

AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING GROUND FOR YOUTH'S AGGRESSION

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Abstract

The present study aimed to find the relationship between authoritarian parenting and aggression in youngsters. A sample of (N = 30) male and female youngsters were included for the study. Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) developed by John R Buri in 1991 and Aggression Scale developed by Dr Guru Pyari Mathur and Dr Raj Kumari Bhatnagar were applied to collect data. Collected data were analyzed statistically. Results show that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and aggression in youngsters. The study concludes that high levels of aggression in youth can be caused due to authoritarian parenting.

Keywords: authoritarian parenting style, aggression, youngsters, relationship, youth.

Introduction

Have you ever wondered about the parenting style you have received from your parents in your childhood? The parent-child relationship has been at the center of much theorizing and research in development psychology. According to attachment theory parents influence their children's attitudes, behaviors, emotional development and relationships beyond the family.

Diana Baumrind (1971) described 4 types of parenting styles: Authoritarian, Authoritative, Permissive, and Uninvolved. This study mainly aims on aggressive behavior in youth attributed by authoritarian parenting.

Authoritarian Parenting. This style is low in acceptance and involvement, high in coercive behavioral control and low in control autonomy granting. Authoritarian parents often engage in psychological control, in which they attempt to take advantage of children's psychological needs by intruding on and manipulating their verbal expression, individuality and attachment to parents. Adolescents (youth) who are subjected to this psychological control exhibit aggressive behavior (Laura E. Berk 2017).

Parenting style may affect children's regulation and externalizing behavior problems influence the quality of the parent child relationship. Children with a secure attachment with their parents are more likely to understand others emotions (Laible & Thompson, 2002).

A large number of studies have demonstrated the importance of parenting style in the transmission of values, morals and in the encouragement of aggressive behavior when the child reach in their adolescent's period. (Carlo et al., 2010; Richard de Minzi et al; 2011).

The motive of this research is to contribute to the growing knowledge of the relationship between aggression and perceived authoritarian parenting style in youth.

Research Methodology

Participants

The sample consists of 30 female and male youngsters between the age of 18 to 26. Participants were chosen through simple random sampling.

Measures

Parenting style was measured through a parental authority questionnaire developed by John R Buri in 1991, which consisted of 30 items, with one set of 10 devoted to each of the 3 parenting styles - Authoritarian, Authoritative & Permissive. The subjects were directed to respond to each item on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The study employed a 10-item authoritarian subscale.

Aggression was measured using Aggression Scale by Dr Guru Pyari Mathur and Dr Raj Kumari Bhatnagar, which consist of 55 items. The subjects were directed to respond to each item on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1(strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree).

Method

The method used for this research is a quantitative research method with a correlational type of research. Correlation is often translated as “relationship” or “interconnected”, or “reciprocal relationship” (Bauer, 2019). In statistical science, correlation is “the relationship between 2 or more variables”. Descriptive method is also used for the research, descriptive research method aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or a phenomenon.

Procedure

The questionnaire was administered collectively to subjects between the age of 18 to 26. All participants were volunteers.

Result

Table 1 Shows Correlations of Variables
Correlations

		Authoritarian	Aggression
Authoritarian	Pearson Correlation	1	.525**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	30	30
Aggression	Pearson Correlation	.525**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	30	30

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 1 shows the correlation coefficient and significance of the variables

Table 2 Showing the Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting Style and Aggression (N = 30)

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	r	Sig
Authoritarian	32.53	11.39	0.525	0.003

Aggression	191.86	35.73		
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Table 2 shows the mean and standard deviation scores of the variable. Mean and standard deviation scores are higher for aggression. Mean and standard deviation for authoritarian parenting are relatively low. Table 2 also shows correlation coefficient and significance that is 0.525 and 0.003 respectively.

Frequencies: - Histogram

Figure 1

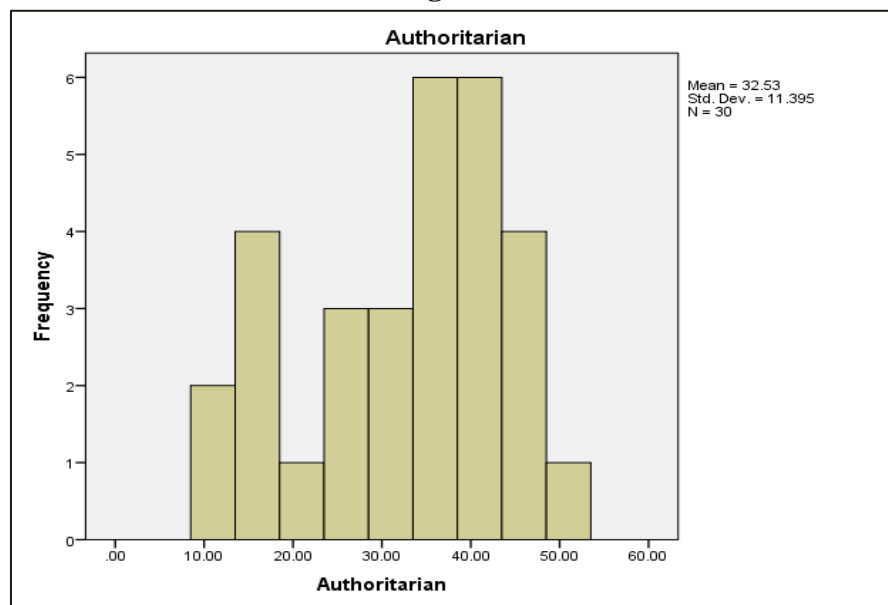


Figure 2

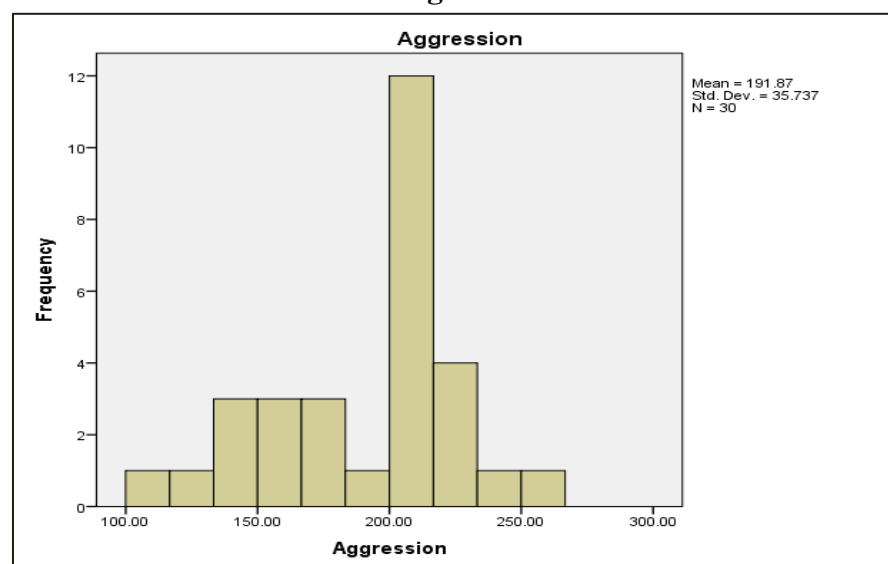


Figure 1 represents frequency distribution of authoritarian parenting among the subjects and Figure 2 represents frequency distribution of aggression among the subjects.

Furthermore, the obtained results indicate a moderate correlation between authoritarian parenting style and aggression, and high significance indicates a 1 in 1000 chance of observing this result as extreme as the one observed.

Discussion

The group consists of 30 youngsters between the ages of 18 to 26. To investigate the relationship between authoritarian parenting and aggression in youngsters, correlation methods were used.

The results showed that there is a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and aggression level in youngsters. Compared to other parenting styles, youngsters who have received authoritarian parenting exhibit an increased level of aggression. The result shows the possible effects of authoritarian parenting on youngsters, in terms of high expressed aggressiveness, anger and hostility.

Many studies consistently show a strong link between authoritarian parenting and aggression in youth, where strict, controlling parenting style can lead to youngsters exhibiting more aggressive behavior, both verbally and physically, compared to youngsters raised with a more authoritative or permissive approach.

Authoritarian parenting includes, High control, low autonomy, Harsh punishments, Low emotional support, Negative impact on self esteem

These can lead to frustration, negative emotion, and low self esteem which grounds for aggressive behavior.

Conclusion

In this study, the result suggests that compared to other parenting styles, authoritarian parenting styles can lead to high levels of aggression in individuals. They also display characteristics like low self-esteem, difficulty making decisions, poor social skills, anxiety and struggle expressing their opinions due to a lack of open communication with their parents. Hence it can be concluded that aggressive behavior is significantly related to parenting style adopted by parents.

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