

Impact of Parenting Style on Adolescent Aggressive Behaviour

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ABSTRACT-- *The cardinal aim of existing research is to measure the impact of parenting style on aggressive behavior. To reach the objectives of the present study the primary data was collected of 100 adolescents between the age group 15-19 years (mean age = 15.68) through purposive and convenient sampling methods from Ernakulam District, Kerala. For the assessment procedure Scale of Parenting Style and the Aggression Scale were used. As the research is under process, therefore the obtained primary data will be statistically analyzed through descriptive, inferential and correlation statistics. The findings will be discussed on the basis of the literature review. Findings discovered that parenting styles and aggression has no connections, nevertheless when each factor of parenting style is considered the more control the less aggressive the child will be. In other words the more the control is the child will be submissive in nature. Aggression is almost same in boys and girls.*

Keywords-- *Parenting styles, Aggressive behavior, Adolescents*

I. INTRODUCTION

Parenting styles are usually described as categorizations exemplified by the parent's tolerance to the children's behavior and expectations. The styles of raising children are usually classified by the intersection of these two dimensions. On the other hand, parental practice is particular behaviors followed by parents in socializing children. Diana Baumrind in the year 1960s developed the Pillar Theory which explains the connection between child's behavior and parenting styles. After analyzing articles from seven different databases it was found that there exists an influence of parenting style on academic performance (Masud, THurasamy, & Ahmad, 2014). The family environment whether good or bad has an effect on the emotional and other aspects of life (Nancy & Laurance, 1993).

As Baumrind theory explains different parenting style, among which the authoritative parenting practice has a positive impact on the children where they will be less aggressive and express less problematic behavior, whereas authoritarian and permissive parenting styles has a negative impact on the adolescents behavior and are the predictor of aggression in adolescents (Masud, Ahmad, Cho & Fakhr, 2019); (Rizvi, & Najam, 2015); (Medrano, 2015). The most common parenting styles seen is the authoritative, which means parents do both control and are responsive towards their children (Rizvi, & Najam, 2015). The authoritative style bring out the best outcome in children and thus is considered to be the best parenting among other styles such as authoritarian and permissive (Sahithya, Manohari, & Vijaya, 2019). Family environment where the child grows up has a role in the behavior as children learning starts from their immediate family. If the parents are having good marital adjustment and

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acceptance, this will leads to less chance of aggressive behavior of the adolescent. Whereas if the family situation is not good and the family violence is what the child observe, then this pave way to the aggression in the youth (Kumar, & Kumar, 2018). As the observational study says children learn by observing and imitating elders. When the parents show deviant behavior, the child also learns that. The deviant parental behavior has a positive relationship with the adolescent aggression and vice versa and the interesting finding is that these parents express this aberrant behavior towards their girl child more than their boy child (Johal, & Kaur, 2015). When the parental control is their whether it is authoritative or authoritarian parenting the child will not exhibit any violent aggressive behavior; however when they are given excessive freedom like in permissive parenting style the child tends to have cyber aggression (Vale, Pereira, & Matos, 2018).When the parents pay less attention on their children, they will find more time in watching TV which also has a positive correlation with aggression in them (Kumar, & Kumar, 2018). Adolescents who are been through positive parenting style has less aggression while those who was reared by negative parenting was displaying stronger aggression which was more in boys than females (Lei, Chiu, Cui, Zhou, & Li, 2018).

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To find the association of parenting styles on aggression problems of adolescents.
2. To examine the relationship of control and responsiveness on aggression.
3. To find out the significant difference in the means of aggression with respect to gender.

III. HYPOTHESES

1. There exists no significant influence of parenting styles on adolescents aggression.
2. There is no significant relationship of control and responsiveness factors of parentings on aggression.
3. There exists no significant difference in the means of aggression of boys and girls.

Variables: -Parenting styles was the independent variable whereas aggression was the dependent variable and demographical variable was gender.

Participants:-In the current study a total of 102 participants within the age group of 15-19 years old (mean age is 15.68) were taken for the study

IV. INSTRUMENTS

Scale of Parenting Style:The scale was developed by Abdul Gafoor K., & Abidha Kurukkanin 2014 which consist of 38 items with a 5 point likert scale which measures the parenting style of both father and mother separately.

Aggression Scale:The scale was developed in 1992 consists of 11 items with 7 options and the subjects have to give the response by analyzing their responses behavior for the last 7 days.

Procedure for Data Collection:-The research was conducted in Cardinal Higher Secondary School in Ernakulam district from Kerala consisted sample of 102 adolescents, chosen through purposive convenient sampling method. Scale of Parenting Style was used to analyze the parenting style they are grown up with and to examine the aggression the Aggression Scale were used and these questionnaire were administered on the

teenagers. The doubts were cleared in between the administration. The questionnaires were collected back for the scoring.

Statistical Analysis of Data:-The statistical analysis of t-test find the gender difference in aggression level, correlation to find the relationship of control and responsiveness on the aggression and linear regression to find the relation of parenting styles on the aggression of adolescents using SPSS version 20.

V. FINDINGS

The findings of the study are presented in the below tables.

TABLE 1: Impact of parenting styles on aggression

D.V	I.V	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error of the Estimate	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Aggression	Parenting Style	.121	.015	.005	11.47	2.64	2.14	.121	1.23	.22

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parenting Style

TABLE 2: Correlations between the variables

Variables	Control	Responsiveness	Aggression
Parenting style (Control)	1	.161	-.214*
Parenting style (Responsiveness)	.161	1	-.180
Aggression	-.214*	-.180	1

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 3: Gender difference with respect to aggression

Aggression	Gender	N	Mean	S.D	S.E.M	df	t-test	p-value
	FEMALE	74	16.20	11.533	1.341	101	-.960	.340
	MALE	29	18.62	11.419	2.120			

VI. DISCUSSIONS

Data was collected from 103 adolescents with a mean age of 15.68 and findings of present study infer that parenting style contributes only 1.5% ($r^2=0.015$) (Table 1) on aggression which is less influence. Also beta value (0.121), means with every 1 unit of predictor variable (parenting style) the criterion variable (aggression) is increase by 0.121 and t statistics (1.229, $p=.222$) (Table 1) further confirm insignificant relationship between parenting style and aggression ($r=0.121$).

Table 2 explains the correlation between parenting variables control and responsiveness with respect to aggression. There is a significant (p value= 0.030) negative correlation (-0.214) between control and aggression which is significant at 0.05 level. From this it is clear that the more the parental control is, the less the aggression level of adolescent. Responsiveness has no significant relationship with aggression in adolescents (p value= 0.069).

Table 3 describes the relationship of adolescents' aggression with respect to gender. There is a mean difference of 2.148 between boys and girls. It is not significant (p value=0.340), and so the inference is there exist no gender difference in case of aggression.

VII. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The current study consists of 103 participants from one single district in Kerala. Therefore, all types of parenting were not available and thus it can have an influence on the results.

VIII. CONCLUSION

From the above explanations it can be concluded that parenting style has no direct effect on the aggression level of the adolescents. Hence, the null hypothesis 1 is accepted, that there exists no significant relationships between parenting styles and aggression. Second null hypothesis "there is no significant relationship of control and responsiveness on aggression" is partially rejected, because when we consider each factors of parenting styles such as control and responsiveness, factor control exhibits a negative correlation with aggression in adolescents (Mishra, & Kiran, 2017). The independent sample t-test reveals that there is no significant variation in level of aggression with respect to boys and girls; therefore the third null hypothesis is accepted.

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