

Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

How quickly time flies in this generation! For them, things are changing rapidly. They are attempting to keep up with the rapid rate of change in technology, innovations, and competition. And these factors are contributing to the reasons for the decline in handling aggression and patience. In addition to these characteristics, the parent-child relationship also affects a child's level of aggression, both positively and negatively. The correlation between a child's level of aggression and their relationship with their parents is considered in this study. Through an online survey, 160 subject responses were collected from subjects from school of Belgaum district, Karnataka, India. 80 of them were parents and 80 kids (aged 14 to 16). The Brief Adolescent Parent Relationship scale and IIP aggression scale are used to collect data. Regression analysis produces a correlation matrix. The findings indicated a negative correlation between a child's relationship with their parents and their level of aggression. Additionally, research shows favorable associations between parents and children towards one another are positively correlated.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Parent's Relation Towards Child, Child's Relation Towards Parents, Aggression Level*

Adolescents lack the maturity to listen effectively; they refuse to hear any justification for anything, and as a result, they are losing one form of learning ability—learning from others' mistakes—and their own capacity for patience. They are leaning towards making poor decisions at one point. It's crucial to research and comprehends the relationship between aggression and the related factors in order to control it in time and prevent its side effects.

Adolescents usually display high levels of anger and, consequently, poor levels of patience. These adolescents can justify their aggressiveness for a variety of reasons. And every parent will be able to agree with this as well. Every other home experiences this. In other words, if we assume that the cause of their aggression is a bad relationship with their parents, then the aggression level will rise as a result of that bad relationship, and the reason that the relationship is getting worse is because of the rising aggression level. And it will continue to rotate in this manner. If we reflect on this, we will realize that it is becoming more severe day by day due to changes in lifestyle, cognitive processes, and pace of change.

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Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

Numerous studies have studied the interaction between parents and children as well as children's levels of aggression.

The bond between a child and their parents has an impact on how aggressive they are. There are fewer odds of behavioural or emotional problems in children whose parents have strong relationships with them. However, it is not always the case that a child's connection with their parents would be negatively impacted in the same way. Even if they have a bad relationship with their parents, only a small percentage of kids will be able to manage their own emotional and behavioural problems; and to regulate their anger or emotions.

However, if we observe that a youngster behaves well around their parents but that parent is unable to provide 100%, then that connection may also suffer. The parent-child relationship, then, is not solely dependent on either the parent or the child. Both contributing causes bear equal blame for the situation.

Sonia Sengsavang and Tobias Krettenauer in their paper named 'Children's Moral Self-Concept: The Role of Aggression and Parent-Child Relationships' Children with higher levels of aggressive behaviour reported considerably more unfavorable interactions with their parents than did children with lower levels of aggression.

The belief that aggressive behavior is an efficient way to achieve desired results is frequently associated with proactive aggressiveness and bullying (e.g., Crick & Dodge, 1996).

According to Kochanska & Thompson (1997), early experiences in close relationships have a substantial impact on how young children perceive themselves and how motivated they are to work with others. As a result, the quality of the parent-child relationship as a whole affects the family environment's influence on the child's morality. Poor parenting has been identified as one of the most important factors in the early onset and maintenance of antisocial or aggressive behavior. Increases in adolescents' perceptions of parental support predicted decreases in their aggressive behaviours.

It is theorized that more aggressive behaviour will be linked to poorer parent-child relationships (i.e., low parental support, high parent-child negative interactions). Conversely, less aggressive behaviour will be linked to better parent-child interactions (i.e., high parental support, low negative interaction).

According to Patterson (1982), authoritative parenting promotes angry responses in children. When it comes to how a parent and child interact, the most aggressive kids are those whose parents physically discipline them and publicly criticize their successes and personality traits. Children who were average showed greater positive affect than children who were nervous.

When it comes to interactions between parent and child, children who receive physical punishment and whose parents show disappointment with their accomplishments and character traits are the most violent.

Both boys and girls who prefer masculine activities tend to be more aggressive, while those who prefer neutral activities are typically less aggressive. A person who prefers feminine activities is not at all correlated with aggression in any of the samples, either positively or negatively.

Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

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The paternal child-rearing domain did not show a direct correlation with toddler aggression, in contrast to the maternal child-rearing domain.

When physical violence and gender were controlled for, parent-child conflict was found to be specifically associated with relational aggressiveness among peers. Physical aggression involves the intent to hurt, harm, or injure another person (e.g., hitting, kicking, punching), whereas relational aggression involves behaviours that damage or threaten damage to relationships (e.g., malicious gossiping, peer exclusion) (Crick & Grotpeter, 1995)

Aims/ objectives:

The purpose of this study is to find out whether child's aggression level has an impact of both the parents' relationship with the child and the child's relationship with the parents.

Hypothesis:

There may be a bidirectional relationship between child's aggression and negative parent-child interaction, making it difficult to determine whether a child's aggressive behavior increased due to the negative parent-child interaction or whether negative parent-child interaction is the result of the child's aggressive behaviour. (Aggression's impact on children's moral self-concept and parent-child relationships)

Similar to this, it's possible that a parent's attitude towards their child leads to a negative relationship between the two or vice versa. The relationship scale responses from parents and kids, will be compared and associated separately with the degree of aggression in the kids. And it is anticipated that each type of relationship would have a varied impact on a child's level of hostility. If we build on this, we may argue that children's levels of aggression will be higher if parents' relationships with their offspring are less positive or of lower degree.

Children will exhibit less hostility if their parents' relationships with them are more positive. In contrast, if children have a poorer relationship with their parents, their level of aggression will be higher.

Children's levels of aggression will be lower if their relationships with their parents are more positive.

Source of population:

Half of the population is from school of Belgaum district, Karnataka, India and rests of the population are their respective parents.

Selection criteria:

It is crucial to research how the parent child relationship is because it has an impact on many aspects of the children's lives. Early research on this relationship may aid in preventing harmful effects on children's development in areas that are particularly vulnerable to it. However, extremely young children, such as those in elementary school, might not have a great concept of relationships, hence the age group chosen for this study is that of adolescents.

Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

Participants:

Adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 are the subjects of this research study. 80 children and the parents of those 80 youngsters make up the total number of subjects considered. IIP Aggression Scale and Brief Adolescent Parent Relationship Scale (BAPRS) are two different online questionnaire instruments used for data collecting. All of those students were engaged in discussion about the subject during the data collection process, and their opinions were solicited regarding why this research was conducted and why only this particular topic. The same is then explained to their parents as well, and they are requested to respond via a shared link.

Description of participants:

All of the participants are from the same city of Belgaum in the Indian state of Karnataka. 80 pupils in grades 8, 9, and 10 are all from the same school. Parents make up the remaining 80 participants. Students are between the ages of 14 and 17. All of the students responded while being watched.

Tools and Techniques

The IIP Aggression Scale (16-0558-M) is the first scale used to assess the amount of aggression in children. Dr. Kranti K. Srivastava is the creator of this scale. The preliminary scale, which had 75 components, was created. These concerns included feelings of annoyance, rage, aggressive behaviour, unpredictable emotions, hostility, adherence to social norms, preference for violence, bullying, and verbal aggression. Ten judges were given the scale's preliminary form and asked to assess each item on a five-point scale. Therefore, only those items that pass the most appropriateness standards as determined by specialists were kept in the scale's final form. Therefore, the final form comprises 30 items with six choices, each rated on a five-point scale, and a zero point for the negative dimension. The correlation coefficient for the split-half reliability has been calculated, and it is 0.79 for men and 0.82 for women. It was 0.78 for the dependability coefficient. The correlation between the scores on this aggressiveness scale and the scores on other aggression scales reveals the construct validity of the aggression scale. The scale was compared to the Mathur and Bhatnagar (2012) Aggression Scale. Its high correlation coefficient, which reads as .71, suggests that the IIP aggression scale composite serves essentially the same function.

The Brief Adolescent's Parent Relationship Scale is the second scale used to measure parent-child relationships. Links were shared with the students during the data collection process, and they completed forms in the school computer lab. Parents have been given a link and asked for their participation in the forms. As a result, this scale has two distinct parts: one for parents and one for adolescents. There are a total of 25 articles, of which 12 are for parents and 13 are for adolescents. The internal consistency reliability estimates for the self-efficacy 0.831, a good to outstanding level of reliability, were calculated for the parents' form using Cronbach's coefficient alpha. The scales were once again used on the same participants after two weeks. Additionally, the first and second tests were shown to have a 0.831 coefficient of correlation, which is significant at the 0.01 level. The form coefficient of correlation for adolescents is 0.895, which is significant at 0.01 levels.

Statistical procedure

Jamovi is a R programming language graphical user interface that is free and open source. It is employed in statistical research, particularly as an aid in understanding statistical inference

Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

and ANOVA (analysis of variance). Additionally, it can be applied to Bayesian models, mixed models, and linear regression.

A spreadsheet interface is used to input data that can then be transferred into Jamovi. The software automatically updates its assessments to take into account changes to the raw data. To check whether observed data differs from researcher projections, the software has a multinomial test.

For statistical analysis in this study we have used 23rd version of Jamovi 2.3.24. Method which is used for the calculation of data is regression. And with the help of correlation matrix we got the desired results.

Variables and scoring

We are having four variables here as student id, aggression level of child, relationship of child towards parent and relationship of parents towards child.

Aggression level is a dependent variable. Aggression level of a child is calculated with the help of standard questionnaire. According to the IIP aggression scale, there are four categories in which aggression level is divided as per their score calculated by the questionnaire. If the score is 50 or below then it will come under low aggression level, if the score is between 51-89, it will be average aggression level, if the score comes between 90-104 then it will become of high aggression level and in the last category, severe aggression level, score will be 105 or above it.

Similarly, to calculate parent child relationship by using BAPRS scale, two different questionnaires are given to a child and a parent. Score is calculated for each side relationship separately. There are three degrees to check the relationship separately for parent and child. For parent, if score is between 12 to 27 then it is lower degree relationship of parent towards child. If this score is between 28-43 then parents relationship is of moderate degree toward the child and in last category the parent's relationship towards child is of higher degree if the score is between 43 to 60.

For child, if score is between 13 to 30 then it is lower degree relationship of child towards parents. If this score is between 31-47 then child's relationship is of moderate degree toward the parent and in last category the child's relationship towards parent is of higher degree if the score is between 48 to 65.

With the help of correlation analysis it has been checked that whether there is any type of correlation among aggression level of child, parent relationship toward child and child relationship toward parent through regression method of analysis in the Jamovi.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 correlation among aggression level of child, parent's relationship toward child and child's relationship towards parents

Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

Correlation Matrix

	R1=P>>C	R2=C>>P	Aggression L
R1=P>>C	—		
R2=C>>P	0.294**	—	
Aggression L	-0.131	-0.289**	—

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

R1=P>>C : Relationship 1= Parent's relationship towards child

R2=C>>P : Relationship 2= Child's relationship towards parents

L : Level

We found positive correlation between parent's relationship towards child and child's relationship toward parents in a Belgaum city of a Karnataka district of India; which we found highly significant with an error less than 0.01

Similarly, we found highly significant but negative correlation between aggression level of child and child's relationship towards their parents.

As we found positive correlation between parent child relationships; both are interdependent positively. For increasing values of parent's relationship towards child, other value of child's relationship towards parent is also increasing in same way. Similarly for decreasing value of parent's relationship towards child, the other value of child's relationship toward parents also found decreasing.

Also, we found that, there is a negative correlation between aggression level of child and child's relationship towards parents. With increasing value of one factor, value of other factor decreases and vice a versa.

Correlation between R1 and R2, i.e. Parents relationship towards child and child's relationship towards parents is positive 0.294; which is highly significant and has an error less than 0.01.

Any relationship will be dependent on both the sides of that relationship. We cannot decide strength of that relationship by checking only a side of it; hence we have to consider both the sides equally then we will be able to understand the dependency of that relationship.

Result indicates if relationship of parents towards their child is healthy then child will also have healthier relationship towards their parents and vice a versa.

Hence, we can say that R1 and R2 are positively correlated with each other.

Correlation between R2 and aggression level, i.e., child's relationship towards parents is negative 0.289; which is highly significant and has an error less than 0.01.

It is obvious that if any person is not having a good relation with us, then aggression level of that person might increase while talking to us or not willing to talk or spend a time together. Or vice a versa; if aggression level of a person is high and hence can't speak softly at the moment then there are chances of that relationship with the person is talking may get spoiled. It shows here that good relationship and aggression level are inversely proportional to each other.

Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

In the results, negative sign indicates the same; if relationship of child towards their parent is unhealthy then aggression level of child may increase and if that relationship of child towards parent is healthy then aggression level will be less. It shows that R2 i.e. relationship of child towards parent and aggression level of child are inversely proportional and hence they are interdependent.

CONCLUSION

- Aggression level of adolescent has negative correlation with relationship of child towards their parents.
- Parent child relationship towards each other are correlated positively and both are impacting each other in positive way.

Measures to overcome limitations

Present paper don't study other factors affecting aggression level of child because there might be many factors present which may affect or be a source of the aggression level of adolescent. Such as, peer pressure, study tension, career problems etc. may play the source of increase in aggression. By studying this researcher may overcome this limitation.

Similarly, relationship of parents towards child is also dependent on many factors and such factors are not considered in this study. These factors are such as, family conflicts, professional issues, personal life goal issues, health issues etc. By considering these all factors researcher may study relationship with child for more appropriate results.

Data is collected once through online tests but, subject response is also dependent on the moment they are experiencing in and hence after some time there are chances that response may vary. So, for this accuracy test can be conducted twice or thrice by maintaining certain gap between them.

Study can expand in an area of subject count. Also, study can be conducted on the basis of female and male adolescent participants.

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Adolescent's Aggression: Influenced by the Two-way Relationship between Parents and Adolescents

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Conflict of Interest

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