



## FAMILY VIOLENCE: RELATED WITH ADOLESCENT'S AGGRESSION

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### ABSTRACT

Although a large number of children are directly abused, an even larger number may indirectly experience the effects of abuse as witnesses of family violence. However, the effects on children who witness such violence have long been unaddressed, although a growing body of research indicates that these children are affected in various domains, including their physical or biological functioning, behaviour, emotions, cognitive development, and social adjustment. This paper aims to investigate the frequency and extent of violence towards adolescents and spouse (witnessing family violence). It also investigate relation between family violence and aggressive behavior of adolescents. Results showed positive and significant relation between family violence (physical, verbal and social) and aggressive behaviour of adolescents.

**KEYWORDS:** Adolescent, aggression, family violence, assault, indirect aggression, irritability, negativism, resentment, verbal.

### INTRODUCTION

World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescence as the period of life between 10-20 years of age. The term adolescent means 'to emerge' or 'achieve identity.' Adolescence is considered as the most important transition period of life, as adolescents face an intense turmoil because of the cognitive, biological and social changes taking place in this period. This is also the period of psychological transition from a child who has to live in a family to an adult who has to live in a society. Furthermore, adolescence is a period of heightened risk with high rates of conduct disorders and antisocial families [7]. Many children live in communities plagued by violent crime such as murder of particular concern is the large number of children who are subjected to violence within their homes by members of their own families [7]. Family violence can be defined as an act/ action performed by a family member to get the desired conformity from the other member/s and when it carries a negative emotional component. Although no generally accepted definition of *family violence* exists, it can generally be defined as "any act or omission by persons who are cohabiting that result in serious injury [physical or emotional] to other members of the family" [21]. Such acts can include physical abuse (e.g., slapping or punching), sexual abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, and neglect committed by various family members [15]. A loving home produces children who pass on these benefits to other person but if there is violence, tension and insecurity, home become a breeding ground for dangerous and destructive behavior [20]. Lessons the children learn at home about violence are not lost to them but are extended to other social roles as well. A child who is punished severely for being aggressive at home tends to be more aggressive outside the home [17]. Extreme or inconsistent punishment encourages aggressive behaviour as much as any lack of discipline. Aggression as an attempt by an individual or group to inflict physical injury on another individual or group without the

consideration of whether their attempt was intentional, or whether it was successful [11]. In another word [3] aggression as any form of behaviour that is intended to injure someone physically or psychologically. Parental corporal punishment is associated with aggressive behaviour of children [6]. There is a link between family violence and aggressive behaviour of adolescents [18].

Domestic violence occurs in physical, emotional, psychological and sexual forms developed to perpetuate intimidation, power, and control of the abuser over the abused. It usually involves parents, the husband abusing the wife and sometimes children become part of the quarrel. A home with continual conflict and coldness can be very damaging to the children. The psychological effect of family violence on the development of a child is wholly negative, whether the violence is experienced or only witnessed [14]. Some children may not cope with traumatic memories brought about by their parent's violence. They feel powerless, if not overly powerful, to control people and events. Sometimes they experience emotional sensitivity and difficulty with emotional expression. Failure to express emotions can affect their behaviour and burst into aggressiveness [1]. Witnessing angry exchanges between parents causes distress in the child [16]. It is most distressing for the child who witnesses episodes of domestic violence, such as his father striking and injuring his mother. The child may want to retaliate, although he is powerless to do that. This might result in a child reacting with anger, anxiety and despair. This means the child might be at risk of becoming aggressive himself. Parents influence the child's behaviour intentionally or unintentionally, depending on how they themselves behave. Aggressive children often have aggressive parents as a model for their behaviour [5]. Parental conflict is often highly disturbing to children and can provoke conflict. When children observe high levels of destructive conflict, their functioning might be affected and they may develop tendency to feel threatened by conflict. Taking

responsibility for causing or resolving it may lead to greater feelings of anxiety, depression, or helplessness that might develop into aggressive behaviour<sup>[8]</sup>. Aggressive inclinations among children can also be aroused by parents' disagreements, family tension and disharmony between parents. When children are exposed to aggression they tend to become aggressively inclined themselves, 'violence breeds or begets violence'<sup>[3]</sup>. It is also confirmed that children who witness physical violence between their parents are likely to use similar actions in their interactions with others<sup>[2]</sup>. Children who are exposed to unresolved conflicts respond with high levels of anger and distress. Violent upbringing teaches approval of violence as well as 'how to hit, what to hit with, and what the impact should be'. Through parental aggression children may learn that aggression is a normative part of family relationships, that it is an effective way of controlling others, and that aggression is sanctioned rather than punished. Adolescents who have experienced family violence, either as victims or witnesses, are likely to feel negative about their parents and end up being aggressive<sup>[13]</sup>. Children and adolescents are likely to learn behaviours from others while still relatively young. For them, violence becomes an acceptable response in a way of dealing with a threatening situation or uncertainty<sup>[9]</sup>. There is substantial evidence that marital conflict is associated with conduct problems in children<sup>[10]</sup>. In his study he recorded, marital negative conflict management, comprising negative communications, lack of collaboration and negative effect, were associated with critical parenting and low emotional responsiveness to children. Low emotional responsiveness in mothers and fathers was associated with child conduct problems. These children learn to accept and live in a situation that is characterized by violence. This leads to desensitization toward violence. If parents are hostile and aggressive during conflict, children may learn that aggression is an acceptable way to deal with disagreements. Children who learn to be aggressive in conflictual situations might not aggress against their larger and more powerful parents, but may instead act aggressively when interacting with peers or younger children<sup>[16]</sup>. The paper aims to study the incidence of family violence and its relation with aggressive behavior of adolescents.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Ludhiana district of Punjab state. The sample comprised of 400 adolescents (200 boys and 200 girls) in the age group of 13-17 years.

### Research Instruments Used

*Buss-Durkee Aggression scale* was used for the assessment of aggressive behaviour of respondents. It is a self-report type of test which measures general aggression as well as various forms of aggression, such as assault, indirect aggression, irritability, negativism, resentment, suspicion, verbal aggression and guilt. The Hindi adaptation was done by Dr. Sultania<sup>[19]</sup> for Hindi speaking population/sample. The scale consists of 67 items which measure eight forms of aggression like Assault, Indirect Aggression, Irritability, Negativism, Resentment, Suspicions, Verbal aggression and Guilt.

*Family Violence Scale by Bhatti and George*<sup>[4]</sup> was used to measure the patterns, severity and frequency of family

violence. The scale has two parts- first part covers violence towards spouse and second part covers violence towards children. The part comprised of 32 items covering five broad areas of family violence namely Physical violence, Verbal violence, Social violence, Emotional violence and Intellectual violence.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Incidence of Violence towards Spouse

#### *Physical Violence*

In case of boys, 12% spouses reported (Table 1), moderate violence in the form of pushing and 14.5per cent reported moderate violence in the form of slapping by his/her spouse. In case of girls, 10.5% reported moderate violence in form of pushing while 17 per cent reported moderate violence as slapping. Twelve percent reported moderate deprivation of food while 3per cent reported severe deprivation of food. Among adolescents 11.25per cent reported moderate violence in the form of pushing and 15.75% reported moderate violence as slapping.

#### *Verbal Violence*

In case of boys, 9 per cent of the spouses were subjected moderate form of verbal violence in the form of abusive and filthy language (table 1), while 16 % of the spouses reported moderate form of verbal violence in the form of verbal threats. In case of girls, 10 % spouses were reported moderate verbal violence in the form abusive and filthy language while 16 % of the spouses reported moderate violence in the form of treats. Among adolescent sample 9.5 % spouses were reported moderate violence in the form of abusive and filthy language while 16 % of the spouses reported moderate violence in the form of threats.

#### *Social Violence*

In case of boys, moderate social violence was reported by 18 % of the spouses occurring in the presence of family members. Around of seven per cent of spouses reported to have undergone moderate form of social violence in the presence of neighbours and friends. In case of girls moderate social violence was reported by 24.5 % per cent of the spouses occurring in the presence of family members. In case of adolescents moderate social violence was reported by 21.25 % of the spouses in presence of family members (table 1).

#### *Emotional Violence*

In case of boys (table 1), moderate deprivation of love and affection was reported by 17.5 % spouses. Twenty seven percent reported that they were moderately deprived of appreciation while 6.5 % reported severe deprivation of appreciation. Twenty percent spouses reported that they were deprived of support in moderate forms. Moderate deprivation of happiness was reported by 26.5 % spouses while severe deprivation was reported by 12 % spouses. In case of girls, moderate deprivation of love and affection was reported by 22.5 % spouses and severe deprivation was reported by 10.5 % spouses.

Around 34.5 % reported that they were deprived of appreciation in moderate form. Twenty six per cent reported moderate deprivation of care and sympathy. Around 27.5 % reported that they were deprived of support and 26.5per cent reported deprived of happiness.

TABLE 1: Acts of violence towards spouse

Attributes	Boys					Girls					Total							
	0	%	1	2	%	0	%	1	2	%	0	%	1	2	%			
<i>Physical Violence</i>																		
Pushing	176	88	24	12	0	179	89.5	21	10.5	0	0	355	88.75	45	11.25	0	0	
Slapping	171	85.5	29	14.5	0	166	83	34	17	0	0	337	84.25	63	15.75	0	0	
Punching	196	98	3	1.5	1	195	97.5	4	2	0	0	391	97.75	7	1.75	1	0.25	
Biting	196	98	4	2	0	198	99	2	1	0	0	394	98.5	6	1.5	0	0	
Pinching	189	94.5	11	5.5	0	188	94	11	5.5	1	0.5	377	94.25	22	5.5	1	0.25	
Kicking	192	96	8	4	0	193	96.5	6	3	1	0.5	385	96.25	14	3.5	1	0.25	
Throwing objects	193	96.5	7	3.5	0	187	93.5	12	6	1	0.5	380	95	19	4.75	1	0.25	
Hit with hard objects	195	97.5	5	2.5	0	188	94	11	5.5	1	0.5	383	95.75	16	4	1	0.25	
Chocking	195	97.5	5	2.5	0	198	99	2	1	0	0	393	98.25	7	1.75	0	0	
bleeding injury	196	98	4	2	0	195	97.5	5	2.5	0	0	391	97.75	9	2.25	0	0	
Deprive of food	183	91.5	13	6.5	4	168	84	24	12	6	3	351	87.75	37	9.25	10	2.5	
Injury with cigarette butts	200	100	0	0	0	197	98.5	2	1	0	0	397	99.25	2	0.5	0	0	
Severe shaking	183	91.5	9	4.5	0	191	95.5	8	4	0	0	374	93.5	17	4.25	0	0	
Pulling the hair	192	96	8	4	0	195	97.5	5	2.5	0	0	387	96.75	13	3.25	0	0	
<i>Verbal Violence</i>																		
Use of abusive and filthy language	180	90	18	9	2	180	90	20	10	1	0.5	360	90	38	9.5	3	0.75	
Verbal threats	166	83	32	16	2	162	81	32	16	5	2.5	328	82	64	16	7	1.75	
Social violence																		
In public places	187	93.5	10	5	3	188	94	11	5.5	1	0.5	375	93.75	21	5.25	4	1	
family members	162	81	36	18	2	150	75	49	24.5	1	0.5	312	78	85	21.25	3	0.75	
Relatives	189	94.5	9	4.5	2	194	97	5	2.5	0	0	383	95.75	14	3.5	2	0.5	
Neighbours	182	91	14	7	4	190	95	10	5	0	0	372	93	24	6	4	1	
Friends	184	92	13	6.5	3	194	97	6	3	0	0	378	94.5	19	4.75	3	0.75	
<i>Emotional Violence</i>																		
Deprivation of love and affection	148	74	35	17.5	17	8.5	126	63	45	22.5	21	10.5	274	68.5	80	20	38	9.5
Deprived of appreciation	132	66	54	27	14	7	117	58.5	69	34.5	9	4.5	249	62.25	123	30.75	23	5.75
Deprived of care and sympathy	147	73.5	40	20	13	6.5	128	64	52	26	14	7	275	68.75	92	23	27	6.75
Deprived of support	153	76.5	32	16	15	7.5	118	59	55	27.5	20	10	271	67.75	87	21.75	35	8.75
Deprived of happiness	123	61.5	53	26.5	24	12	108	54	78	39	13	6.5	231	57.75	131	32.75	37	9.25
<i>Intellectual Violence</i>																		
Non sharing of information	130	65	56	28	14	7	94	47	73	36.5	30	15	224	56	129	32.25	44	11
Not having an exchange of ideas	129	64.5	53	26.5	18	9	124	62	61	30.5	14	7	253	63.25	114	28.5	32	8
Not seeking any information	132	66	52	26	16	8	127	63.5	57	28.5	15	7.5	259	64.75	109	27.25	31	7.75
Witholding information	153	76.5	43	21.5	4	2	150	75	49	24.5	1	0.5	303	75.75	92	23	5	1.25
Excusing from discussions	131	65.5	53	26.5	16	8	123	61.5	53	26.5	18	9	254	63.5	106	26.5	34	8.5
Non-participation in important issues	122	61	68	34	10	5	105	52.5	71	35.5	19	9.5	227	56.75	139	34.75	29	7.25

Family violence related with adolescent

TABLE 2: Incidence of violence towards adolescents

Attributes	Boys					Girls					Total								
	0	1	2	%	%	0	1	2	%	%	0	1	2	%	%				
<i>Physical violence</i>																			
Pushing	171	85.5	26	13	3	1.5	187	93.5	13	6.5	1	0.5	358	89.5	39	9.75	4	1	
Slapping	88	44	102	51	10	5	71	35.5	120	60	7	3.5	159	39.75	222	55.5	17	4.25	
Punching	177	88.5	18	9	5	2.5	175	87.5	23	11.5	2	1	352	88	41	10.25	7	1.75	
Biting	197	98.5	3	1.5	0	0	200	100	0	0	0	0	397	99.25	3	0.75	0	0	
Pinching	188	94	11	5.5	1	0.5	192	96	8	4	0	0	380	95	19	4.75	1	0.25	
Kicking	188	94	10	5	2	1	195	97.5	5	2.5	0	0	383	95.75	15	3.75	2	0.5	
Throwing objects	185	92.5	13	6.5	2	1	195	97.5	5	2.5	1	0.5	380	95	18	4.5	3	0.75	
Hit with hard objects	167	83.5	31	15.5	2	1	176	88	24	12	0	0	343	85.75	55	13.75	2	0.5	
Choking	193	96.5	5	2.5	2	1	194	97	6	3	0	0	387	96.75	11	2.75	2	0.5	
bleeding injury	197	98.5	1	0.5	2	1	198	99	2	1	0	0	395	98.75	3	0.75	2	0.5	
Deprive of food	178	89	16	8	6	3	169	84.5	25	12.5	7	3.5	347	86.75	41	10.25	13	3.25	
Injury with cigarette butts	195	97.5	5	2.5	0	0	200	100	0	0	0	0	395	98.75	5	1.25	0	0	
Severe shaking	181	90.5	18	9	1	0.5	188	94	12	6	0	0	369	92.25	30	7.5	1	0.25	
Pulling the hair	180	90	19	9.5	1	0.5	188	94	12	6	0	0	368	92	31	7.75	1	0.25	
<i>Verbal violence</i>																			
Use of abusive and filthy language	172	86	26	13	2	1	177	88.5	23	11.5	1	0.5	349	87.25	49	12.25	3	0.75	
Verbal threats	150	75	44	22	6	3	139	69.5	56	28	6	3	289	72.25	100	25	12	3	
<i>Social violence</i>																			
In public places	184	92	14	7	2	1	192	96	5	2.5	2	1	376	94	19	4.75	4	1	
family members	135	67.5	60	30	5	2.5	124	62	67	33.5	6	3	259	64.75	127	31.75	11	2.75	
Relatives	174	87	23	11.5	3	1.5	189	94.5	10	5	1	0.5	363	90.75	33	8.25	4	1	
Neighbours	177	88.5	22	11	1	0.5	183	91.5	16	8	0	0	360	90	38	9.5	1	0.25	
Friends	180	90	17	8.5	3	1.5	190	95	9	4.5	1	0.5	370	92.5	26	6.5	4	1	
<i>Emotional violence</i>																			
Deprivation of love and affection	138	69	45	22.5	17	8.5	107	53.5	61	30.5	24	12	245	61.25	106	26.5	41	10.25	
Deprived of appreciation	128	64	58	29	14	7	90	45	79	39.5	25	12.5	218	54.5	137	34.25	39	9.75	
Deprived of care and sympathy	141	70.5	40	20	19	9.5	109	54.5	71	35.5	18	9	250	62.5	111	27.75	37	9.25	
Deprived of support	148	74	30	15	22	11	112	56	57	28.5	23	11.5	260	65	87	21.75	45	11.25	
Deprived of happiness	113	56.5	57	28.5	30	15	112	56	60	30	20	10	225	56.25	117	29.25	50	12.5	
<i>Intellectual violence</i>																			
Non sharing of information	118	59	73	36.5	9	4.5	91	45.5	94	47	13	6.5	209	52.25	167	41.75	22	5.5	
Not having an exchange of ideas	125	62.5	70	35	5	2.5	98	49	87	43.5	12	6	223	55.75	157	39.25	17	4.25	
Not seeking any information	115	57.5	73	36.5	12	6	93	46.5	91	45.5	12	6	208	52	164	41	24	6	
Withholding information	156	78	44	22	0	0	148	74	45	22.5	5	2.5	304	76	89	22.25	5	1.25	
Excusing from discussions	121	60.5	73	36.5	6	3	106	53	83	41.5	10	5	227	56.75	156	39	16	4	
Non-participation in important issues	135	67.5	57	28.5	8	4	115	57.5	65	32.5	15	7.5	250	62.5	122	30.5	23	5.75	

Among adolescents moderate deprivation of love and affection was reported by 20 % spouses and severe deprivation was reported by 9.5 % spouses. Around 30.75 % reported that they were deprived of appreciation in moderate form. Twenty three per cent reported moderate deprivation of care and sympathy. Around 21.5 % reported that they were deprived of support and 32.75 % reported deprived of happiness.

#### *Intellectual Violence*

In case of boys, around 28 % were reported that they were not involved in a sharing of information and exchange of ideas. 26 % reported that they were not involved in seeking any information in moderate form (table 1). Twenty six percent reported that the information would be withheld from them in moderate form and 34 % reported that they could not participate when important issues were being discussed. In case of girls 36.5 per cent were reported that they were reported that they not involved in sharing of information in moderate form while 15 per cent reported severe restriction in sharing of information. Thirty percent spouses were reported that they could not involve in exchange of ideas. Twenty four per cent reported that the information could be withheld in moderate form. Around 26 % spouses reported that they were excused discussion in moderate form and 9per cent were severely excused from discussion. Non participation in important issues was reported by 26.5% spouses. Among adolescents, 32% reported that they were not involved in sharing of information and 28.5 % were not involved in exchange of ideas. Around 24per cent spouses reported that the information would be withheld from them in moderate form and 26.5per cent reported that they were excused discussion or 34 % did not participate when important issues were discussed.

### **Incidence of violence towards children**

#### *Physical Violence*

Nearly 13 per cent boys reported moderate violence in the form of pushing and 51per cent reported in the form of slapping by his/her parents. Fifteen per cent reported hitting with hard object. Around 18 per cent reported moderate violence in form of severe shaking and hair pulling. In case of girls, 60 per cent reported moderate violence as slapping, 11.5 per cent reported moderate punching. Twelve per cent reported moderate physical violence in the form of hitting with hard objects. Twelve percent reported injury by parents with cigarette butts. Among adolescents 9.75 per cent reported moderate violence in the form of pushing, 55.5 per cent reported moderate violence as slapping and 10.25 per cent reported moderate punching. Fourteen per cent reported hitting with hard object (table 2).

#### *Verbal Violence*

In case of boys, 13 per cent of adolescents were subjected to moderate form of verbal violence in the form of abusive and filthy language while 22 per cent of the adolescents reported moderate form of verbal violence in the form of verbal threats (table 2). In case of girls, 11.5 per cent adolescents were reported moderate verbal violence in the form abusive and filthy language while 28 per cent of the adolescents reported moderate violence in the form of threats. Among adolescent sample 12.25% adolescents were

reported moderate violence in the form of abusive and filthy language while 25 per cent of the adolescents reported moderate violence in the form of threats.

#### *Social Violence*

In case of boys moderate social violence was reported by 30 per cent of the adolescents occurring in the presence of family members. Around of 11 per cent of adolescents reported to have undergone moderate form of social violence in the presence of neighbours, relatives and friends. In case of girls moderate social violence was reported by 33.5 per cent of the adolescents occurring in the presence of family members. Around eight per cent of the adolescents reported moderate social violence in front of neighbours (table 2). In case of adolescents moderate social violence was reported by 11 per cent of the adolescents in presence of family members.

#### *Emotional Violence*

In case of boys, moderate deprivation of love and affection was reported by 22.5per cent adolescents (table 2). Twenty nine percent reported that they were moderately deprived of appreciation while seven per cent reported severe deprivation of appreciation. Twenty percent adolescents reported that were deprived of care and sympathy in moderate forms. Moderate deprivation of happiness was reported by 28.5 per cent adolescents while severe deprivation was reported by 15 per cent spouses. In case of girls, moderate deprivation of love and affection was reported by 30.5 per cent adolescents and severe deprivation was reported by 12 per cent adolescents. Around 39.5 per cent reported that they were deprived of appreciation in moderate form. Thirty per cent reported moderate deprivation of care and sympathy. Around 28.5per cent reported that they were deprived of support and 30 per cent reported deprived of happiness. Among adolescents moderate deprivation of love and affection was reported by 26.5 per cent spouses and severe deprivation was reported by 10.25per cent spouses. Around 34.25 per cent reported that they were deprived of appreciation in moderate form. Twenty seven per cent reported moderate deprivation of care and sympathy while 9.25 cent reported severe deprivation of care and sympathy. Around 21.75 per cent reported that they were deprived of support and 32.75 per cent reported moderate deprivation of happiness in their lives.

#### *Intellectual Violence*

In case of boys around 36.5 per cent were reported that they were not involved in a sharing of information and exchange of ideas. Twenty two percent reported that the information would be withheld from them in moderate form and 28.5 per cent reported that they could not participate when important issues were being discussed. In case of girls 47 per cent were reported that they were reported that they not involved in sharing of information in moderate form while 6.5 per cent reported severe restriction in sharing of information. Forty-three per cent adolescents were reported that they could not involve in exchange of ideas. Twenty three per cent reported that the information could be withheld in moderate form. Around 42 per cent spouses reported that they were excused discussion in moderate form and 10 per cent were severely excused from discussion. Non participation in important issues was reported by 32.5 per cent spouses (table 2).

Among adolescents 42 per cent reported that they were not involved in sharing of information and 39.25 per cent were not involved in exchange of ideas. Around 22.25 per cent adolescents reported that the information would be

withheld from them in moderate form and 39 per cent reported that they were excused discussion or 30.5 per cent did not participate when important issues were discussed.

**TABLE 3.** Correlation analysis between family violence and adolescent's aggression

Dimensions of Family Violence	Dimensions of Aggression								Total aggression
	Assault	Indirect aggression	Irritability	Negativism	Resentment	Suspicion	Verbal Aggression	Guilt	
Physical	0.083*	0.122**	-0.001	0.061	0.177***	0.177***	0.117**	0.092*	0.218***
Verbal	-0.002	0.076	0.119**	0.070	0.053	0.071	0.056	-0.007	0.111**
Social	0.020	0.129***	0.085*	0.102**	0.134***	0.155***	0.117**	-0.051	0.182***
Emotional	0.036	-0.058	-0.003	-0.082	0.032	0.014	0.078	0.005	0.010
Intellectual	0.042	-0.014	0.014	-0.059	0.101**	0.049	0.058	0.031	0.063
Total violence	0.111**	0.005	0.030	-0.010	0.142***	0.124**	0.120**	0.070	0.156***

\* Significant at 10% level of significance; \*\* Significant at 5% level of significance; \*\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

### Relationship of family violence with aggressive behavior of adolescents

Table 3 shows correlation analysis between adolescent's aggression and their family violence. Assaultive behaviour had positive and significant relation with physical violence ( $r = 0.083$ ,  $p < 0.10$ ) and total violence ( $r = 0.111$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) of the family. The reason could be that through parental aggression children may learn that aggression is a normative part of family relationships, that it is an effective way of controlling others and that aggression is sanctioned rather than punished. Indirect aggression is positively and significantly related to physical violence ( $r = 0.122$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and social violence ( $r = 0.129$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). Irritative behaviour of adolescents also showed positive and significant association with verbal violence ( $r = 0.119$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and social violence ( $r = 0.085$ ,  $p < 0.10$ ). The reason could be that verbal threats or filthy language and insult in front of friends, relatives, neighbours make adolescents irritated.

Social violence showed positive and significant association ( $r = 0.102$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) with negative and significant feeling among adolescents, because social violence has deleterious effect on the self concept of adolescents. Resentment had positive and significant relation with physical violence ( $r = 0.177$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), social violence ( $r = 0.134$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), intellectual violence ( $r = 0.101$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and total violence ( $r = 0.142$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) of the family (table 3). The result is supported by findings of Robbins<sup>[16]</sup> that witnessing angry exchanges between parent causes distress in the child. It is most distressing for the child who witness episodes of domestic violence, such as his father striking and injuring his mother. The child may want to retaliate, although is powerless to do that.

Suspicious behaviour and verbal aggression of adolescents is positively and significantly related to physical, social and total violence of the family. The result is supported by findings of Lauer<sup>[12]</sup> that a home with continual conflict and coldness is very damaging to the children. Unhappy homes have a record of producing children with deviant behaviour, delinquency and maladjustments. Guilt feeling of adolescents showed positive and significant association with physical violence ( $r = 0.092$ ,  $p < 0.10$ ). This indicated that adolescents who have experienced family violence, either as victims or witnesses, are likely to feel negative and significant and develop guilt.

Aggressive behaviour of adolescents had positive and significant association with physical ( $r = 0.218$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), verbal ( $r = 0.111$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), social ( $r = 0.182$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and total violence ( $r = 0.156$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) of the family (table 3). The psychological effect of family violence on the development of a child is wholly negative and significant, whether the violence is experienced or only witnessed.<sup>[14]</sup> Correlation analysis of adolescent's aggression with their family violence shows that assaultive behaviour had positive relation with physical violence and total violence of the family. Indirect aggression is positively related to physical violence and social violence. Irritative behaviour of adolescents also showed positive association with verbal violence and social violence. Social violence showed positive association with negative feeling among adolescents. Because social violence has deleterious effect on the self concept of adolescents. Resentment had positive relation with physical violence, social violence, intellectual violence and total violence of the family. Suspicious behaviour and verbal aggression of adolescents is positively related to physical, social and total violence, of the family. Guilt feeling of adolescents showed positive association with physical violence. Aggressive behaviour of adolescents had positive association with physical, verbal, social and total violence of the family.

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