

Impact of Parental Authority on Aggression Among Young Adults

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ABSTRACT

Parental authority applies to parents' rights and obligations toward their offspring from the minute they are born before they reach 18. Under their parental control, parents make choices that affect their children's well-being. The parent's position is more than just imposing rules and punishing children. The parent's responsibility is to have a disciplined, healthy, and secure atmosphere for their children to grow up in. Parents who raise their children with care and provide them with enough time and resources have a greater impact on their growth. The importance of parenting styles is presented to highlight their impact on aggression in children. Aggression is described as any action aimed at harming or hurting another living person who is driven to escape such harm. Aggression as distinct from feelings that may or may not surround it.

Keywords: Parental Authority, Parental control, aggression, Parenting styles

Parental Authority

Parental authority applies to parents' rights and obligations toward their offspring from the minute they are born before they reach 18. Under their parental control, parents make choices that affect their children's well-being.

Custody, oversight, physical and psychological security, health and safety, schooling, supplying food, and caring for their children are all rights and duties that come with parental authority. Parental authority grants parents the authority to make any choices that are appropriate for the well-being of their children. Parents will, for example, decide where their children will live and if they can carry on their religious values. Parents may also assign certain facets of their parental control, such as custody, oversight, or schooling, to someone else for a limited period. When a babysitter looks after the kids, for example, this will happen. Some examples include educational preference, preventive insurance required by a child's current health, physical procedures such as braces, and long-term interests and hobbies.

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Role As a Parent

The parent's position is more than just imposing rules and punishing children. The parent's responsibility is to have a disciplined, healthy, and secure atmosphere for their children to grow up in. Taking the appropriate steps to ensure that you have a good sense of your family's principles, and then develop family guidelines that can help to support those values. Sit down with your children and discuss the family's rules. If you're having trouble with this, there are a variety of resources available to help you. Many parenting tips and suggestions can be found on the internet, and most neighborhoods have parenting resource centers. You might take a nurturing parenting class where you can learn different ways to work with your children and get ideas for setting your family values.

Parenting Styles and Behaviours

Children's behavioral and social changes are influenced by parenting styles. Academic success (Lamborn and Dornbusch 1991), self-reliance, relational maturity (Steinberg 1990), academic achievement (Steinberg et al. 1989), drug usage (Baumrind 1991), peer group selection (Brown et al. 1993), and teenage alcohol and delinquency are among the behavioral and psychological features (Barnes and Farrell 1992). Mothers' parental approaches are related to school-based therapeutic interventions and children's cognitive control (Tina et al. 1998). Furthermore, where mother authoritarian behavior was found, children displayed more resolve in the classroom and were less vulnerable. Parents who raise their children with care and provide them with enough time and resources have a greater impact on their growth (Baumrind 1971). As a result, it can be concluded that parenting styles, especially authoritarian parenting styles, have a significant effect on teenage violence. Hence, the importance of parenting styles is presented to highlight their impact on aggression in children.

Individual Differences and Parenting Styles

Darling and Steinberg (1993) described parenting style as "a constellation of parents' attitudes and behaviours toward children, as well as an emotional environment in which the parents' behaviours are conveyed." Maccoby and Martin's (1983) and Baumrind's (1991) typological approach to conceptualising parenting has had a significant influence in the area of parenting. Centered on openness and demandingness, they split parenting into four groups. Authoritative parenting is described by a high degree of responsiveness and demand. Authoritative parents give their children not only love and support, but also simple guidelines and consistent discipline (Baumrind, 1991).

The indulgent parenting style is characterised by a low level of demand but a high level of responsiveness. Indulgent parents are attentive to their children's needs and provide for them, but they struggle to establish adequate parenting procedures, demonstrate behavioural discipline, or make demands for appropriate activities. Finally, a neglectful parenting style is described by a lack of responsiveness and demand. Neglectful parents are mostly concerned about themselves, although they only participate in child rearing activities. They don't provide comfort or create guidelines for their children.

Aggression

Aggression is described as any action aimed at harming or hurting another living person who is driven to escape such harm. Aggression as distinct from feelings that may or may not surround it (anger); motivations that may or may not underpin it (the urge to cause pain); or derogatory attitudes that may or may not encourage its existence (prejudice); aggression and purpose - actions intended to harm; difficulties inherent in evaluating intent - inferred;

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however, if the reference to intent was excluded. In addition, there are instances of violence where the intent to hurt fails. That is why it is important to describe violence as any activity aimed toward the intention of harming others, not just actions that causes hurt or damage to others (inflicting aversive consequences) Aggression is aimed at living creatures who are trying to protect themselves from hurt. There are two forms of destructive aggression: instrumental, which is used to achieve a target, and aggressive, which is used for its own sake, such as thrill killing.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Stephanie (2019) Researcher explores the findings on the impacts of domestic violence on children's and young people's health and wellbeing. Effect is examined across four distinct yet interconnected realms (domestic violence exposure and child abuse; impact on maternal capacity; impact on child and youth development; and exposure to additional adversities), with future consequences and core messages about common practises for responding to children's needs illustrated. Living with domestic violence can have a profound impact on children and young adults, and the effects can last long after protective steps have been taken.

Raymond (2018) studies found that Orthodox efforts to categories the parent-adolescent partnership as harmonious or discordant are erroneous, according to this study. Parent-adolescent relationships differ in terms of tension. Although the majority of parents and teenagers say that they rarely disagree, tension and discord are prevalent in a minority of households. According to a study of the literature, parent-adolescent tension varies depending on the family's social background, family organization, parental and adolescent characteristics, and, most notably, the type of parent-adolescent contact.

Sarah E. evans (2018) researcher found the association between childhood exposure to domestic abuse and children's internalising, externalising, and trauma symptoms was explored using meta-analysis in this report. The association between domestic abuse experience and childhood internalising and externalising symptoms had mean weighted impact size d-values of .48 and .47, respectively, according to data from 60 examined research, suggesting intermediate consequences. The association between domestic abuse sensitivity and childhood trauma symptoms has a greater mean weighted impact size d-value of 1.54, despite the fact that this figure was based on just six trials.

Hannekke polkman (2017) researcher study the aim of this meta-analytic analysis was to untangle contradictory observations about the relationship between reactive and constructive violence in children and adolescents. The study comprised 51 experiments with a total of 17,965 participants. There was an important link between reactive and constructive violence. The intensity of this connection differed significantly between studies, ranging from .10 to .89. The correlations between observational measurement and tilt/noise activities were weaker than the correlations between questionnaires. Among the broad community of questionnaire tests, studies that disentangled the type and role of violence discovered smaller associations than studies that did not.

Marina J (2017) researcher revealed that a slightly higher percentage of women engaged in verbal violence, while males engaged in more extreme physical aggression, resulting in worse health outcomes for their female partners (especially minor cuts/bruises, broken noses, black eyes, broken bones, and the need for medical treatment/hospitalization). Males said they assaulted their spouses in reaction to violence received, while women said they did

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so when under the influence of mental states of extreme frustration. The analysis of the group differences as a function of age showed that verbal aggression was very high and was not different across the age groups.

Pin quart, M. (2017) researcher found the current meta-analysis combines findings from 1,435 articles on the effects of parental types and dimensions on externalizing symptoms in children and teenagers. The results of sampling, the age of the child, the type of externalizing problems, the rater of parenting and externalizing problems, the consistency of the interventions, and the publication status were all established as moderating variables. Future analysis and practice implications are discussed.

Geoffrey L (2016) researcher found the computerised "chat room" experimental model was used to analyse peer contagion of teenage males' aggressive/health risk activities. 43 11th grade White teens were led to conclude that they were communicating with other students who supported aggressive/health risk practises and whose ostensible peer status was exploited in an experiment. Where the confederates were high in peer rank, teenagers showed more public compliance, internalization of aggressive/health risk behaviours, and a higher level of real exclusionary behaviour. Peer contagion was moderated by the participants' level of social anxiety.

Jame Ortiz (2014) researcher done research on 45 independent impact sizes of the resting heart rate–antisocial behaviour interaction was derived from 40 experiments that fulfilled inclusion and exclusion criteria in a meta-analysis. Heart rate during a stressor was also the subject of a secondary meta-analysis. Both resting heart rate and heart rate after a stressor have important average impact scales. Sex, age, recording process, use of clinical control group, recruitment source, concurrent versus prospective nature of research, and source of behavioral rating were all shown to be unsuccessful in moderating this interaction.

DISCUSSION

The current paper studies the differences in parental authority and aggression among Indian young adult men and women. Aggression is a well-studied topic that is described as a deliberate injury or harm to another individual. More so because prior efforts to mitigate violence have failed, necessitating the need to research aggression at the earliest stages possible of development, when prevention is still superior to treatment. Identification of aggressive behaviour correlates at a younger age can be effective for reducing aggressive behaviours and may be useful in developing a prevention and developmental counselling regimen to diminish, if not eradicate, the effects of negative characteristics. In studies aiming at determining risk factors, self-esteem and parental behaviours have been involved. The findings suggested that there is no significant difference between the males and females in aggression, which means the first hypothesis was rejected. Supporting our findings, research done by burton, et. al., suggested that there are no gender differences in relation to aggression that means, whether a person is a male or female, it does not affect the aggression level. Another study by Bettencourt and Miller also supports our findings.

The findings also suggested that there is no significant difference in parental authority among males and females, rejecting our second hypothesis that is there will be a significant difference in parental authority in male and female. Contradicting our findings, a research done by Klein, et. al., suggested that gender differences lie in the concept of parental authority. Whereas, a research by Tam, et. al., supports our findings.

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This research also studies the relationship between parental authority and aggression among the sample, and it was found that there was a significant correlation between the variables that is, parental authority and aggression. Supporting our findings, a research by Servatyari along with others suggested that, Aggression and rational authority parenting style had a major and opposite association ($P < 0.05$), with children in a household with rational authority parenting style having less aggression than other children.

The correlation of parenting styles (sub- scale) with aggression – permissive parenting style is $=0.6478$ which is positive correlation and if permissiveness increases then aggression also increases. Co-relation of Authoritative parenting style is $= -0.1406$ which means negative co relation with aggression. so if, aggression increases then authoritative decrease. co-relation of Flexible parenting style is -0.017 which shows negative co relation with aggression. So, if aggression increases then flexibility decreases.

Aggression is an intentional action whose aim is to inflict physical and psychological harm. As the first and most important infant developmental pattern for minimizing this social disorder, we should look for triggers in the home. When it comes to the connection between violence and children's wellbeing, Children of permissive parents, especially boys, were found to be impulsive and violent, according to Alizade et al. They preferred directorship, sovereignty, and defiance while showing no signs of liberty or accountability. According to the findings of a study by Beato et al., maternal disengagement was linked to higher levels of anxiety symptoms in infants, whereas fathers' over participation was linked to higher levels of parental anxiety. Parents who were irresponsible or negligent tended to have little influence over their children and were even on the verge of refusing to acknowledge them.

Recommendations

if we expand our sample size while covering more inclusive area result can be bit more elaborate and inclusive of more possibilities.

CONCLUSION

Permissive parents who are also laid-back are linked to a lack of parental control. This observation is in line with the findings of Scott, et al. (2017), who discovered a connection between high maternal warmth and lower levels of externalising behaviour problems in children. This study provides evidence that there is no significant difference in males and females in aspects of parental authority and aggression, which means that gender differences do not come into play in aspects of parental authority and aggression. The study also reveals that there is a positive correlation between the parental authority and aggression.

Parenting is a complicated activity that involves a variety of particular behaviours that work collectively and independently to affect a child's behaviour. The parenting style framework is used to describe neuronal differences in parents' efforts to influence and socialise their children. Parents are guardians who are worried about the welfare of their children and want them to grow up to be happy, secure, and responsible. Parents believe that they should lead their children in all endeavours, while teenagers believe that parents should stay out of their lives because they are smart enough to do it on their own.

Probably the most significant single determinant of adolescents' attitude and behaviour is the nature of their parent-adolescent relationship. The bulk of parents' attention is focused on addressing the needs of the entire family, with relatively little attention paid to the increasing needs of youth, resulting in disruptive behaviour. When faced by their children's declaration

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of freedom, parents are unable to grasp their children's troublesome actions and defiant attitude and feel powerless

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Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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