

A Review on Impact of Adjustment and Aggression on Parent-Child Relationship

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Abstract - A broad spectrum of features has been associated with the issue of subsistence and persistence of the aggressive behavior of children. Usually, the Aggression begins in the earlier stage of life can be directly linked to the, the aberrant and criminal activities, of the later life. But, if precautionary interventions are evolved during the early phase of life would reduce the possibility of such fatal occurrences or if not would reduce its seriousness, of such behavioral problems, that the families would risk at. The preset piece of review shall study and summarize the potentiality of nature of aggression and adjustment to intervene with the parent-child relationship, traditionally, and shall give consideration to, future directions and implicate the social policies setting researches afresh.

Keyword- Aggressive behavior, behaviour of children, parents behaviour, parent child relationship.

I. INTRODUCTION

Adjustment has been defined as the integration between the person and his environment. A person's perception depends upon his personal characteristics, on the one hand and the characteristics of the situation on the other. Naturally the interaction between the person and his environment becomes the index of the personality potentiality. He is said to be adjusted to the extent that he is able to solve this interaction.

Aggression has been defined by Loeber & Hay [1] as "a category of behaviour that results or intimidates physical harm to others" and further adds, "Most, but not all, serious aggression during adolescence and adulthood is committed by youths who

have been persistently aggressive since childhood". Observational learning is one mechanism by which intra-family aggression is thought to influence children's adjustment.

There are various dimensions of adjustment such as home adjustment, health adjustment, social adjustment, emotional adjustment and so on. Home adjustment refers to the adjustment with the members of the family. A well adjusted family means one which is able to deal successfully with its problems. The same principle is applicable to school adjustment, college adjustment, vocational adjustment and marital adjustment. Health adjustment refers to the amount of care taken by the person with regard to his health problems. Emotional adjustment refers to the amount of control over emotions of the person concerned. Social adjustment refers to the healthy interpersonal relationship among the members of the society. Here both intra-social and inter-social relationships are taken into consideration.

There are several cognitive and non- cognitive factors, which do influence the adjustment of the person concerned. Intelligence is a vital cognitive correlate of adjustment. Some studies have shown better adjustment in the people having average intelligence than those having high and low intelligence [2]. Some other studies have shown better adjustment in bright children than in dull children. There was also established a positive correlation between socioeconomic status and personality adjustment. Hussain *et al.* [3] found better adjustment among field independent people having average intelligence. Maya's studies noticeably found

better degree of adjustment in high intelligent subjects than in low intelligent subjects [4].

No significant and productive outcomes, of intelligence on adjustment were distinguished, in the studies conducted by Singh [5]. Brar [6] found a better marital adjustment potential, in the Punjabi working women than in the Bihari working women. Observational learning is one mechanism by which intra-family aggression is thought to influence children's adjustment [7].

Aggression is an important dependent variable and hence it needs some elaboration here. The term aggression is an extremely term used for a variety of acts that involve attack, hostility, violence etc. typically it is used for such acts that can be assumed to be motivated by fear of frustration, desire to produce fear of fright in others, tendency to push toward one's own ideas or interest etc. The Freudian concept is an orientation of aggression of treating aggression as a conscious manifestation. Adler says "that aggression is a display of will to power, the desire to control others. In the present study aggression has been used involving two dimensions namely the amount of overt violence or destructive of property or individuals and the intention behind the action taken [8].

Multiple factors are responsible for generation among which parental influences are of great significance at least for the present study. The child rearing practice is a vital determinant of aggression on the part of children. In most of the studies it has been found that authoritarian parental style is more conducive to aggression than democratic parental Style. Children are more likely to be aggressive when parents display high anxiety about child rearing, low-self esteem for the child, mother's low esteem for the father, dissatisfaction with the current situation and high disagreement between father and mother about child training. The present investigation was under taken to study the effect to adjustment has been an interesting topic of research during present years. Its important in actual life situation of the individual has greatly been realized by all consignment. Among the many

contributing non intellectual factor, the parental behaviors was considered most valuable and relatively less explode in Indian context. Keeping in mind the present investigator thought to measure parental behaviors and to examine to which it is related to adjustment pattern of students.

In an exhaustive survey of literature the present researcher point that it is better to judge adjustment in terms of a person's ability, to meet problems appropriate to his level of development. It is of common observation that even a well adjust person finds it difficult on some occasion to handle a situation which is beyond the scope of his adjustability. Some psychologists approve that the typical problems of students involved guide and confusion over the handling of sexual impulses, concern about the expression of hostile and aggressive feeling and worries about personal inadequacy and lack of status.

Many additional problems more or less peculiar to the school students contribute to therefore which interfere with personality and adjustment. Today, developmental psychopathology has come out as a crucial standpoint on both developmental processes and the causes and course of psychopathology [9].

II. PURPOSE

The present study was undertaken in view of the following objectives:

- (a) The study intended to examine the effect of parent – child relationship on children's adjustment pattern.
- (b) The study aimed at examining the effect of parent-child relationship on the development of aggression in the child.
- (c) The study intended to examine the relationship between the adjustment and aggression of the respondents.

III. HYPOTHESIS:

- (1) It was hypothesized that the democratic parents would be found more conducive to their children's adjustment as compared to the authoritarian parents.

- (2) It was hypothesized that the children of authoritarian parents would be found more aggressive than those of democratic parents.
- (3) It was hypothesized that there would be negative correlation between adjustment and aggression of the respondents.

IV. METHOD

(a) Sample:

The study was carried out on a sample of 140 male students of undergraduate classes of the colleges located in Gaya town. The range of the age of the subjects was 16-18 years. In respect of sex, inhabitation, education, SES etc. the respondents were matched as far as practicable.

(b) Tools:

- (i) A personal information Blank was used for collecting relevant information relating to sex, age, inhabitation, and education etc. of the respondents.
- (ii) Parent-child relationship in terms of democratic and authoritarian styles was measured by using Akhtar’s parent-child relationship scale.
- (iii) Aggression of the respondents was measured using Singh’s manifest aggression scale.
- (iv) Adjustment was measured by using Mohsin[10] - Shamshad adaptation inventory.

V. DATA COLLECTION

The procedure of data collection followed a particular schedule. First of all personal information blank was administered to the respondents and relevant information were gathered. Thereafter, Akhtar’s [11] Parent- Child Relationship scale was administered to the parents of the same respondents and democratic and authoritarian styles were ascertained. The respondents (parents) were divided into democratic parents and authoritarian parents on the basis of the obtained data. Then seventy students of democratic parents and seventy students of authoritarian parents were identified. Thereafter, Moshin *et al.* [12] adaptation inventory was administered to those students separately and their respective dates were collected. In the same way, Singh’s manifest aggression scale was

administered to the same student respondents and data were collected as per the manual concerned.

V. RESULTS

The results obtained on the basis of data collection showing the impact of parent- child relationship on adjustment and aggression were collected and displayed on table I and II respectively. The results based on r-test showing the relationship between the adjustment and aggression is displayed on table III. All the results have been displayed below:

TABLE-I
Showing the effect of parent-child relationship on adjustment

Dimensions of Adjustment	Subjects	N	Mean	SD	t	P
Home	Children of DP*	70	7.20	3.20	6.60	<.01
	Children of AP**	70	12.16	5.20		
Health	Children of DP*	70	8.92	3.40	6.10	<.01
	Children of AP**	70	12.90	4.30		
Social	Children of DP*	70	7.80	4.12	6.68	<.01
	Children of AP**	70	14.20	6.91		
Emotional	Children of DP*	70	10.12	5.72	4.40	<.01
	Children of AP**	70	15.29	7.80		

	n of AP**					
Total	Children of DP*	70	29.20	4.40	4.80	<.01
	Children of AP**	70	33.80	6.62	0	01

Note:* DP = Democratic parents

** AP= Authoritarian parents

The results displayed in table- confirmed the first hypothesis in respect of home adjustment ($t=6.66$, $df=138$, $P<.01$), Health adjustment ($t=6.12$, $df=138$, $P<.01$), Social adjustment ($t=6.69$, $df=138$, $P<.01$), emotional adjustment ($t=4.43$, $df=138$, $P<.01$) and even total adjustment ($t=4.82$, $df=138$, $P<.01$), The findings might be interpreted in terms of better development of cognitions on the part of children of democratic parents in terms of flexibility, sociability and interpersonal understanding.

TABLE-II

Showing the effect of parent-child relationship on aggression

Subjects	N	Mean	SD	T	P
Children of DP*	70	41.10	13.42	3.20	<.01
Children of AP**	70	48.72	14.50		

Note:* DP = Democratic parents

** AP= Authoritarian parents

The results contained in table II supported the second hypothesis stating that the children of authoritarian parents would show more aggression than those of democratic parents ($t=3.24$, $df=138$, $P<.01$), The finding might be interpreted in terms of hostility on the part of the children of authoritarian parents out of reaction in general.

Table-III

Showing the relationship between adjustment and aggression of the respondents

Dimensions of Adjustment and Aggression	N	r	P
Home Aggression vs	140	-.282	<.01
Health Aggression vs	140	-.326	<.01
Social Aggression vs	140	-.496	<.01
Emotional Aggression vs	140	+.299	<.01
Total adjustment vs Aggression	140	-.312	<.01

The results contained in table-3 supported the third hypothesis stating that there would be significant negative correlation between adjustment and aggression. Except emotional dimension, adjustment has been found negatively correlated with all the remaining dimensions including overall adjustment under study. The finding seems justified on the ground the aggression leads to excess emotionality and loss of reasoning and consequently resulting into poor adjustment.

Sroufe recommends wisely that an infant with a history of receptive care can impart a greater impact than just promoting attitudes to coping [11]. Simulation, in a regulated and dyadic system, is sufficient enough to its capacities, where disorganizing arousal is infrequent, and the incident of distress are very short lived. On the other hand there arise flexible emotional responses, which are both, behavioural and physiological.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The study resulted in the following observations;

1. The children of democratic parents as compared to those of authoritarian parents have been found better adjusted in the dimensions under study.
2. The children of authoritarian parents have been found more aggressive as compared to those of democratic parents.
3. Except emotional adjustment, aggression has been found more negatively and significantly correlated with all the remaining dimensions of adjustment under study.

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