

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

Anand Solanki^{1*}, Dr. Jyotsana²

ABSTRACT

The parent-child relationship allows parents to teach and show love through unconditional support, guidance, discipline, and encouragement also crucial for the physical, emotional, and social development of the child. The relationship lays the foundation for the child's personality, choices, and overall behavior. The study aims to see the impact of parent-child relationships on the aggression of adolescents. The best attempt has been done to do an exhaustive review of the directly related studies. In the present review paper, 25 studies related to the topic were compiled based on confirming the effect of the parent-child relationship on the aggression of adolescents.

Keywords: *Parent-child relationship, Aggression, Adolescents, Crucial*

Bandura (1971) is of the view that observation has a great impact on learning. We learn from others by observing their actions. Parents are one of the most important role models for children and adolescents. They observe their parents and try to behave like them if parents show aggressive behavior; they will also show aggressive behavior. Bandura did an experiment called Bobo doll experiment. He talked about four principles of social learning they are attention, in which we notice other's behavior then retention means how well the behavior is remembered reproduction means the ability to perform the behavior that the model has demonstrated and last is motivation the reward and punishment that follow a behavior will be considered by the observer.

Fraczek & Kirwil (1986) conducted a study to examine the relationship between parent-child rearing practices and the expression of interpersonal aggression in children. The most reliable findings are from a cross-cultural perspective --- there is a positive relationship between aggression and parental rejection and negative attitude towards the children may not vary only with the gender of the child (Frapzek, 1986).

Vissing et.al (1991) conducted a study to find the impact of the aggressive behavior of parents on children. The data was collected from 3,346 US parents and their children. Their age was under 18 years. The Conflict Tactics Scale was used for measurement. The result of the study reveals that children who experienced frequent verbal aggression from parents and

¹Phd Scholar, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology Hisar

²Professor, Jambheshwar University of Science & Technology Hisar

*Corresponding Author

Received: September 1, 2023; Revision Received: February 18, 2024; Accepted: February 23, 2024

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

physical violence shows higher rates of aggression (French & Spanish abstracts) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA,)

Weiss et.al (1992) say that number of studies report that there is a link between abusive parental behavior and later aggression in adolescents but many of these studies have methodological limitations that make the result problematic. In this study, it was investigated whether harsh parental discipline occurring in early life connected with later aggression in children? To measure the effect a prospective design and random sampling technique were approached on two separate cohorts of children. The result of the study reveals that by using a structural equation modeling there is consistent relation between harsh discipline and aggression.

Jackson et.al (1998) conducted a study to find the relationship between parenting behavior and violence-related behavior of adolescents. The sample was taken from 9th and 10th-grade adolescents. Parental responsiveness and demandingness were measured. The result of the study reveals that parental responsiveness and demandingness were linked more strongly with the violence-related behavior of adolescents.

Lei et.al (2003) conducted a study to find that harsh parenting has a direct or indirect effect on child aggression in the school environment through the mediating process of child emotion regulation. The sample was taken from 325 Chinese children and their parents. The result of the study reveals that child emotion regulation was more strongly affected by the mother's harsh parenting than by the father. Although harsh parenting comes from the father had a stronger effect on child aggression.

Mazefsky & Farrell (2005) examined the impact of witnessing violence, peer provocation, family support, and parenting practices (monitoring and discipline) on aggression. Data was taken from 9th graders from nine schools of predominately agricultural rural communities there were 1,196 participants. Every variable of these studies was related to higher frequencies of aggression. The result of the study reveals that higher levels of adequate parenting reported lower levels of aggression. Overall, it can be concluded that parenting practices have a more remarkable effect than family support on aggression. Results were generally compatible across gender.

Buehler et.al (2006) conducted the study to find the role of parenting in the adolescent's interpersonal hostility and problematic behavior. The sample comprised 416 adolescents and their parents. Five factors were assessed hostile interaction of parents with one another, harshness, inconsistency, psychological intrusiveness, lower level of acceptance, and monitoring knowledge of the parents. The result of the study reveals that there is a link between inter-parental hostility and adolescents' aggressive behavior. Father's and mother's harshness are connected with the aggressive behavior of the adolescents. The lower level of fathers monitoring knowledge, and the mother's psychological intrusiveness play a vital role in this association.

Richards. & Gustafson, (2007) reported that parents underestimate the influence that they have on their children according to a study conducted by the Joseph Foundation in 2007. Another study conducted in 2011 UK's Department for Education revealed that those children who were under bad parenting were two times more likely to misbehave and show aggressive behavior. Besides this inconsistent disciplinary approach, poor supervision, and

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

physical punishment has a negative impact on children regardless of their socioeconomic status and ethnicity.

Fatima & Sheikh (2009) conducted a study on parent-child relationships and aggression among adolescents. The focal point of the study is a parent-child relationship as the factor of aggression. The Parent-Child Relationship Scale, Aggression Scale, and four tests from the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System was administered to 512 boys and girls (out of 512 there were 255 boys 257 girls) who were the students of secondary and higher secondary level between the ages of 14 to 18 years. A random sampling technique was used to collect data from randomly selected schools in Lahore. The nature of parent's child relationship was checked in two categories one was object reward, protecting symbolic reward and another category was demanding indifferent, neglecting object punishment rejecting and symbolic punishment. It was found that there was a negative correlation between perceived child relationships and the level of aggression in adolescents which means adolescents who have good relationships with their parents show less aggression and those who do not have a good relationship show high aggression. Pearson correlation and multiple regressions reveal that symbolic punishment is the strongest factor and predictor of aggression.

Veroni et.al (2010) conducted a study to examine the link between the qualities of parent-adolescent relationship with the aggression. The sample was taken from boys and girls of Dutch Moroccan origin living in the Netherlands. Two studies were conducted study one included 288 adolescents (12-17 years) and the other second study contained 306 adolescents (12-15 years). The findings of the study suggest that multi-group structural analysis claims that in both of the studies, no gender or ethnic differences were found in the associations between support, disclosure, and negativity with the parent-adolescent relationship and aggression. The main negative quality of the relationship in both studies was firmly connected with aggression.

Kawabata et.al (2011) did a study of maternal and a parental style associated with relational aggression in children and for this meta-analysis was done of 48 studies (28,097) children. Four parenting styles were positive parenting, psychologically controlling parenting, negative/ harsh parenting, and uninvolved parenting, After meta-analysis results indicate that more positive parenting was associated with less relational aggression, more harsh parenting and more uninvolved parenting were associated with increased relational aggression and paternal psychologically controlling parenting was positively related with relational aggression although maternal psychologically controlling was not.

Azimi et.al (2012) conducted a study and the motive of the study was to examine the relationship between maternal parenting styles and a child's aggressive behavior. The sample was comprised of 380 individuals selected from high school students of Tehran including male and female. A cluster sampling technique was used to gather data. Parenting style and aggression among adolescents were measured. After analyzing the data result reveals that authoritarian parenting style is negatively correlated with adolescents' aggression. Result also reveals that mothers' Indulgent parenting negatively correlated with adolescents' aggression.

Batool (2013) conducted a study to check the impact of demographic variables (viz, parents' education and parents' income) and parenting styles in aggression among late adolescents. Data was gathered from public and private schools in Punjab, Pakistan 9th and 10th grades with the age of the participants between 15 and 17 years. The Parenting Style Questionnaire

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

(Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen & Hart, 1995) was approached to measure parenting style and aggression was measured by Aggression Questionnaire. The result of the study reveals that different parenting styles may lead to differences in the level of aggression and authoritative parenting style should be adopted as a safeguard against behavioral problems.

Murray et.al (2014) examined few studies to check the impact the maternal and paternal parenting practices on adolescent's aggression. This study is focused to investigate the role of mother-child and father-child relationships and ineffective parenting practices on aggression. Youth aggressive behavior, parent-child relationship, and parental psychological control were measured on white and Asian adolescents and their parents during their eighth and ninth grades. When adolescents viewed low-quality relationships with their mothers and high paternal psychological control they showed more aggressive behavior. Likewise when adolescents viewed the lower quality relationship with their fathers and high maternal psychological control shows they showed more aggressive behavior.

Kaur & Rakhi (2013) directed the study on 200 adolescents (100 males and 100 females) the motive of the study was to trace the effect of parent-child relationship on aggression among adolescents. Data was gathered by the aggression scale. The finding of the study revealed positive parenting was connected with a lower level of aggression. Although if parenting is negative and has a conflict with parents adolescents show high aggression.

Moghaddam et.al conducted a (2014) study to check the relationship between parenting styles to identify aggression among adolescents in Zahedan City. The sample was taken from 206 school students and their parents during the winter and spring of 2014. This was a cross-sectional, descriptive-analytical research. A cluster sampling technique was used. To measure aggression AGQ aggression questionnaire and to measure parenting style by Baumrind's questionnaire were administered. The results of the study indicate that the authoritative style is the best parenting style to lower aggression and dominant parents put more stress on independent behavior.

Clark et.al (2015) conducted a study to trace the effect of parenting styles and parental control on relational aggression and prosocial behavior among adolescents. The sample was taken from a college and there were 323 students. Findings of the studies reported permissive parenting, authoritative parenting, and parental psychological control are highly connected with relational aggression.

Johal & Kaur (2015) conducted a study on parents' behavior and aggression of adolescents. To measure the aggression of the adolescents Aggression Scale was used and to assess Parental behavior Multi-Dimensional Parenting scale was taken. The sample was taken from distinct Senior Secondary schools of the District of Gurdaspur affiliated with CBSE. There were 155 adolescents (80 boys and 75 girls). The findings of this study suggest that there is a significant positive correlation between deviant parental behavior and aggression among adolescents. The study also reveals gender differences parents showed more deviant behavior toward girls than toward boys.

Yu Gao et.al. (2015) study focuses on parenting- aggression association in Asian culture by using parenting style (i.e. warmth, control, and proactive and reactive aggression) measures. 4,175 school children from Hong Kong, China were taken for sample. The results of the study reported that highly restrictive control (dominating and rejecting) parenting was connected with reactive aggression in boys as well as girls. Low warmth (in boys) and (high

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

expectation and low supervision) were associated with proactive aggression in boys and girls.

Shaheen (2015) conducted a study to find the impact of parental attitude on the development of aggression among adolescents. The sample comprised 200 adolescents (100 male and 100 female) undergraduate students of Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh. To measure parental attitude Parent Child Relation Questionnaire (PCRQ) was used and the aggression of the adolescents was measured by Aggression Questionnaire. Different statistical techniques like Pearson Product- Moment Correlation and t-test were used to analyze data. The result of the study reveals that there was a significant negative correlation between parental attitude and aggression. It was also found that there was a positive correlation between negative parental attitudes and aggression. Some gender differences were also found Male students scored significantly higher on all four dimensions of aggression (Physical, Verbal, Aggression, and Hostility) than female students.

Patil & Adsul (2017) conducted a study to evaluate family relationships with altruism and aggression. The sample consisted of 60 students (30 boys & 30 girls) of 10th grade randomly selected from Kolhapur city. The family relationship scale, aggression scale, and altruism scale were used to collect data. Data were analyzed and the result of the study revealed that the quality of the relationship with the family of the adolescents shows a significant impact on aggressive behavior.

Kocak et.al (2017) researchers opined that conflicts between parents lead to maladjustment in children. In this eventual study, it was examined whether multi – the informant model, spillover hypothesis, and maternal psychological control account for interpersonal conflict, and relational aggression. There were 527 Turkish adolescents and 307 mothers. The result was analyzed through structural equation modeling representing interpersonal conflicts (as examined by both adolescents and their mothers) positively related to maternal psychological control which successively predicted adolescents reported aggression. These findings are suitable to the spillover hypothesis and tell that dysfunctional relationships between parents are connected with poor parenting and that would lead to maladjustment and aggression-like problem in adolescents.

Kumari & Kumar (2018) conducted a study to examine the relationship between parenting style, family violence, television viewing, and aggressive behavior. The sample contains 400 adolescents (200 boys and 200 girls). Aggression, parenting style, and family violence questionnaire were used. The Findings suggest that there is a positive and significant relationship between family violence (physical, verbal, and social violence) and aggressive behavior in adolescents.

Massrwi & Kassabri (2018) did a study to investigate the role of gender in parent-child communication and the perpetration of indirect aggression. The sample was taken from the age group of 13 to 18 Arab-Palestinian adolescents belonging to Israel. In their classroom, a structured and anonymous self-report questionnaire was used to gather data.

The result of the study reveals that male students showed higher levels of indirect aggression than female students. Findings also suggest a significant and negative correlation between parent's child communication with indirect aggression and this correlation was stronger in girls than boys. Besides these parents play a vital role in alleviation level role in indirect aggression so they should be a part of the intervention programs.

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

It can be concluded based on the analysis of the above-mentioned studies significant positive relationship exists between parent-child relationship and aggression among adolescents. Parental rejection and negative attitude towards children and adolescents (Fraczek & Kirwil 1986), Abusive behavior towards adolescents (Weiss et.al 1992), Parental Responsiveness and Demandingness (Jackson et.al 1998), Harsh parenting (Lei et.al 2003 and Buehler et.al (2006), Aggressive behavior of the parents towards adolescents has a great impact on them. They observe their parents' behavior so they try to behave aggressively like their parents (Bandura 1997) Poor supervision and Physical punishment (Richards. & Gustafson 2007), Symbolic punishment (Fatima & Sheikh 2009), Negative quality of the relationship between parents and adolescents (Veroni et.al 2010), More uninvolved parenting also cause aggressive behavior in adolescents. (Kawabata & Al 2011), deviant behavior of the parents towards adolescents (Johal & Kaur 2015), High expectations and low supervision of the adolescents (Y et. al 2015), not having an intact family relationship (Patil & Adsul 2017) and Authoritarian parenting styles (Azimi et.al 2012: Matinez et al. 2019), Chan et al. 2018: Munoj et.al 2017) are the strongest factors and predictors of aggression Besides these factors some factors lower aggression. These are authoritative parenting style and Adequate Parenting (Mazefsky et.al 2005), qualitative family relationships, and parental support (Batool 2013; Moghaddam et.al purposed (2014) and (Llorca et.al 2017). Eventually, the healthy parent-child relationship is conducive to creating an environment for the adolescent to help them not be aggressive and troubled.

REFERENCES

- Azimi, A. L., Vaziri, S., & Kashani, F. L. (2012, December 24). Relationship between maternal parenting style and child's aggressive behavior. *Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 69, 1276–1281. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.12.062>
- Bandura, A. (1971). Vicarious and self-reinforcement processes. *Nature of Reinforcement*, 228278.
- Batool, S. S. (2013, December 31). Lack of adequate parenting: A potential risk factor for aggression among adolescents. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, 217–238.
- Buehler, C., Benson, M. J., & Gerard, J. M. (2006, June). Interparental hostility and early adolescent problem behavior: The mediating role of specific aspects of parenting. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 16(2), 265–292. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-7795.2006.00132.x>
- Chang, L., Schwartz, D., Dodge, K. A., & McBride-Chang, C. (2003, December). Harsh parenting in relation to child emotion regulation and aggression. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 17(4), 598–606. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.17.4.598>
- Clark, C. M., Dahlen, E. R., & Nicholson, B. C. (2015, February 7). The role of parenting in relational aggression and prosocial behavior among emerging adults. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma*, 24(2), 185–202. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2015.1002653>
- Eichelsheim, V. I., Buist, K. L., Deković, M., Wissink, I. B., Frijns, T., Van Lier, P. A., Koot, H. M., & Meeus, W. H. (2010, March). Associations among the parent–adolescent relationship, aggression and delinquency in different ethnic groups: A replication across two Dutch samples. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 45(3), 293–300. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-009-0071-z>
- Fatima, S., & Sheikh, M. H. (2009, December 1). Aggression in adolescents as a function of parent–child relationship. *Pakistan Journal of Psychology*, 40(2).

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

- Fraćzek, A., & Kirwil, L. (1992). Family life and child aggression: Studies on some socialization conditions for development of aggression. In *Socialization and Aggression* (pp. 153–169). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-84653-3_10
- Gao, Y., Zhang, W., & Fung, A. L. (2015, December). The associations between parenting styles and proactive and reactive aggression in Hong Kong children and adolescents. *International Journal of Psychology*, *50*(6), 463–471. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12104>
- Gustafson, A., & Richards, D. (2017, June 13). The effect of bad parenting on children. *Jospeh Rowntree Foundation*. <https://www.hellomotherhood.com/article/560572-the-effects-of-bad-parenting-on-children/>
- Jackson, C., & Foshee, V. A. (1998, July). Violence-related behaviors of adolescents: Relations with responsive and demanding parenting. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, *13*(3), 343–359. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0743554898133006>
- Johal, S. K., & Kaur, K. (2015). Adolescent aggression and parental behaviour: A correlational study. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, *20*(7), 22–27.
- Kaur, J., & Rakhi. (2013, June 13). A study of effect of parent child relationship on aggression among adolescents. *International Multidisciplinary e Journal*, *1*, 2277–2262.
- Kawabata, Y., Alink, L. R. A., Tseng, W. L., Van Ijzendoorn, M. H., & Crick, N. R. (2011, December 1). Maternal and paternal parenting styles associated with relational aggression in children and adolescents: A conceptual analysis and meta-analytic review. *Developmental Review*, *31*(4), 240–278. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dr.2011.08.001>
- Koçak, A., Mouratidis, A., Sayıl, M., Kindap-Tepe, Y., & Uçanok, Z. (2017, December). Interparental conflict and adolescents' relational aggression and loneliness: The mediating role of maternal psychological control. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *26*(12), 3546–3558. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0854-x>
- Kumari, V., & Kumar, P. (2018). Determinants of aggression among adolescents. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, *7*, 5010–5020.
- Massarwi, A. A., & Khoury-Kassabri, M. (2018, September 1). Correlation between indirect aggression and parent–child communication among Arab-Palestinian Adolescents: Gender as a moderator. *Social Work Research*, *42*(3), 199–209.
- Mazefsky, C. A., & Farrell, A. D. (2005, March). The role of witnessing violence, peer provocation, family support, and parenting practices in the aggressive behavior of rural adolescents. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, *14*(1), 71–85. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-005-1115-y>
- Moghaddam, M. F., Asli, F., Rakhshani, T., & Taravatmanesh, S. (2016, August 1). The relationship between parenting styles and aggression in adolescents of Zahedan City in 2014. *Shiraz E Medical Journal*, *17*, (7–8).
- Murray, K. W., Dwyer, K. M., Rubin, K. H., Knighton-Wisor, S., & Booth-LaForce, C. (2014, August). Parent–child relationships, parental psychological control, and aggression: Maternal and paternal relationships. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *43*(8), 1361–1373. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-013-0019-1>
- Patil, J. R., & Adsul, R. K. (2017, March 1). A study of family relationship, altruism and aggression level of adolescents. *Indian Journal of Positive Psychology*, *8*(1), 76.
- Shaheen. (2015). Role of parental attitude in development of aggressive behavior among adolescents. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, *2*(3), 349–429.
- Vissing, Y. M., Straus, M. A., Gelles, R. J., & Harrop, J. W. (1991, January 1). Verbal aggression by parents and psychosocial problems of children. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, *15*(3), 223–238. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134\(91\)90067-n](https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134(91)90067-n)

A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression

Weiss, B., Dodge, K. A., Bates, J. E., & Pettit, G. S. (1992, December). Some consequences of early harsh discipline: Child aggression and a maladaptive social information processing style. *Child Development*, 63(6), 1321–1335. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.1992.tb01697.x>

Acknowledgment

The author(s) appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Solanki, A. & Jyotsana (2024). A Review Study on Parent-Child Relationship and Adolescence Aggression. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 12(1), 1205-1212. DIP:18.01.113.20241201, DOI:10.25215/1201.113