



Aggression in Children between Urban and Rural Mothers of Different Income Groups

Vivek Kumar, Ph.D., Dept. of Psychology
Jagdam College, Chapra, J.P. University, Chapra, Bihar, INDIA

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Author

Vivek Kumar, Ph.D.

E-mail : vivekkrishishu80@gmail.com

shodhsamagam1@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

An empirical investigation was made among 200 mothers having single child (2-3 yrs.) to examine the association of (i) existing practice of training with handling of aggressive behaviour among children and (ii) extent of appropriateness of training to control aggressive behaviour of their children. 200 Mothers having single child (2-3 yrs.) equally belonging to urban mothers of high income (N=50) and low income (N=50) groups, rural mothers of high income (N=50) and low income (N=50) groups respectively. They were selected from Chapra and Siwan Districts using purposive sampling. The mothers were interviewed using structured interview schedule. The obtained data based on interview schedule in relation to method adopted to control the aggressive behaviour and extent of appropriateness of method were analysed using chi-square, which were found significant. It was found that existing practice of training and extent of appropriateness of method are function of family income and urban-rural inhabitation.

KEY WORDS

Mother, Children, Aggressive, Behaviour.

INTRODUCTION

Interpersonal aggression among children has received a great deal of attention. The forms and amount of aggression among children depends primarily on their social experiences, including reinforcement received for such behaviour. Children have to learn when aggressive behaviour is appropriate and when it leads to negative consequences. Mothers played a significant role in regard of expression of aggression by the children (Shroff¹, 1970). There are differences among social

class in the way the young children are trained for aggression (Eron.² et. al., 1963, Mussen³ et. al.,1974)

Excessive aggressiveness may prevent the development of an adequate and healthy personality and may lead to many behaviour problems. The present study has made an attempt to study the existing practice followed by mothers for training their children for aggression which would be of help of those involved in the developmental process to drive expertise from the present exploration by developing an insight into the existing problems of controlling aggressive behaviour by mothers belonging to two diverse social systems. This would further direct to educator to assess the gravity of the problem for its handling with differential educational approach. With this contention in mind rural, urban mothers training procedures were assessed with specific reference to their knowledge on this aspect.”

Objectives

These were explored under following specific objective:

1. To study the existing practices followed by mothers or urban, rural, high and low income groups regarding training the children for aggressive behaviour.
2. To assess the knowledge of rural and urban, high and low income groups mothers regarding training the children for aggressive behaviour.

Hypotheses

1. There will be significant association of existing practice of training to aggressive behaviour with family income and inhabitaion.
2. There will be significant association of extent of appropriateness to train the children’s aggressive behaviour with family income and inhabitation.

Method of study

Sample used

Sample comprised of 200 mothers having single child (2-3 yrs.) selected from among population of Chapra and Siwan Districts using purposive sampling. The sample was method other than the conditions of research so far as practicable.

Tools Used

Structured interveiw schedule was used to seek the data from among mothers constituting the sample.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Existing Practice of Training Aggressive Behaviour of Children by the Mothers or Urban and Rural, High and Low Income Groups

SN.	Response Categories	Urban High (N=50)	Mothers Low (N=50)	Rural High (N=50)	Mothers Low (N=50)	Total
1.	Method adopted to control the aggressive behaviour					
	(a) Give advise / make them understand	35(70)	6(12)	5(10)	3(6)	49(245)
	(b) Scold and spank them.	12(24)	25(50)	23(46)	31(62)	91(455)
	(c) Deprive the children of things of their likeing	2(4)	5(10)	2(4)	2(4)	11(5-5)
	(d) Thrating through mentioning the name of wild animals.	1(20)	7(14)	9(18)	6(12)	23(115)
	(e) Do not bother	0	7(14)	11(22)	8(6)	29(13)
2.	Mothers expression of aggression in front of children					

(a) Always avoid to be aggressive	10(20)	0	0	0	0(5)
(b) Seldom avoid to be aggressive	31(62)	8(16)	9(12)	6(12)	54(27)
© Don't bother at all	9(18)	42(84)	41(82)	44(88)	136(68)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

The Table – I incorporates different aspects of aggression practice alongwith the response categories of urban and rural, high and low income groups mothers.

It is evident from Table-1 that method adopted to control the aggressive behaviour among urban high income group majority of mothers give advise or make the children understand (70 percent) whereas majority of the mothers of urban low group reported that they give punishment to the children by scolding and spanking them (50 percent).

This trend was found both among rural high and low income groups also, however in case of the letter; the percentage was higher (62 percent) than in the former (46 percent). The results revealed low income groups were less lenient than the high groups. In all the income groups scolding and spanking was higher than the other methods of punishment.

As children’s aggressive behaviour get influenced by their observation and initiation of aggressive model, the information collected on this aspect reveal that a higher percentage of respondents (16 percent) among urban high income group avoided to be aggressive in front of their children. Whereas majority of mothers of urban low, rural high and low income groups had hardly bothered to avoid this.

It becomes imperative to assess the appropriateness with which this practice has been followed and whether training procedure differed significantly among the selected groups or not. These were obtained under three response categories viz. appropriately followed, somewhat appropriately followed and least appropriately followed. The frequency distribution along with percentage have been presented in Table-2.

The data in Table-2 reveal that mothers of high income group had followed this practice appropriately (80 percent) whereas in urban low groups majority of mothers (50 percent) had followed this practice least appropriately. Similarly rural mothers of both high (54 percent) and low income group (78 percent) had followed the practice least appropriately.

The kolomonogrov-smirnov two sample test of difference (non-parametric) was applied to test the different between urban and rural of high and low income groups regarding the practice they followed. The results revealed the significant differentness ($X^2 = 40.96^{**}$) between urban high and low group mothers, whereas no significant difference was recorded between rural high and low groups.

However when high groups or urban and rural and low groups of urban and rural were subjected to the test of difference, significant results were obtained ($X^2 = 57.76^*$ and $X = 6.76^{**}$ respectively).

Table 2: Extent of Appropriateness of following Existing practice to Train the children’s Aggressive Behaviour among Mothers of Urban, Rural of High and Low income groups

SN.	Extent of appropriateness	Urban		Rural		Total (N=200)
		High (N=50)	Low (N=50)	High (N=50)	Low (N=50)	
1.	Appropriately followed (14-20)	40(80)	8(16)	2(4)	3(6)	53(26.5)
2.	Somewhat appropriately followed (7-13)	9(18)	16(32)	21(41)	8(16)	54(17)
3.	Least appropriately followed (1-6)	1(20)	26(52)	27(54)	39(78)	93(46.5)
		UH+UL /40.90 ^{**}	RH+RL /5.75			
	X calculated	UH+RH /56.76 ^{**}	UL+RL /6.76 [*]			

X^2 Tablulated (Kolmonogrov-smirnov two sample Test) $** = 0.01$ Level of probability with 2 dt = 9.21* = 0.05 level of probability with 2df = 5.99.

Thus, it may be inferred that urban mothers differed significantly in following this practice. Similarly urban high and rural high and urban low and rural low differed significantly. However, rural mothers irrespective of their being of high and low income groups were found similar in following this practice.

The precision with which these practice have been followed by urban and rural mothers was by and large could be ascertained by their level of knowledge.

For this knowledge inventory containing 25 items related to this practice was prepared and responses were obtained under dichotomous categories. The aggregate scores were equally distributed into three categories viz., least sufficient, some what sufficient and insufficient knowledge. The obtained data have been incorporated in Table-3.

Table 3: Knowledge of Urban and Rural Mothers of high and low Groups Regarding Training the Children's Aggressive Behaviour

SN.	Level Knowledge	Urban		Rural		Total (N=200)
		High (N=50)	Low (N=50)	High (N=50)	Low (N=50)	
1.	Sufficient (18-25)	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Somewhat sufficient	36(72)	20(40)	7(14)	4(8)	67(33.5)
3.	Insufficient (1-8)(9-17)	14(28)	30(60)	43(86)	46(92)	133(66.5)
		UH+UL /10.2464**	RH+RL /00.96			
	X ² calculated	UH+RH /33.64**	UL+RL /10.24			

* 9.21 at 0.01 level with 2df.

** 5.99 at 0.05 level with 2df.

Table-3 reveals that mothers of urban high income groups had somewhat sufficient level of knowledge (72 percent) where as urban low had insufficient level of knowledge. In case of mothers of rural high and low both the groups had insufficient level of Knowledge (86 percent and 92 percent respectively). The statistical test of difference between all these combinations show significant differences except among rural high and low groups. In case of urban high and low ($X' = 10.24**$) High urban and rural ($X' = 33.64**$) and urban and rural ($X' = 10.24$) groups. The data reveal that mothers of rural high and low income groups possessed almost similar level of knowledge, whereas among urban groups differential knowledge levels were observed.

Conclusion

Thus, it may be concluded that urban and rural mothers followed the differential procedure of training children for aggressive behaviour and had differential level of knowledge on this aspect has to be imparted to mothers especially of rural areas to avoid the future problems of aggressive behaviour among children.

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