed through manifestations of aggressive reactions. In the second model, the dependent variable was the hostility index, and the independent variables were the parameters of teenagers' perception of their parents' (fathers' and mothers') attitudes towards them. The model explained 24% of the variance in the adolescents' hostility index. Three predictors of this index were identified. The first predictor is agreement with the father ( $e = -0.35$ ,  $p = 0.003$ ). The sign of the relationship for this parameter is a nega-

tive predictor, that is, higher agreement with the father is associated with lower adolescent hostility scores. The second predictor with a positive sign is mother's authority ( $e = -0.30, p = 0.013$ ). This means that higher maternal authority is associated with higher adolescents' hostility scores. The third predictor with a negative sign is mother's consistency ( $e = -0.25, p = 0.035$ ). This means that more mother's consistency in parenting is associated with lower hostility scores in adolescents. Thus, the key predictors of adolescent hostility are low agreement with father, mother's authority and mother's inconsistency in parenting.

No pattern was found for the aggressiveness index.

Thus, the first hypothesis of the study about the influence of structural characteristics of the family on crisis manifestations was partially confirmed in terms of aggressiveness. The second hypothesis was generally confirmed - according to correlation and regression analysis, the crisis is more pronounced in adolescents when they perceive child-parent relationships as less emotionally close. Thus, among the predictors of crisis expression we can note low satisfaction with relationships with fathers, and hostility - low agreement with the father. In general, of the family factors affecting the manifestations of adolescent crisis in Indian adolescents, the substantive characteristics of the family were more significant than the structural ones, which is consistent with the data on the Russian sample [Rychikhina E.S., Vasilenko V.E., 2018].

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