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EFFECT OF PARENTING STYLE, ECONOMIC STATUS AND GENDER ON AGGRESSION

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to find the effect of parenting style, economic status and gender on aggression among adolescents. The sample was consisted of 240 male and female adolescent subjects between the age group of 16 to 18 years. These subjects were taken from different schools in Meerut city through quota random sampling. A 2x2x2 factorial design was used to accomplish the study. Data was collected with the help of parenting style and aggression scale. Obtained data were statistically analyzed by Mean, S.D and ANOVA. The result indicated that there is no significant effect of parenting style and gender on aggression but economic status have significant effect on aggression. Significant interaction effect between parenting style and economic status was found. Significant interaction effect was also found between the economic status and gender. But insignificant interaction effect between parenting style and gender was found. Also significant interaction effect among parenting style, economic status and gender on aggression was found.

KEY WORDS: - Parenting Style, Economic status, Gender, Aggression and Adolescent

INTRODUCTION

The term "Aggression" is defined as an emotional state, which is accompanied with a desire to harm or attack others driven by the internal or external factors. It is an intentional injury of or harm to another person. Loeber & Hay (1997) define aggression as a category of behaviour that causes or threatens physical harm to others. An aggressive act is a form of behavior designed to harm or injure a living being (Shaffer, 2002). Sigmund Freud was one of the first to suggest that aggression is a primary instinctual drive. Aggression may be directed outward against others or against the self, which leads to self-destructive or suicidal actions, it also includes irritability, jealousy, quarrelling, hitting, kicking etc.

Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological human development; Erikson calls this stage as identity versus role confusion stage. During this stage a person has lot of emotional as well as behavioural changes and problems. Adolescents is known as the crucial stage of life in which adolescents have big challenge to control their emotions maximum adolescents falls to control their which results anger, aggression, jealousy etc.

Several researches have been conducted by various researchers in the field of aggression to highlight various aspects, factors that determine aggression among adolescents few are mentioned here like Chatterjee (2016) investigated level of frustration and aggression among adolescents she

found females have high level of aggression as compare to male adolescents. Results also revealed that high socio economic status group of adolescents have more aggression than low socio economic status group. Sharma & Rajni (2015) investigated adolescent aggression & parental behaviour. Results shows significant positive correlation between aggression and deviant parental behaviour among adolescents. Abdur *et al.*, (2014) investigated the effect of socio economic status and gender on adolescent anger. Results revealed that gender and socio economic status have significant effect on adolescent's anger. Male subjects express more anger than female respondents. Similarly subjects with low socio economic status expressed more anger than the middle and high socio economic status. Fatima & Sheikh (2014) conducted a study on socioeconomic status and adolescent aggression. Results revealed that socio economic status is indirectly related to aggression. Antonio *et al.*, (2013) also found relationship between parenting style and aggression. Rahman & Nahar (2013) investigated aggression in boys and girls. Results revealed that boys are more aggressive than girls. Also significant interaction effect of gender, academic achievement and residence was found. Rahman & Huq (2005) found in their study that high socio economic status respondents expressed more aggression than middle and low socio economic status respondents also middle socio economic status respondents expressed more aggression than the low socio economic status respondents. They also found that girls expressed more aggression than the boys.

METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

Problem:-

The problem of the present was to find the effect of parenting style, economic status and gender on aggression among adolescents

Objectives:-

1. To find the effect of parenting style on aggression.
2. To find the effect of economic status on aggression.
3. To find the effect of gender on aggression.
4. To find the interaction effect between parenting style and economic status on aggression.
5. To find the interaction effect between parenting style and gender on aggression.

6. To find the interaction effect between economic status and gender on aggression.

Hypotheses:-

1. There is significant effect of parenting style on aggression.
2. There is significant effect of economic status on aggression.
3. There is significant effect of gender on aggression.
4. There is significant interaction effect between parenting style and economic status on aggression
5. There is significant interaction effect between parenting style and gender on aggression.
6. There is significant interaction effect between parenting style and gender on aggression
7. There is significant interaction effect among parenting style, economic status and gender on aggression

Sampling: -

The present study consists of 240 samples between the age group of 16-18 year divided into two groups on the basis of their parenting style (Positive and Negative Parenting), each parenting groups were further divided into two more groups of economic status (Low and High) further each economic status group was divided into two more groups on the basis of their gender (Male and female).

Variables: -

In the present study there were three experimental variables viz parenting style, economical status and gender and one criterion variable that is aggression.

Measurement Tools:-

Parenting Style Inventory constructed by Bhardwaj *et al.*, and the Aggression Scale constructed and standardized by Roma Pal & Dr. Tenseem Naqvi were used for data collection

RESULTS

The aim of the study was to find the effect of parenting style, economic status and gender on aggression among adolescent. For this purpose 240 sample were taken by the investigator through random sampling method. For completion of the study 2 × 2 × 2 factorial design was used. The obtained scores were assigned for different responses according to the item. The scores were arranged in tabular form than Mean, S.D. and AVONA was applied for statistical analysis. The results and their detailed description are given below.

Table-1
Showing Mean & SD scores of parenting style of high and low economic status

Variable	HES		LES	
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D
Positive Parenting	17.43	6.56	8.41	4.48
Negative Parenting	16.70	6.43	9.16	3.34

Table2

Showing Mean and SD scores of economic status in respect to aggression

Variables	Levels of Variables	Mean	S.D.
Economic Stats	High	712.79	23.43
	Low	581.33	15.12

Table-3

Showing Mean and SD of gender in respect to aggression

Gender	Mean	SD
Male	66.14	8.64
Female	62.62	4.61

Table-4

Showing summary of AVOVA for the score of aggression in parenting style, economic status and gender groups

Sources of variance	SS	d.f.	M.S.	f
Parenting Style (A)	720.97	1	720.97	0.13
Economic Status (B)	30555.17	1	30555.17	5.63*
Gender (C)	15264.06	1	15264.06	2.81
AB	65192.4	1	65192.4	12.02**
BC	48958.51	1	48958.51	9.03**
AC	16014.6	1	16014.6	2.95
ABC	30657.7	1	30657.7	5.65*
With in treatment error	1257664.9	232	5420.96	
Total	21882.04	239		

** significant at 0.01 level

*significant at 0.05 level

DISCUSSION

The main objective of the study was to find the effect of parenting style, economic status and gender on aggression among adolescent. For this purpose data was collected from 240 samples through random sampling method. In the present study mean and S.D value of positive parenting of high and low economic status was found 17.43, 6.56 and 8.41, 4.48 respectively. Similarly the mean and S.D of negative parenting of high and low economic status was found 16.7, 6.43 and 9.16, 3.34 respectively. The mean and S.D value of high economic status subjects in respect to aggression was found 712.79, 23.43 this value is more than the obtained mean and S.D value of subjects with low economic status which is 581.33, 15.12. The mean and S.D of gender in respect to aggression was found 66.14, 8.64 and 64.62, 4.61.

The results of present study demonstrated that there is no significant difference among aggression scores of parenting style as the obtained F-value was found insignificant at 0.05 level [F-(232,1) = 0.13, P>.05] therefore our first hypothesis that parenting style has significant effect on aggression is rejected, Sogra *et al.*, (2014) in their study relationship between parenting styles and adolescent's identity and aggression also found not significant relationship between parenting style and aggression. Second hypothesis is accepted as F-value of economic status groups was found significant at 0.05

level of significant [F-(232,1) = 5.63, P<.05] Malviya (1977) in his study also found that lower economic status adult male are more aggressive than higher economic status adult males. The third hypothesis that gender has significant effect on aggression is rejected as the obtained F-value of gender group was found insignificant at 0.05 level of significance [F (232,1) = 2.81, P>.05] Sameer and Jamia (2007) also found no significant difference between male and female students aggression. The fourth hypothesis that there is significant interaction effect between parenting style and economic was accepted as the F-value was found significant at 0.01 level of significance (F (232,1) = 12.02, P< .01] Lokoyi (2015) also found that different parenting styles were associated with aggressive behavioural problems one way or the other. Significant interaction effect was found between economic status and gender as the obtained F-value was found significant at 0.01 level of significance [F= (232,1) = 9.03, P<0.01] thus our fifth hypothesis is accepted, Jonathan (2013) also found significant difference between male and female students physical aggression. The sixth hypothesis there is significant interaction effect between parenting style and gender on aggression is rejected as the obtained F-value was found less than tabulation value at 0.05 level of significance [F= (232,1) = 2.95, P>0.05].The final hypothesis of this there is significant interaction effect among parenting style,

economic status and gender on aggression was accepted as the obtained F-value was found more than the tabulation value at 0.05 level of significance [$F(232,1) = 5.65, P < .05$].

CONCLUSION

To sum up taking into account the results of the current study, we might conclude that there is no significant effect of parenting style and gender on aggression but economic status have significant effect on aggression. Also negative parenting respondents have more aggression than positive parenting respondents similarly adolescents with high socio economic status were found more aggressive than adolescents with low socio economic status. Male respondents were also found more aggressive than female respondents.

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