



## “GENDER DIFFERENCES IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND AGGRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS”

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### ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to access the family relationship and aggression of adolescent. The sample of the study comprised of 60 students in which 30 boys and 30 girls. Selected randomly from Kolhapur city. Family relationship scale by Sherry and Sinha and Aggression scale by Ram Ashish sing was used. The data was analyzed by 't' test of significance. The result reveals that there is no significant gender difference in various component of Family relationship and aggression.

**KEYWORDS:** self-efficacy, Self-esteem, and family communication, Family relationship scale.

### INTRODUCTION :

In order to identify family factor obviously relevant to aggression, and offer a theoretical foundation for the prevention of aggression (Yizhen and Junxia 2006). The result of the study reveal that adolescents who had very good relationship with their parents showed less aggression whereas adolescent having average



relations showed highest aggression (Deepika Sharma and nanda 1997). age, parents and teachers attitude had a significant relationship on aggressive and non-aggressive anti-social behavior of adolescent. (Obiun 2014) reveal that self-efficacy, Self-esteem, and family communication style independently predict aggressive tendencies personal and family characteristic jointly predict aggressive tendencies. Okon and Others (2011) Found that the significant positive correlation between aggression towards parents and sub parts of parental acceptance-rejection and there is no significant difference between male and female according to aggression towards parents. This result implies that, there is

an effect on parent child interaction (Mahadi 2015). Rajesh and Varma (2016) found that there is significant positive relationship between aggression and family care, peer pressure and family behavior. Chen and Rubin (1994). examine the relation among family ecological factors including parental educational and occupational status, 476 primary school children in Shanghai, China, and their parents participated in the study. Results also indicate that parental acceptance was associated positively with prosocial-competent behavior in children and negatively with aggressive behavior in children. Horwitz, B., et al. (2011). This study investigated whether genetic and environmental influence on global family conflict is explained by parent's

personality, marital and negative parenting. The sample comprised 876 same sex pairs of twins their spouse, and adolescent child per twin from the Twin and Offspring Study in Sweden. Results suggested that parent's personality and unique experiences within their family relationship are important for understanding genetic and environmental influence on global conflict in the home. Raishevich (2007). Evidence suggests that family environment may influence the relationship between the aggressive function and the related forms of psychopathology. Sadeghi A; Ofoghi N; Babaei M (2015). According to findings of this study, there is direct relationship between factors of parental aggression and family health. That is with reduction of aggression in parents, their family health will be increased. Also there is a direct relationship between parental aggression and factors of family health. Yizhen and Junxia (2006). Found that material education, paternal occupation,

family type, parental child-rearing attitude and patterns, were significantly associated with the children’s and adolescent aggression. Li Xiaoyu (2012). Results suggested that early aggression at age 3 predicted later aggression at Grade 5. Home warmth was a marginally significant proactive factor for children’s aggression. Whereas physical Punishment, violence exposure, family conflict and parent-child dysfunctional interaction were risk factors for children’s aggression. Result also indicates that school poverty at grade 5 was not a significant predictor of children’s aggression at grade 5.

**2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

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Magdalena Chec (2016). The results obtained in the research study suggest that there is a relationship between the indicated improper parental attitudes and aggressive behavior among adolescents from the Emo subculture in comparison with the control group. A conclusion in the Emo subculture, teenagers ‘aggressive behavior is related to improper parental attitudes. It has been stated that mother’s attitudes, irrespective of subculture, are much more strongly associated with the aggression among adolescents than father’s attitudes.

Mahadi(2015). In this study it is found that, the significant positive correlation between aggression towards parents and sub parts of parental acceptance-rejection and there is no significant difference between male and female according to aggression towards parents. This result implies that, there is an effect on parent child interaction.

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Sadeghi A; Ofoghi N; Babaei M (2015).According to findings of this study, there is direct relationship between factors of parental aggression and family health.That is with reduction of aggression in parents ,their family health will be increased .Also there is a direct relationship between parental aggression and factors of family health.

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Li Xiaoyu (2012). Results suggested that early aggression at age 3 predicted later aggression at Grade 5. Home warmth was a marginally significant proactive factor for children’s aggression. Whereas physical punishment, violence exposure, family conflict and parent-child dysfunctional interaction were risk factors for children’s aggression. Result also indicate that school poverty at grade 5 was not a significant predictor of children’s aggression at grade 5. Objective

1. To examine the gender difference in Family Relationship among adolescents.
2. To examine the gender difference in aggression among adolescents.

**HYPOTHESES**

1. There will be significant Gender difference Family Relationship among adolescent.
2. There will be no significant gender difference in Aggression among adolescent.

**4. METHOD**

**A) Sample-**

The sample of the study comprised of 60 in which 30 boys and 30 girls selected randomly from junior college students in Kolhapur city .the age range of the students will be 17 to 18.

**B) Tools**

The Following standardized Psychological tests used to collect the data.

**1) Family Relationship Scale –**

Prepared by Sherry and Sinha, it consist 150 items. Each item has True and Falls Options. This scale has three components Acceptance, Concentration and Avoid.

**2) Aggression Scale**

Prepared by Ram Ashish Sing, it consist 50 items. Each item has true and falls options.

**5. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

The data was statistically analyzed by using Mean, sd, and t test.

**Showing Gender Difference between Family Relationship and Aggression**

Components	Gender	N	Mean	Sd	t value
Acceptance	Male	30	37.13	5.02	0.35NS
	Female	30	37.56	4.12	
Concentration	Male	30	21.33	5.39	0.22 NS
	Female	30	20.46	3.39	
Avoidance	Male	30	8.33	6.85	0.45NS
	Female	30	8.13	7.69	
Aggression	Male	30	65.5	7.99	0.086 NS
	Female	30	62.9	6.51	

\*significant at 0.01 Level, \*\*significant at 0.05 Level, NS – Not significant.

**6. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

Table shows the Gender differences in various components of family Relationship and aggression. The mean value for male Adolescents for Acceptance Attitude is 37.13 with 5.02 slandered deviations and for Female Adolescents are 37.56 with 4.12 Sd. The respected t value is 0.35 which is statistically non–significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to Acceptance.

The mean value for male Adolescents for Concentration attitude is 21.33 with 5.39 slandered deviations and for Female Adolescents are 20.46 with 3.39 Sd. The respected t value is 0.22 which is statistically non–significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to Concentration.

The mean value for male Adolescents for Avoidance attitude is 8.33 with 6.85 slandered deviations and for Female Adolescents are 8.13 with 7.69 sd. The respected t value is 0.45 which is statistically non–significant it means there is no gender difference found with respect to Avoidance attitude.

The mean value for male Adolescents for aggression 65.5 with 7.99 slandered deviations and for Female Adolescents are 62.9 with 6.51Sd. The respected t value is 0.086 which is statistically non–significant it means there is no

gender difference found with respect to aggression.

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