



Attitude Towards Home, Family and Aggression in Adolescence

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Abstract: The present study examined attitudes toward home and family and levels of aggression among adolescents, with reference to gender and birth order. A total sample of 240 adolescents (120 boys and 120 girls) was selected for the study. The sample included equal representation of first-born, middle-born, last-born, and single-child adolescents. A 2 × 4 factorial design was employed. Attitudes toward home and family were measured using the Attitude Toward Home and Family Scale developed by R.K. Saraswat and Yashi Jain, while aggression was assessed using the Aggression Scale developed by Bansal. Data were analysed using two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and correlation analysis. The results revealed significant main and interaction effects of gender and birth order on attitudes toward home and family as well as aggression. Additionally, a significant negative correlation was found between attitudes toward home and family and aggression.

Keywords: Attitude Towards, Towards Home, Family and Aggression, Adolescence

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INTRODUCTION

The family serves as the first and most influential social environment in an individual's life, providing emotional security, moral values, social learning, and a strong foundation for personality development. From childhood through adolescence, the quality of family relationships and the emotional climate at home play a vital role in shaping adolescent's emotional well-being, behaviour, and overall adjustment. During adolescence, a stage marked by rapid emotional, social, and cognitive changes, attitudes toward home and family become especially important, as they influence self-worth, responsibility, and interpersonal relationships within the family.

Psychologically, attitude toward home and family includes emotional feelings, beliefs, and behavioural responses toward family life. Supportive families characterized by warmth, open communication, and mutual respect promote emotional stability, self-control, and positive social behaviour. In contrast, family conflict, neglect, or harsh parenting can lead to emotional insecurity, frustration, and maladaptive behaviours such as aggression. Adolescent aggression may be expressed through anger, hostility, verbal abuse, or physical acts and is shaped by parenting style, family interaction patterns, emotional regulation, and social learning processes.

Birth order influences adolescent behaviour through variations in parental attention, expectations, and sibling relationships, which affect emotional

adjustment and aggression levels. Overall, positive family attitudes reduce aggression, while conflict-filled home environments increase aggressive behaviour during adolescence.

According to Maslow (1962): "Aggression is not an essential part of human nature. It is a reaction to circumstances in which essential requirements are unfulfilled."

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sharma and Singh (2015) examined the relationship between adolescent's attitudes toward home and family and aggression among 200 adolescents in Delhi and found that those with positive family attitudes exhibited lower levels of aggression, whereas adolescents with negative attitudes showed higher aggression.

Saini and Kaur (2019) studied rural and urban adolescents and reported that rural adolescents had more positive attitudes toward family due to stronger emotional bonds and community ties, while urban adolescents showed comparatively weaker family connections.

Singh and Verma (2023) investigated family cohesion and communication among 180 high school students in Rajasthan and concluded that strong family relationships were associated with positive attitudes toward home and better emotional balance, whereas

conflicted family environments led to detachment and dissatisfaction.

Gupta, Govil, and Jamal (2018) analysed factors affecting aggression among 311 higher secondary students in Aligarh and found that gender, place of living, and economic status significantly influenced adolescent aggression, while religion and parental education or occupation had no significant effect.

Wang, Li, and Ai (2022) examined the role of financial strain in 971 families from Shanxi Province and revealed that financial stress did not directly cause aggression but increased parent-child and interparental conflicts, which subsequently elevated aggression levels among adolescents.

Choudhary (2023) studied aggression among adolescents aged 12-18 years from different school types in Uttarakhand and found that boys displayed higher levels of aggression than girls, while school type showed no significant influence on aggressive behaviour.

IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

Research on adolescent's attitude toward home, family, and aggression helps understand how family environments shape emotional and behavioural development. It identifies factors that promote healthy adjustment and those that contribute to aggression. Family cohesion, communication, and support play a key role in regulating emotions and reducing aggression. These insights guide parents and caregivers in fostering strong bonds and positive social development.

Objectives

1. To examine the main impact of gender on Attitude towards home and family.
2. To examine the main impact of birth order on Attitude towards home and family.
3. To examine the internal impact of gender and birth order on Attitude towards home and family.
4. To examine the main impact of gender difference on Aggression.
5. To examine the main impact of birth order on Aggression.
6. To examine the internal impact of gender and birth order on Aggression.
7. To find correlation between Attitude towards home and family and Aggression.

Null Hypothesi

1. There will be no significant main impact of gender on Attitude towards home and family.
2. There will be no significant main impact of birth order on Attitude towards home and family.
3. There will be no significant internal impact of gender and birth order on Attitude towards home and family.

4. There will be no significant main impact of gender on Aggression.
5. There will be no significant main impact of birth order on Aggression.
6. There will be no significant internal impact of gender and birth order on Aggression.
7. There will be no correlation between Attitude towards home and family and Aggression.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

In this study total 240 adolescents were taken as a sample. Out of 240 adolescents there were 120 Girls and 120 Boys (30 First child, 30 second / middle child, 30 Last child & 30 Single child) were taken for the study.

RESEARCH TOOLS

Attitude towards home and family

The scale was developed by Dr. R. K. Saraswat and Smt. Yashi Jain, with Gujarati translation by Yogesh A. Jogsan and Dr. Dhara Doshi. It consists of 66 statements across five sections assessing attitudes toward parents, siblings, family economic condition, parents' adjustment, and general feelings, using a five-point format. The scale shows good reliability (0.72) and high validity.

Aggression

The scale was developed by Dr. Pragati Bansal and translated into Gujarati by Yogesh A. Jogsan and Dr. Dhara Doshi. It consists of 30 statements rated on a six-point scale from "very much like" (5) to "not at all like" (0). The scale demonstrates good reliability (0.82) and acceptable validity (0.74).

Data Collection

For the present study, null hypotheses were formulated and appropriate statistical techniques were selected to obtain reliable results. The research focused on adolescents' attitude toward home and family and aggression. Data were collected using the Attitude toward Home and Family Scale by Dr. R. K. Saraswat and Dr. Yashi Jain, and the Aggression Scale by Dr. Pragati Bansal, both translated into Gujarati by Dr. Yogesh A. Jogsan and Dr. Dhara R. Doshi.

Research Design

The study aimed to assess attitude toward home and family and aggression among adolescents using a randomly selected sample of 240 students. Two-way ANOVA was used to examine group differences, and Carl Pearson's correlation was used to determine the relationship between the variables.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT

Table 1: Showing f value of Attitude towards home and family

Variables	S.S.	df	M.S.	f	Sig.
ASS (Gender)	11029.70	1	11029.70	5.72	0.05
BSS (Birth order)	58702.15	3	19567.38	10.15	0.01
ABSS (Gender and Birth order)	47133.35	3	15711.12	8.15	0.01
WSS	447292.30	232	1927.98		
TSS	564157.50	239			

Sig. Level df = 1 0.05 = 3.86
 0.01 = 6.70
 df = 3 0.05 = 3.06
 0.01 = 2.23

Table 1 presents the analysis of variance of attitude toward home and family with respect to gender, birth order, and their interaction. The obtained F value for gender (ASS = 5.72) is significant at the 0.05 level, indicating a significant difference between males and females.

The F value for birth order (BSS = 10.15) is significant at the 0.01 level, showing differences among students of various birth orders. The interaction effect of gender and birth order (ABSS = 8.15) is also significant at the 0.01 level. These results indicate that both gender and birth order significantly influence attitudes toward home and family. Gender differences suggest variations in perceptions, feelings, and responsibilities related to family life. Birth order differences reflect the impact of distinct roles and experiences within the family structure. First-born, middle-born, last-born, and only children develop different family attitudes. Socialization practices and cultural expectations may explain gender-based differences. The interaction effect highlights that the influence of birth order on family attitude varies by gender.

Table 2: Showing Mean and f value Gender difference of Boys and Girls of Attitude towards home and family

Variables	N	Mean	f	Sig.
A ₁ (Boys)	120	255.30	5.72	0.05
A ₂ (Girls)	120	268.86		

Sig. Level 0.05 = 3.86
 0.01 = 6.70

Table 3: Showing Mean difference of Gender of Attitude towards home and family

Sr. No.	Pair	Mean dif.	Sig.
1	A ₁ VS A ₂	13.56	0.01

Sig. Level 0.05 = 7.84
 0.01 = 10.34

Table 2 reveals the mean scores and f value for gender differences in attitude towards home and family. The mean score of girls (M = 268.86) is higher than that of boys (M = 255.30). The obtained f value of 5.72 is significant at the 0.05 level, indicating a significant difference between boys and girls in their attitude towards home and family. This result shows that gender

has a meaningful influence on attitude towards home and family.

Table 3 further supports this finding by showing the mean difference between boys and girls. The mean difference between A₁ (boys) and A₂ (girls) is 13.56, which is significant at the 0.01 level. This confirms that girls possess a significantly more favourable attitude towards home and family compared to boys.

Table 4: Showing Mean and f value difference of Birth order of Attitude towards home and family

Sr. No	Variables	Mean	N	f	Sig.
1	First Born	243.92	60	10.15	0.01
2	Second Born	269.20	60		
3	Last Born	283.98	60		
4	Single Child	251.22	60		

Sig. Level df = 3 0.05 = 3.06
 0.01 = 2.23

Table 5: Showing Mean difference of Birth order of Attitude towards home and family

Sr. No.	Pair	Mean dif.	Sig.
1	B ₁ VS B ₂	25.28	0.01
2	B ₁ VS B ₃	40.06	0.01
3	B ₁ VS B ₄	7.3	NS
4	B ₂ VS B ₃	14.78	0.05
5	B ₂ VS B ₄	17.98	0.01
6	B ₃ VS B ₄	32.76	0.01

Sig. Level 0.05 = 11.70
 0.01 = 15.68

Table 4 indicates the mean scores and f value for differences in attitude towards home and family with respect to birth order. The obtained f value of 10.15 is significant at the 0.01 level, showing a significant difference among first-born, second-born, last-born, and single children. The mean scores reveal that last-born children (M = 283.98) have the highest attitude score, followed by second-born (M = 269.20), single children (M = 251.22), and first-born children (M = 243.92). This clearly indicates that birth order has a significant influence on attitude towards home and family.

Table 5 further explains the nature of these differences through mean comparisons. Significant differences are found between first-born and second-born (Mean dif. = 25.28, $p < 0.01$), first-born and last-born (Mean dif. = 40.06, $p < 0.01$), second-born and last-born (Mean dif. = 14.78, $p < 0.05$), second-born and

single child (Mean diff. = 17.98, $p < 0.01$), and last-born and single child (Mean diff. = 32.76, $p < 0.01$). However, no significant difference is observed between first-born and single children (Mean diff. = 7.30). These results

confirm that attitudes towards home and family vary significantly across different birth orders, with last-born children showing the most favourable attitude.

Table 6: Showing Mean and f value of Birth order and Gender of Attitude towards home and family

Sr. No.	Variables	Mean		N	f	Sig.
		Boys (A ₁)	Girls (A ₂)			
1	B ₁ (First Born)	236.73	251.10	60	8.15	0.01
2	B ₂ (Second Born)	239.83	298.57	60		
3	B ₃ (Last Born)	286.37	281.60	60		
4	B ₄ (Single child)	258.27	244.17	60		

Sig. Level df = 3 0.05 = 3.06
0.01 = 2.23

This indicates that the influence of birth order on attitude varies according to gender.

Table 7: Showing Mean difference of Birth order and Gender of Attitude towards home and family

Sr. No.	Pair	Mean dif.	Sig.
1	A ₁ B ₁ VS A ₁ B ₂	3.10	NS
2	A ₁ B ₁ VS A ₂ B ₁	14.37	0.05
3	A ₁ B ₁ VS A ₂ B ₂	61.84	0.01
4	A ₁ B ₂ VS A ₂ B ₁	11.27	NS
5	A ₁ B ₂ VS A ₂ B ₂	58.74	0.01
6	A ₂ B ₁ VS A ₂ B ₂	47.47	0.01
7	A ₁ B ₃ VS A ₁ B ₄	28.10	0.01
8	A ₁ B ₃ VS A ₂ B ₃	4.77	NS
9	A ₁ B ₃ VS A ₂ B ₄	42.20	0.01
10	A ₁ B ₄ VS A ₂ B ₃	23.33	0.01
11	A ₁ B ₄ VS A ₂ B ₄	14.10	0.05
12	A ₂ B ₃ VS A ₂ B ₄	37.43	0.01

Sig. Level 0.05 = 11.70
0.01 = 15.68

Mean scores reveal that among first-born children, girls scored higher than boys.

Second-born girls showed a much higher mean score compared to second-born boys.

Among last-born children, boys and girls displayed nearly similar attitudes.

In the case of single children, boys scored higher than girls.

Table 7 explains these differences through pairwise mean comparisons.

Several comparisons were significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 levels.

Table 6 shows the interaction effect of birth order and gender on attitude toward home and family, with an F value of 8.15 significant at the 0.01 level.

However, some comparisons, such as between last-born boys and girls, were not significant.

Overall, the findings confirm that gender and birth order together influence attitude toward home and family, with second-born girls showing the most favourable attitude.

Table 8: Showing f value of Aggression

Variable	S.S.	df	M.S.	f	Sig.
ASS (Gender)	3132.04	1	3132.04	8.17	0.01
BSS (Birth order)	100942.31	3	33647.44	87.73	0.01
ABSS (Gender and Birth order)	39508.11	3	13169.37	34.34	0.01
WSS	88980.03	232	383.54		
TSS	232562.50	239			

Sig. Level df = 1 0.05 = 3.86
0.01 = 6.70
df = 3 0.05 = 3.06
0.01 = 2.23

34.34) is significant at the 0.01 level. These results indicate that aggression is influenced by gender, birth order, and their combined effect.

Table 8 presents the analysis of variance of aggression with respect to gender, birth order, and their interaction. The obtained F value for gender (ASS = 8.17) is significant at the 0.01 level, indicating a significant difference in aggression between boys and girls. The F value for birth order (BSS = 87.73) is also significant at the 0.01 level, showing a highly significant difference among different birth-order groups. The interaction effect of gender and birth order (ABSS =

The findings indicate significant differences in aggression between boys and girls, as well as among adolescents of different birth orders. The interaction effect shows that birth order influences aggression differently for boys and girls, suggesting that aggression cannot be explained by gender or birth order alone. Overall, the results emphasize the combined role of gender, family structure, and socialization in shaping adolescent aggressive behaviour.

Table 9: Showing Mean and f value difference of Boys and Girls of Aggression

Variables	N	Mean	f	Sig.
A ₁ (Boys)	120	59.00	8.17	0.01
A ₂ (Girls)	120	66.23		
Sig. Level	0.05 = 3.86 0.01 = 6.70			

Result Table 10: Showing Mean difference of Gender of Aggression

Sr. No.	Pair	Mean dif.	Sig.
1	A ₁ VSA ₂	7.23	0.01
Sig. Level	0.05 = 5.21 0.01 = 6.28		

Table 9 shows the mean scores and *f* value for gender differences in aggression. The mean aggression score of girls (M = 66.23) is higher than that of boys (M = 59.00). The obtained *f* value of 8.17 is significant at the 0.01 level, indicating a statistically significant difference in aggression between boys and girls. This result clearly shows that gender has a significant influence on levels of aggression.

Table 10 further supports this finding by presenting the mean difference between boys and girls. The mean difference between A₁ (boys) and A₂ (girls) is 7.23, which is significant at the 0.01 level. This confirms that girls exhibit significantly higher aggression scores than boys in the present study.

Table 11: Showing Mean and f value difference of Birth order of Aggression

Sr. No	Variables	Mean	N	f	Sig.
1	First Born	71.82	60	87.73	0.01
2	Second Born	32.53	60		
3	Last Born	57.67	60		
4	Single Child	88.47	60		

Sig. Level df = 3 0.05 = 3.06
0.01 = 2.23

Table 13: Showing Mean and f value of Birth order and Gender of Aggression

Sr. No.	Variables	N		f	Sig.
		Boys (A ₁)	Girls (A ₂)		
1	B ₁ (First Born)	72.23	71.40	60	34.34 0.01
2	B ₂ (Second Born)	41.40	23.67	60	
3	B ₃ (Last Born)	32.56	82.77	60	
4	B ₄ (Single Child)	89.83	87.10	60	

Sig. Level df = 3 0.05 = 3.06
0.01 = 2.23

Table 12: Showing Mean difference of Birth order of Aggression

Sr. No.	Pair	Mean dif.	Sig.
1	B ₁ VS B ₂	39.29	0.01
2	B ₁ VS B ₃	14.15	0.01
3	B ₁ VS B ₄	16.65	0.01
4	B ₂ VS B ₃	25.14	0.01
5	B ₂ VS B ₄	55.94	0.01
6	B ₃ VS B ₄	30.80	0.01

Sig. Level 0.05 = 5.21
1.1 = 6.28

Table 11 presents the mean scores and *f* value for differences in aggression with respect to birth order. The obtained *f* value of 87.73 is significant at the 0.01 level, indicating a highly significant difference in aggression among first-born, second-born, last-born, and single children. The mean scores show that single children (M = 88.47) have the highest level of aggression, followed by first-born children (M = 71.82), last-born children (M = 57.67), while second-born children (M = 32.53) show the lowest level of aggression. This clearly demonstrates that birth order has a strong influence on aggression.

Table 12 further explains these differences through pair wise mean comparisons. All paired comparisons among the four birth-order groups are significant at the 0.01 level. Significant differences are observed between first-born and second-born (Mean diff. = 39.29), first-born and last-born (Mean diff. = 14.15), first-born and single children (Mean diff. = 16.65), second-born and last-born (Mean diff. = 25.14), second-born and single children (Mean diff. = 55.94), and last-born and single children (Mean diff. = 30.80). These findings confirm that aggression varies significantly across different birth orders, with single children showing the highest aggression and second-born children the lowest.

Table 14: Showing Mean difference of Birth order and Gender of Aggression

Sr. No.	Pair	Mean dif.	Sig.
1	A ₁ B ₁ VS A ₁ B ₂	30.83	0.01
2	A ₁ B ₁ VS A ₂ B ₁	0.83	NS
3	A ₁ B ₁ VS A ₂ B ₂	48.56	0.01
4	A ₁ B ₂ VS A ₂ B ₁	30.00	0.01
5	A ₁ B ₂ VS A ₂ B ₂	17.73	0.01
6	A ₂ B ₁ VS A ₂ B ₂	47.73	0.01
7	A ₁ B ₃ VS A ₁ B ₄	57.27	0.01
8	A ₁ B ₃ VS A ₂ B ₃	50.21	0.01
9	A ₁ B ₃ VS A ₂ B ₄	54.54	0.01
10	A ₁ B ₄ VS A ₂ B ₃	7.06	0.01
11	A ₁ B ₄ VS A ₂ B ₄	2.73	NS
12	A ₂ B ₃ VS A ₂ B ₄	4.33	NS

Sig. Level 0.05 = 5.21
0.01 = 6.28

Table 13 shows the interaction effect of birth order and gender on aggression, with an F value of 34.34 significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates that the impact of birth order on aggression varies by gender. Mean scores reveal similar aggression levels among first-born boys and girls. Among second-born children, boys show higher aggression than girls. Last-born girls exhibit much higher aggression compared to last-born boys. Single children of both genders show very high and nearly equal aggression levels.

Table 14 clarifies these differences through pairwise mean comparisons. Several comparisons are significant at the 0.01 level, though a few are not. No significant differences are found between first-born boys and girls or between single-child boys and girls. Overall, the findings confirm that aggression is strongly influenced by the combined effect of gender and birth order, with single children and last-born girls showing higher aggression.

Table 15: Showing Correlation between attitude towards home, family and aggression

Sr. No.	Variables	N	Mean	r	Sig.
1	Attitude towards home and family	240	2.62	- 0.19	0.01
2	Aggression	240	62.62		

Sig. Level 0.05 = 0.09
0.01 = 0.13

Table 15 shows the correlation between attitude towards home and family and aggression. The obtained correlation coefficient ($r = -0.19$) is negative and significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a significant negative relationship between attitude towards home and family and aggression among the students. In other words, students who have a more positive attitude towards home and family tend to show lower levels of aggression, whereas those with a less favourable attitude towards home and family tend to exhibit higher aggression. This result confirms that attitude towards home and family is meaningfully related to aggressive behaviour.

CONCLUSION

1. There was a significant impact of gender on Attitude towards home and family.
2. There was a significant impact of birth order on Attitude towards home and family.
3. There was a significant impact of gender and birth order on Attitude towards home and family.
4. There was a significant impact of gender on Aggression.
5. There was a significant impact of birth order on Aggression.
6. There was a significant impact of gender and birth order on Aggression.
7. There was a negative correlation between Attitude towards home, family and Aggression.

Limitations

The study is limited to adolescent girls from Rajkot city, with a sample of 240, so the findings cannot be generalized widely. As data were collected through questionnaires, responses may reflect socially desirable answers rather than accurate ones. The results apply only to adolescents and do not consider other factors such as parenting style, sibling age gap, or overall family environment.

Suggestions For Future Research

Future studies can include larger and more diverse samples from different cities to improve generalization. Using methods such as interviews or observations may reduce socially desirable responses. Research can also examine different age groups and additional factors like parenting style, sibling age gap, family environment, peers, school climate, and media influence to better understand attitudes toward home, family, and aggression.

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