



“A Correlation Study to Assess the Perceived Parental Expectation and Level of Anger among School Going Children in A Selected Schools at Bagalkot”.

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Anger has been studied considerably less frequently than other emotions such as anxiety, depression, happiness, and irritability. Behaviour and the human mind, however, cannot be adequately understood without an appreciation of the pivotal role played by anger. Studies have examined the relation of anger. Anger is both an internal experience and a mode of expression. While feeling anger internally, people may express it outwardly, suppress it inwardly, or control it. ^[1] Although anger expression is based on internal feelings of anger, the way it is expressed depends on a number of factors. Thus, individual differences in terms of liability to feel anger and express it still require investigation. ^[2] One factor influencing feelings of anger and anger expression may be the way people were reared as children. For example, children's anger is reported to be led by parents who are aggressive or who demonstrate high levels of trait anger. ^[3] Contrast, perceived parenting during childhood has been studied only minimally in terms of its association with trait anger and anger expression. Parker claimed that parental attitudes characterized by overprotection and low affection were associated with mood and anxiety disorders in adulthood, an association that has widely been recognized. This parenting pattern has been termed affectionless control. This study aimed to test our hypothesis that poor parenting during childhood may be linked to trait anger and anger expression in adulthood. ^[4]

Methods: It was a correlation study directed among 100 High school students between the age gatherings of 14-16 years in Adarsh High School Navanagar Bagalkot. Information was gathered utilizing a structured knowledge questionnaire to survey socio demographic information, Perceived parental expectation Scale (Rating scale) was utilized to evaluate the Parents expectation among their children. Anger expression scale (Likert's scale) was utilized to assess the level of Anger among the students.

Results: There was a significant negative connection between Perceived parental expectation and Anger expression children $P < 0.05$. The r esteem got was 0.1352. Thus, the connection between the two factors is seen as statistically significant.

Conclusions: In the wake of acquiring the consequences of the current review the scientist saw that there is negative relationship between Perceived parental expectation and Anger expression children.



1. Introduction

Adolescence is the period of physical, psychological, and social maturing from childhood to adulthood. Generally, the term adolescent refers to individuals between the ages of 10 and 19 years. Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological human development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood.^[5] at present, worldwide; more than 1.2 billion are adolescents: this indicates that roughly one in every six persons is an adolescent. About 21% of the Indian population is adolescents (about 243 million).^[6] India has the largest population of adolescents in the world, being home to 243 million individuals aged 10-19 years. Karnataka is third with 68.3% of its population in the 18 years and above age group; also, the state's adolescents' population stood at 18.9% of its total population.^[7]

Parental expectations refer to the beliefs and judgments of parents about the potential accomplishments of their children as expressed in course grades, how far their children will go in school, expected the highest level of education, and so on (Ma, Tse & Siu, 2018).^[8] Perceived parental expectations have been defined as the perception that adolescents have about how much their parents expect from them in terms of academic performance, personal maturity, and meeting futuristic demands and ambitions (Sasikala & Karunanidhi, 2011).^[9] Parental expectations by themselves may serve as a motivating factor and can help students pursue higher education. Parental support is needed for every school student to achieve their academic and career expectations.^[10] However, when parents have high expectations rather than support, it would reflect in the academic and career expectations of their children. When they could not achieve their parents' expectations, it prompts anger and impacts their academic achievement and career expectations.^[11]

2. Objectives

To assess the level of Perceived Parental Expectation among school going children. To assess the level of Anger among school going children. To find the correlation between Perceived Parental Expectation and level of Anger among children. To associate the level of parental expectation and level of Anger with their. Selected socio demographic variables

3. Methods

A correlation study directed among 100 High school students between the age gatherings of 14-16 years in Adarsh High School Navanagar Bagalkot. And the sample has been selected by proportionate stratified random sampling technique.

Study participants: The study participants were students from 14-16 years of age residing in rural areas of Bagalkot District. The data was collected from 100 High school students in selected school at Bagalkot.

Setting of the study: Based on the investigator's familiarity, availability of the subject and feasibility to conduct the study, the present study was conducted in Adarsh High School Navanagar Bagalkot.

Sampling technique: The high school has been selected by convenient sampling technique i.e. Adarsh High School navanagar Bagalkot. And the sample has been selected by proportionate stratified random sampling technique.

Data collection Instrument:

✚ Perceived parental expectation (Rating scale) - Assess the Perceived parental expectation among students.

✚ Anger expression scale for children (Likert's scale)-Assess the level of Anger among children.

Data collection procedure: Data collection was done for 10 days from 14-06-2024 to 24-06-2024 at Adarsh High School Navanagar Bagalkot. A formal Permission was obtained from the Principal of Sajjalashree Institution of Nursing Sciences Navanagar, Bagalkot. Then permission was obtained from the Head Master of Adarsh High School Navanagar Bagalkot. The purpose of the study was explained to the Head Master of this School. The investigator given self-introduction explained the purpose of data collection to the subjects and subject's willingness to participate in the study was ascertained. The subject was assured the anonymity and confidentiality of the information provided by them. Likert scale was administered to students to assess level Anger of students; rating scale was administered to students to assess the perceived parental expectation among students. Each participant has taken around 45minutes to complete both the scale.



Ethical Clearance- Ethical clearance was obtained from the institutional ethical committee of B.V.V.S Sajjalashree Institute of Nursing Sciences, Navanagar Bagalkot, India.

Statistical Analysis- Statistical analysis in the current review was finished with the assistance of SPSS28. Expressive measurements, for example, recurrence rate dissemination and mean, median and standard deviation were utilized to portray the socio-segment factors and result factors, inferential insights, for example, Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient test and chi-square test were used to test hypothesis.

4. Results

Table 1: Distribution of students based on Perceived prenatal expatiations

Range of score	Perceived prenatal expatiations	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
0-30	Low expectation	0	0
31-60	Moderate expectation	78	78%
61-90	High expectation	22	22%

Assessment of Adolescents Level of anger - The Level of anger it shows 64% of students were having high anger. 32% of students were having Moderate anger, 4% of students having Low anger.

Table 2: Distribution of Socio-demographic factors of the students.

Socio-demographic variables	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Age (Year)	38	
a. 14 years	35	38%
b. 15 years	27	35%
c. 16 years		27%
Gender		
a. Male	49	49%
b. Female	51	51%

Female		
Religion		
a. Hindu	50	50%
b. Muslim	26	26%
c. Christian	22	22%
d. Others	2	2%
Year of studying		
a. 8 th std	39	39%
b. 9 th std	34	34%
c. 10 th std	27	27%
Type of Family		
a. Nuclear	42	42%
b. Joint	58	58%
Family in come		
a. Below Rs:10000	19	19%
b. Rs:10001-15000	42	42%
c. Rs:15001-20000	22	22%
d. Rs:20001&above	17	17%
Residential area		
a. Rural	56	56%
b. Urban	44	44%
Father's education		
a. Illiterate		
b. Primary	33	33%
c. High school	27	27%
d. PUC	16	16%
e. Degree	16	16%
	8	8%
Mother's education		
a. Illiterate	39	
b. Primary	24	39%
c. High school	13	24%
d. PUC	16	13%
e. Degree	8	16%



		8%
Fathers occupation		
a. Kooli	31	
b. Agriculture	40	31%
c. Business	18	40%
d. Government	11	18%
		11%
Mother's occupation		
a. Kooli	37	37%
b. Agriculture	48	48%
c. Business	8	8%
d. Government	7	7%

The rate wise circulation of students as per their age group the larger part (38%) of students were in the age group of 14 years followed by this, (35%) of students were in the age group of 15 years, (27%) of students were in the age group 16years. The greater part (51%) of members were girls, trailed by this (49%) of members were boys. The majority (50%) of students were Hindu, trailed by this (26%) of students were Muslim, (22%) of students were Christian and (2%) of students were others. The larger part (39%) of students were 8th std, trailed by (34%) of students were 9th std, (27 %) of students were 10th std. The greater part 58% of students were from joint family, trailed by this 42% of students were from nuclear Family. The majority (42%) of students were having with income Rs10,001-15000, trailed by this (22%) of students were having with income of Rs.15,001- 20000, (19%) of students were having Rs Below 10000 and just (17%) of students were having Rs.20,001& above or more. The majority (56%) of students was from rural area and just (44%) of students were from urban area The majority (33%) of students whose father's education is illiterate, followed by this (27%) of students whose fathers education primary, (16%) of students whose fathers education both high school and PUC, and (8%) of students whose father education degree. The majority (39%) of students whose mothers education is illiterate, (24%) of students

whose mothers education primary, (16%) of students whose mothers education PUC, (13%) of students whose mothers education high school, and (8%) of students whose mothers education degree. The majority (40%) of students whose fathers occupation is agriculture, (31%) of students whose fathers occupation kooli, (18%) of students whose fathers occupation business, (11%) of students whose fathers occupation government. The majority (48%) of students whose mothers occupation is agriculture, followed by this (37%) of students whose mothers occupation kooli, (8%) of students whose mothers occupation business, (7%) of students whose mothers occupation government.

Table 3: Distribution of students based on their Level of anger

Level of Anger	Rang of score	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
High Anger	54-72	64	64%
Moderate Anger	37-54	32	32%
Low Anger	18-36	4	4%

Assessment of Adolescents Level of anger - The Level of anger it shows 64% of students were having high anger. 32% of students were having Moderate anger, 4% of students having Low anger.

Table 5: Association between the Perceived parental expectations with their selected sociodemographic variables.

sociodemographic variables of students	Chi-square test
Age	0.7489
Gender	0.1511
Religion	0.6445
Year of studying	0.371
Father's education	0.0438



Mother's education	0.0145
Father's occupation	0.1224
Mother's occupation	0.0077
Type of family	0.1965
Family income	0.309
Place of residence	0.0797

df= 1, Level of significance = 0.05, table value = 3.846

Table 5: Property significant association between choose sociodemographic factors with their perceived parental expectation. $P > 0.05$. This shows there is no significant association found between perceived parental expectations with their Age, Gender, Religion, Year of studying, Father's education, Mother's education, Father's occupation, Mother's occupation, type of family, family income and place of residence. 0.7489, 0.1511, 0.6445, 0.371, 0.0438, 0.0145, 0.1224, 0.0077, 0.1965, 0.309 and 0.0797 choose sociodemographic of students.

Hence, **H₂**: There is no critical relationship between friendly perception of understudies and they pick sociodemographic factor is dismissed for sociodemographic factors.

Table 6: Association between the Levels of anger with their selected sociodemographic variable

Sociodemographic variables of students	Chi-square test
Age	0.0182
Gender	0.0413
Religion	0.0895
Year of studying	2.2853
Father's education	0.5439
Mother's education	1.2904
Father's occupation	0.0939
Mother's occupation	0.0163

Type of family	0.1704
Family income	0.2631
Place of residence	0.1704

df= 1, Level of significance=0.05, table value=3.846

Table 6: Portray no significant association between choose sociodemographic factors with level of anger of students. $p < 0.05$.

Hence, **H₃**: There was no significant association between level of anger of students and they choose sociodemographic factor is rejected for sociodemographic factor.

5. Discussion

The aim of the study was to assess the Level of anger among children studying in selected high school of Bagalkot. This was a correlation study conducted to assess the relation between perceived parental expectation and anger among High school students studying in Adarsh High School Navanagar Bagalkot, India. The study found that anger is associated with affectionless control of fathers during childhood, and the effects of paternal influence on trait anger did not show any gender difference. Men and women with high trait anger were more likely to share their fathers' attitudes, being less affective and more protective. However, paternal involvement in childcare has been studied less than it should be, and children's responses to parental affectionless control depend on the gender of the parent. [12] The study also found a lack of direct association between perceived parental rearing patterns and anger expression styles, although the zero-order correlation matrix showed a correlation between Anger In and both maternal and paternal affectionless control. People who scored high in Trait Anger were more likely to suppress and express outwardly their feelings of anger but less likely to control these feelings. These effects may be mediated by Trait Anger as indicated by the SEM model. [13] However, caution should be taken before making conclusions based on this study, as the sample was neither randomly neither selected nor representative of the Japanese population, and the participation rate was particularly poor among fathers of children attending paediatric clinics. Additionally, the



study's results are subject to shared informant bias, and further research is needed to identify other possible determinants of trait anger.^[14] The cultural background of the study should also be considered, as Bear et al. found that Japanese children were more likely to experience anger. Despite the drawbacks, the preliminary report suggests that perceived rearing by fathers (but not by mothers) is associated to some degree with adult trait anger and mediates the effects of perceived rearing on anger expression styles.^[15]

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