IJCRR
Section: Healthcare
ISI Impact Factor
(2019-20): 1.628
IC Value (2019): 90.81
SJIF (2020) = 7.893

Copyright@IJCRR

A Study to Assess the Predictors of Aggression Among School Going Children

Arati Raut^{1*}, Pragati Mahakulkar², Rutusha Landge², Gayatri Ledange², Mayuri Lende², Bhagyashri Mahabudhe²

¹Assistant Professor, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing (DMIMSDU), Wardha, Maharashtra, India; ²Clinical Instructor, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing (DMIMSDU), Wardha, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

Background: Aggression could be a product of our interactions with individuals in our environment which, its severity greatly differs across countries and cultures. In the recent era of childhood, aggression is the big health dilemma across the world. Aggression is a behaviour to hurt the living creatures that try to avoid the damage.

Objective: To assess the predictors of aggression among school-going children. To associate with the predictors of aggression among school-going children with the demographic variables.

Methods: A descriptive research design with non-probability convenience sampling was used. The population was 250 school going children of 5th, 6th, and 7th in the Wardha district of Maharashtra, India.

Result: In this study, the findings show that majority of sample 93(37.2%) were from age of 12years and 82(32.8%) of subject age of 11years and 75(30%) subject from age of 13years. according to their residence show that average no. of sample i.e. 183 (73.2%) were residing in an urban area. according to their Father's Education show that 71 (28.4%) of the subject were from Primary Education. according to their Occupation of father show that 106 (42.4%) of the subject were Farmer, overall income is between Rs 3000-5000/month i.e. 48% birth Order of the subjects show that 124 (49.6%) of the subject were from 1st, 109 (100%) of the subject were from Nuclear family and according to their Source of Emotional support show that 163 (65.2%) of the subject were from Mother.

Conclusion: It was concluded from our study that the predictors are over protectiveness, mass media, alcoholic father, temperament, mobile addiction. We found that there was no association between selected demographic variables like age, education, residence, religion, mother's education, father's education, occupation of mother, occupation of father, the income of the family, birth order, type of family, and source of emotional support with predictors of aggression.

Key Words: Predictors, Aggression, Among, School children

INTRODUCTION

In the recent era of childhood, aggression is the big health dilemma across the world. Aggression is a behaviour that hurting the living creatures that try to avoid the damage. There are different types and function based on a variety of aggression; it has two types direct or indirect.¹ The verbal and physical aggression is part of direct aggression. physical attack, tattling, repudiate and undermine is the part of indirect aggression. In verbal aggression, the children most probably use unreceptive words that make the people scared and irritated. Verbal aggression usually contains a certain outfit accompanied by physical aggression. The very strict

environment, as well frequently punished by the teachers is a very important reason that the children become more aggressive. Most frequently the aggression has been diagnosed in the school-going children.²

Children and teenagers are subjected to violence in media such as television, film, music, and videogames, which poses a major risk to their wellbeing. According to comprehensive studies, media violence can lead to violent actions, desensitisation to violence, nightmares, and the fear of being harmed. Pediatricians should determine their patients' media exposure and interfere when media-related health threats occur.³

Corresponding Author:

Arati Raut, Assistant Professor, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing (DMIMSDU), Wardha, Maharashtra, India.
Phone: 09673771592; Email: aratiraut15714@gmail.com

ISSN: 2231-2196 (Print)

ISSN: 0975-5241 (Online)

Received: 05.08.2020

Revised: 09.10.2020

Accepted: 14.11.2020

Published: 20.03.2021

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Research design: Descriptive research design
- Setting of the study: Saraswati Vidhya Mandiram English School Kelkarwadi, Wardha
- Population: school-going children in Saraswati Vidhya Mandiram English School Kelkarwadi, Wardha
- Sample: Children in Saraswati Vidhya Mandiram English School, Kelkarwadi, Wardha
- Sampling technique: Samples will be collected by probability sampling-Random selection.
- Sample size: Sample size for this study is 250

Variables

Research variables: predictors of aggression among school-going children

Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

The school-going children were from 5th to 7th standard who were willing to participate in the study. Children above 13 years and below 11 years and chronically ill or mentally ill were excluded.

Validity

The validity of the tool was established in consultation with guide and experts from the field of medical surgical nursing, mental health nursing, and nursing research and statistics. The suggestion of the experts was considered and changes were made accordingly.

Plan for data analysis: data were analyzed by using descriptive inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistics: mean percentage and standard deviation of described demographic variables.

Inferential statistics: inferential statistics are like Unpaired “t” test and one way ANOVA was used, the analyzed data was presented in the form of tables, diagram and graphs.

RESULTS

The analysis and interpretation of data are organized under 3 section as per the objective of the study.

Section I

Distribution of school-going children according to their demographic variables

Section II

Assessment of predictors of aggression among school-going children

Section III

Association of predictors of aggression concerning demographic variables.

Section I

Demography

The demographic data of school-going children sample characteristics including age, education, residence, religion, mother's education, father's education, occupation of mother, occupation of father, the income of the family, birth order, type of family, source of emotional support.

- As regards to the age of school-going children population, it was found that majority of sample 93(37.2%) were from age of 12years and 82(32.8%) of subject age of 11years and 75(30%) subject from age of 13years.
- As regards to the education of school-going children, it was found that the majority of sample 93(37.2%) were from 6thstd and 83 (33.2%) of the subject were from 5th std. and 74 (29.6%) subject were from the 7thstd.
- As regard to the residence of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 183 (73.2%) were from the urban and 36 (44.4%) subject were from semi-urban and 31 (12.4%) of the subject were from rural.
- As regards to the religion of the school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 192 (76.8%) of the subject were from Hindu and 2 (0.8%) of the subject were from Christian and 6 (2.4%) of the subject were from Muslim and 50 (20%) of the subject were from others.
- As regard to mother's education of the school-going children, it was found that 136(54.4%) of the subject were from secondary education and 8 (3.2%) of the subject were from Illiterate and 53 (21.2%) of the subject were from primary education and 53 (21.2%) of the subject were from Graduate.
- As regard to father's education of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 113(45.2%) of the subject were from secondary education and 11 (4.4%) of the subject were from Illiterate and 71 (28.4%) of the subject were from Primary Education and 55 (22%) of the subject were from Graduate.
- As regards to the occupation of the mother of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 160(64%) of the subject were from house maker and 25 (10%) of the subject were from Farmer and 54 (21.6%) of the subject were from private service and 11 (4.4%) of the subject were from Government service.
- As regards to the occupation of father of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 106(42.4%) of the subject were from private service and 47(18.8%) of the subject were from Farmer and 27 (10.8%) of the subject were from Government service and 70 (28%) of the subject were from Labor.
- As regard to the income of the family of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 120(48%) of the subject were from Rs 3000-5000/

month and 32 (12.8%) of the subject were from < Rs3000 and 61 (24.4%) of the subject were from Rs. 5000-10000/month and 37 (14.8%) of the subject were from Rs. 10000 and above.

- As regards to the birth order of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 124 (49.6%) of the subject were from 1 and 108 (43.2%) of the subject were from 2 and 15 (6%) of the subject were from 3 and 3 (0.012%) of the subject were from 4.
- As regards to the type of family of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 109 (100%) of the subject were from Nuclear family and 48 (19.2%) of the subject were from Extended Family and 73 (29.2%) of the subject were from Joint Family and 20 (8%) of the subject were from single-parent Family.
- As regards to the source of emotional support of school-going children, it was found that majority of sample 163(65.2%) of the subject were from mother and 55 (22%) of the subject were from Father and 19 (7.6%) of the subject were from Peers and 13 (5.2%) of the subject were from others.

Table 1: Distribution of subject with regards to their demographic variables

Sr. no.	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	11 years	82	32.8
	12 years	93	37.2
	13 years	75	30
2	Education		
	5 th std.	83	33.2
	6 th std.	93	37.2
	7 th std.	74	29.6
3	Residence		
	Urban	183	73.2
	Semi urban	36	14.4
	Rural	31	12.4
4	Religion		
	Hindu	192	76.8
	Christian	2	0.8
	Muslim	6	2.4
	Others	50	20
5	Mothers education		
	Illiterate	8	3.2
	Primary education	53	21.2
	Secondary education	136	54.4
	Graduate	53	21.2

6	Fathers education		
	Illiterate	11	4.4
	Primary education	71	28.4
	Secondary education	113	45.2
	Graduate	55	22
7	Occupation of mother		
	Farmer	25	10
	Private services	54	21.6
	Government services	11	4.4
	House maker	160	64
8	Occupation of father		
	Farmer	47	18.8
	Private service	106	42.4
	Government services	27	10.8
	Labor	70	28
9	Income of family		
	<Rs 3000	32	12.8
	Rs 3000-5000/ month	120	48
	Rs 5000-10000/ month	61	24.4
	Rs 10000 and above	37	14.8
10	Birth order		
	1	124	49.6
	2	108	43.2
	3	15	6
	4	3	0.012
11	Type of family		
	Nuclear	109	100
	Extended	48	19.2
	Joint	73	29.2
	Single parent family	20	8
12	Source of emotional support		
	Father	55	22
	Peers	19	7.6
	Mother	163	65.2
	Others	13	5.2

Section II

There were predictors of aggression score after the four points Likert scale was evident on test five predictors of aggression are present in the participant of the study. They are over protectiveness, alcoholic father, mass media, temperament, mobile addiction.

Table 2: Assessment of predictors of aggression among school-going children

Sr. no.	Statement	0 time	1 time	2 time	3 time
FAMILY					
1	Does your parent have a very busy work schedule?	16	114	64	56
2	Do your parents are quarrelling among themselves?	58	88	74	30
3	Do your parents are overprotective for you?	40	65	100	35
4	Does your father take alcohol?	61	74	85	30
5	Do your parents give extra burden regarding studies?	52	119	68	11
6	Do you suffer from emotional detachment?	54	117	56	23
SCHOOL					
7	Do you have a school phobia/fear?	113	99	20	18
8	Do you scared about completion of your homework?	32	115	93	10
9	Do you very poor in school performance?	32	120	81	70
10	Do you have very low confidence while doing any school activities?	54	100	80	16
SOCIAL AND MASS MEDIA					
11	Do you watch violence videos on computer/ TV?	16	66	134	34
12	Do you trouble to control temper while you teasing by someone?	17	97	101	35
13	Do you use mobile?	13	38	103	96
14	Do you recently exposed to a traumatic event?	45	106	73	26
15	Do you afraid to mingling with friends / society?	17	105	88	40

Section III

Association of predictors of aggression score about demographic variables

There is no significant association between age, education,

residence, religion, mother's education, father's education, occupation of mother, occupation of father, the income of the family, birth order, type of family and source of emotional support of the study participant.

DISCUSSION

The present study illustrated predictors of aggression among school-going children in which predictors of aggression score after the four-point Likert scale was evident on test five predictors, They are over protectiveness, alcoholic father, mass media, temperament, mobile addiction. And there is no significant association between age, education, residence, religion, mother's education, father's education, occupation of mother, occupation of father, the income of the family, birth order, type of family and source of emotional support of the study participant.⁴

The present study conducted by David Moreno Ruiz to examined the influence of family and classroom environments on the development of particular individual characteristics, including the level of empathy, attitude to institutional authority and perceived social reputation, and the role these characteristics may, in turn, play in school aggression. Participants wear 1319 adolescents aged 11-16 (47%Male) Drawn from state secondary school in Valencia (Spain). In the previous studies suggest that these variables may contribute to aggressive behaviour depending on adolescent's gender, two different mediational structural models wear calculated, respectively, for boys and girls.⁵

Results show that positive family environment has a stronger protective factor for girls in the development of problems of behaviour at school, like aggression, misbehaviour whereas for the boys the positive school environment is the helping with developmental problems. The present study was done by Mihai MARIAN to Predictors of aggression for children: institutionalization or family that research focuses on the differences in attributional style, aggression and decision making about the personal future, between institutionalized children and those who live with their families. The study shows that aggressive behaviours directly related to the Poverty, uncertainty, the lack of a cultural model, the absence of family experiences or the lack of connection with a family it may interrupt in the overall development of the children. A sample of 183 children from the 4th and 5th grade was used (from public school within the vest area of Romania). The result shows that family background and psychological factors may influence their behaviour.⁶

Aggression to typically is diagnosed in school-going children. In the case of early diagnosis, there are different forms of aggressive behaviour in school-going children. Such as discontent in social interaction with peer poor interpersonal relationship, low self-confidence.⁷

The prevention of the children from the aggression is one of the more complicated problems facing by the parents.⁸ Despite the fact that peer context has a major effect on the development of adolescent aggression, few studies of relational aggression have explicitly defined and assessed peer groups, restricting our ability to draw systematic conclusions about the degree and significance of peer control. The current research used a developmental paradigm to look at the effect of peer groups on individual levels of physical and relational violence in 6th and 7th grade students (n=346, 51 percent female) over the course of a year. The researchers used a multilevel network approach in which peer groups were defined using social network analysis and peer group impact was assessed using hierarchical linear modelling (HLM). After correcting for other peer group traits as well as other individual risk and protective factors, HLM analyses showed that peer group aggression (physical and relational) at time 1 was predictive of individual aggression levels at time. Physical aggression tends to be less endemic to peer networks, and is more likely to occur in smaller, mostly male networks, despite the fact that both types of aggression were observed in peer networks.⁹ The current study highlights the importance of understanding the influence of peer group membership on adolescent aggression and points to important implications for prevention.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from our study that the predictors are over protectiveness, mass media, alcoholic father, temperament, mobile addiction. We found that there was no association between selected demographic variables like age, education, residence, religion, mother's education, father's education,

occupation of mother, occupation of father, the income of the family, birth order, type of family, and source of emotional support with predictors of aggression.

Conflict of interest: Nil

Acknowledgement: Nil

Funding: Self-funding

REFERENCES

1. Liu J, Lewis G, Evans L. Understanding Aggressive Behavior Across the Life Span. *J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs* 2013 Mar;20(2):156–68.
2. Lan KL, Abdullah MC, Roslan S. Understanding media violence and the development of aggressive behaviour of school children. *Procedia - Soc Behav Sci* 2010;7:522–527.
3. The Media and Aggression: From TV to the Internet. Ed Donnerstein. Available from: <http://www.sydneysymposium.unsw.edu.au/2010/chapters/DonnersteinSSSP2010.pdf>.
4. Ravindran OS, Hima K, Natarajan S, Sathianathan R. Behavioral problems and temperamental characteristics among children in alcoholic families. *J Mental Health Hum Behav* 2018;23:52-56.
5. López EE, Pérez SM, Ochoa GM, Ruiz DM. Adolescent aggression: Effects of gender and family and school environments. *J Adolescence* 2008;31(4): 33-450.
6. Marian M, Roseanu G, Mocan D. Predictors of aggression for children: institutionalization or family? In book: *Studies on literature, discourse and multicultural dialogue* (pp.126-135)Publisher: Arhipelag XXIEditions: I. Boldea. 2013:126–135.
7. Bandura A. Self-efficacy mechanism in human agency. *Am Psychol* 1982;37(2):122-147.
8. Werner NE, Crick NR. Maladaptive Peer Relationships and the Development of Relational and Physical Aggression During Middle Childhood. *Soc Dev* 2004;13(4):495–514.
9. Low S, Polanin JR, Espelage DL. The Role of Social Networks in Physical and Relational Aggression Among Young Adolescents. *J Youth Adolesc* 2013;42(7):1078–1089.