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The analysis of factors related to aggressive behaviors among preschool children in Bulukumba kindergartens
Asnidar Asnidar

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Last modified: 2016-10-25

Abstract

Aggressive behaviors showed by preschool children include offensive behaviors that can cause injuries physically and psychologically. The aggressiveness can be influenced by environment (violent scene exposures), parents' upbringing styles, and friendship as young children can adopt and mimic anything in their surrounding (including teenagers and adults) through observation.

This study aimed to identify the association of violent scene exposures, parents' upbringing styles, and friendship with aggressive behaviors among preschool children in kindergartens within Bulukumba regency, and to determine the most influencing factor among such factors. The study using descriptive analytic design with cross sectional approach involved 39 children with aggressive behaviors. The participants were recruited from four schools through total sampling technique. The data was collected through questionnaires. The study used Chi-square test for univariate and bivariate analysis, and logistic-regression test for multivariate analysis.

The study found that there was a significant correlation between the two factors: watching violent scenes and parents' upbringing style, and aggressiveness among preschool students ($p=0,04$, and $p=0,03$ respectively), and that violent scene exposures was the most influencing determinant among the factors ($OR=3.212$).

The study concluded that there was a distinctive correlation between - violent scene exposures and parents' upbringing styles - and aggressiveness found among the children. The former factor had a greater chance (three times) of causing the aggressiveness rather than the latter. The study suggested that parents, families, teachers and society should pay attention to the aggressive behaviors showed by children in schools.

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The analysis of factors related to aggressive behaviors among preschool children in Bulukumba kindergartens.

Asnidar¹

¹. Department of Pediatric Nursing, Stikes Panrita Husada Bulukumba, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

*E-mail: *asnidarnidar16@yahoo.com*

Abstract

Aggressive behaviors shown by preschool children include offensive behaviors that can cause injuries physically and psychologically. The aggressiveness can be influenced by environment (violent scene exposures), parents' upbringing styles, and friendship as young children can adopt and mimic anything in their surrounding (including teenagers and adults) through observation. This study aimed to identify the association of violent scene exposures, parents' upbringing styles, and friendship with aggressive behaviors among preschool children in kindergartens within Bulukumba regency, and to determine the most influencing factor among such factors. The study using descriptive analytic design with cross sectional approach involved 39 children with aggressive behaviors. The participants were recruited from four schools through total sampling technique. The study used Chi-square test for univariate and bivariate analysis, and logistic-regression test for multivariate analysis. The study found that there was a significant correlation between the two factors: watching violent scenes and parents' upbringing style, and aggressiveness among preschool students ($p=0.04$, and $p=0.03$ respectively), and that violent scene exposures was the most influencing determinant among the factors ($OR=3.212$). The study concluded that there was a distinctive correlation between - violent scene exposures and parents' upbringing styles - and aggressiveness found among the children. The former factor had a greater chance (three times) of causing the aggressiveness rather than the latter. The study suggested that parents, families, teachers and society should pay attention to the aggressive behaviors shown by children in schools.

Keywords: aggressive behaviors, violent scene exposures, parents' upbringing styles, friendship.

Introduction

Preschoolers have high curiosity and most of their is used to play and gain knowledge. Preschool period starts from the age of 2 years to 6 years. In this period when the child begins kindergarten where children will develop ability relate to others. At this time, the children are also happy to mimic the speech and actions of others through their observations.¹ This is consistent with social learning theory developed by Bandura, that children learn many behaviors through imitation, Children can mimic some behavior only through the observation of behavior displayed by other individuals who

become a model. The learning process of this kind is called "observational learning" or learning through observation.² The theorists believe that observational learning or social modeling is a method that often cause aggressive behavior. Aggressive behavior is an act of aggression and self-harming to others who do physically and psychologically.^{3,4}

In the United States, previous research indicated that approximately 5-10% of school-age children behave aggressively.⁵ In statistical data ever taken in the United States in 1998, showed children 6 years old and more becoming a victim of his aggressive than children aged 9 and 12 years old.⁶ In Indonesia, according to KPAI case currently tops the aggressive behavior of public complaints. From 2011 to August 2014, KPAI recorded 369 complaints related to the problem the number was around 25% of total complaints in the field of education

1,480 cases. Aggressive behavior is called KPAI as violence at school, beat the student brawls, educational discrimination, complaints or extortion. The tragedy of the death of students in grade 3 elementary school in Bandung, West Java due to in-smackdown class brothers in 2006, repeated in 2015, a new child is 8 years old, students of SD Negeri 07 Sub Kebayoran Lama Utara, Jakarta dying after it was hit schoolmate at 18 September 2015. the boy did not move immediately after his head was beaten, kicked and trampled by his friend, who was also the age of 8 years. It happened in the classroom. The violence led to death experienced by students 3rd grade believed to still have a relationship with television. The event is no longer wrestling "SmackDown," but broadcasts a fight or something, that could make children imitate.⁷

But besides the influence of the effects of violence on television shows aggressive behavior can also be influenced by their peers. Research on school-age children were 68 children showed a significant result that there is a relationship role of peers with aggressive behavior of children of school age.⁸ And the influence of parenting parents, in a study conducted Oremawati (2012) to the kindergarten students Nurul Islami Tenganan and shown no relationship between family harmony with aggressive behavior in kindergarten Nurul Islami Tenganan.⁹ The phenomenon of aggressive behavior in Makassar also showed something similar to what happened in Indonesia in general. In Makassar aggressive case rife among young people, good brawl, persecution, or menindasan, as the result of the news through TV shows that from several schools in the city of Makassar her students often engage in acts of violence in the form of aggressive behavior. Generally the causes of aggressive behavior that is; childhood experiences, bad treatment of parents, support from parents and peers, role models from parents, peers and the habit of watching scenes of violence.⁵

In Bulukumba there are some kindergartens are divided up in each area. From interviews with some teachers of Kindergarten students in Bulukumba in 2016, there were 39 students who exhibit aggressive behavior. According to the student teacher Kindergarten students often invite some friends to do the scenes of violence that are typically seen on television, like a fight scene, angry, mocking, etc. But when their wishes are not followed they will exhibit behaviors such as hitting, destroying his toys, crying, screaming, and throwing objects around it. Behaviors often do children will have an impact on psychological and social development of children, the researchers are interested in analyzing the factors associated with aggressive behavior in preschool children in kindergarten - childhood Bulukumba distric 2016. The problems of this study is whether there is a connection and what is most pertinent factor between the viewing habits of violence on television, parenting parents and peers with aggressive behavior of preschool children in kindergarten Bulukumba in 2016. The study was conducted with the aim of teranalisisnya factors associated with aggressive

behavior of preschool children in kindergarten Bulukumba 2016 so that it can useful for parents, teachers and society in monitoring the child's aggressive behavior.

Methods

This research is a quantitative research with descriptive analytic cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in kindergarten who are in Bulukumba who have the condition and not much distance between the schools, namely in kindergarten. Babul Khaer, TK. Pesisir, TK. Idata, and TK. Wahda. This research was conducted in 2016. The population in this study were students kindergarten in the district Bulukumba totaling 332 students. The samples in this study using purposive sampling with inclusion criteria were children who behave aggressively. The number of samples that met the inclusion criteria as many as 39 students. This study uses primary data collected directly from the sample by using the instrument in the form of a questionnaire sheet that has been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis included univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes. Univariate analysis performed on each variable of the research results. This analysis resulted in the distribution and percentage of each variable studied. Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between variables using Chi-square and Mann Whitney test. To determine the relationship between the major and most relate the variables used multivariate analysis using logistic regression test.¹⁰

Results

The research found the child's age characteristics data in Kindergarten Bulukumba distric 2016 a total of 39 respondents dominant preschool children at ages 5 and 6 years, which (38.5%). Based on the age level of parents of preschool children aged parents found more in the category of 24-29 years of the 17 (43.6%) of respondents, and the least in the category 50-54 years of the first (2.6%) respondents. Based on the gender of parents of preschoolers found 39 (100%) of the respondents were female and 0 (0%) male respondents. Based on the work of parents of preschool children found more parents of preschool children to work as a housewife (IRT) as many as 26 (66.7%) of respondents and at least the parents are working as civil servants as many as five (12.8%) of respondents. (See Table 1)

Based on the habits of preschoolers watching violence there were 21 (53.8%) of preschoolers who often watch through violence and 18 (46.2%) of preschoolers who rarely watching violence. Based on parenting parents preschool children found parenting parents more in the category of democratic as many as 18 (46.2%) of respondents, and the least in the category of permissive as many as eight (20.5%) of respondents. Based on peer preschoolers there were 19 (48.7%) peer support behavior

change preschoolers and 20 (51.3%) peers do not support changing the behavior of preschoolers. Based on the aggressive behavior of preschool children, there were 24 (61.5%) children who often behave aggressively, and 15 (38.5%) children who rarely behave aggressively. (See Table 2).

Based on bivariate analysis showed that of the 24 (61.6%) of respondents who often behave aggressively consists of 16 (41%) of respondents who frequently watching violent and 8 (20.5%) of respondents who rarely watching violence. Meanwhile, of the 15 (38.5%) of respondents who rarely behave aggressively consists of five (12.8%) of respondents who often watch the show of violence and 10 (25.6%) of respondents who rarely watching violence. Results of statistical analysis using Chi-Square test at $P < 0.05$. Based on test results obtained value of $\rho < \alpha$ ($\rho = 0.042 < \alpha = 0.05$), meaning that there is a relationship between aggressive behavior in preschool children with the habit of watching violence in kindergarten Bulukumba distric 2016 with a value of $\rho > 0.05$. (See table 3)

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents in Bulukumba kindergartens 2016 (Frequency Distribution)

Age of Children	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
4 years	9	23.1
5 years	15	38.5
6 years	15	38.5
Total	39	100
Age of parents	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
24-29	17	43.6
30-36	14	35.9
37-42	4	10.3
43-49	3	7.7
50-54	1	2.6
Total	39	100
Sex of parents	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Male	0	0
Female	39	100
Total	39	100
Parents' job	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Housewives	26	66.7
Enterpreneur	8	20.5
Government employees	5	12.8
Total	39	100

Based on Table 4 shows that out of 24 (61.5%) of respondents who often behave aggressively consists of 8 (20.5%) of respondents who have parenting democratic, 9 (23.1%) of respondents who have authoritarian upbringing and 7 (17.9%) of respondents who have permissive parenting, whereas 15 (38.5%) of respondents who rarely behave aggressively consisted of 10 (25.6%) of respondents who have parenting democratic, 4 (10.3%)

of respondents who have authoritarian parenting, and 1 (2.6%) respondents has a permissive parenting. Results of statistical analysis using Chi-Square test for $\rho < 0.05$. But there are two cells that have the expected count value is less than 5 so that the alternative test used was Mann Whitney test. Based on the test results, obtained the value of $\rho < \alpha$ ($\rho = 0.030 < \alpha = 0.05$), which means that there is a relationship between parenting parents with aggressive behavior in preschool children in kindergarten Bulukumba distric 2016 with a value of $\rho > 0.05$. (See Table 4).

Table 2. Distribution of respondents by Impressions Watching Habits of Violence, Parenting Parents, Peers and Aggressive Behavior in Bulukumba kindergartens 2016

Watching violence habit	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Often	21	53.8
Rare	18	46.2
Total	39	100
Parenting parents	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Democratic	18	46.2
Authoritarian	13	33.3
Permissive	8	20.5
Total	39	100
Peers	Frequency (f)	Presentation (%)
Support	19	48.7
Not Support	20	51.3
Total	39	100
Aggressive Behavior	Frequency (f)	Presentation (%)
Often	24	61.5
Rare	15	38.5
Total	39	100

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by Habit Watch Impressions Violence Aggressive Behavior in Preschool Bulukumba kindergartens 2016

Aggressive behavior	Watching violence habit		
	Often	Rare	P Value
Often	16	8	0.042*
Rare	5	10	

*Chi square test

Table 4. Distribution of respondents by Parenting Parents of Preschool Children Aggressive Behavior in Bulukumba kindergartens 2016

Aggressive behavior	Parenting parents			P Value
	Democratic	Authoritarian	Permissive	
Often	8	9	7	0.030*
Rare	10	4	1	

*Mann Whitney test

Based on Table 5 shows that out of 24 (61.5%) of respondents who often behave aggressively consisted of 13 (33.3%) of respondents believe their peers in the category of supporting and 11 (28.2%) of respondents

believe their peers in the category does not support, whereas 15 (38.5 %) of respondents who rarely behave aggressively consists of six (15.4%) of respondents believe their peers in the category of supporting and 9 (51.3%) of respondents believe their peers do not support the formation of aggressive behavior of preschoolers. Results of statistical analysis using Chi-Square test at $P < 0.05$. Based on test results obtained value of $\rho > \alpha$ ($\rho = 0.39 > \alpha = 0.05$), meaning that there is no relationship between aggressive behavior of preschoolers with Peers in kindergarten Bulukumba distric 2016 with a value of $\rho > 0.05$. (See Table 5)

Table 5. Distribution of respondents by peers with Aggressive Behavior of Preschool Children in Bulukumba kindergartens 2016

Aggressive behavior	Parenting parents		P Value
	Supportive	Not-Supportive	
Often	13	11	0.39*
Rare	6	9	

*Chi square test

Based on the results of multivariate analysis showed that the variables dominant habit of watching violence associated with aggressive behavior in preschool children. OR analysis results obtained from the habit of watching violence was 3.21, meaning that children with frequent habit of watching violence has a chance three times more likely to have aggressive behavior compared parenting parents. (See Table 6)

Table 6. Analysis regresi logistic of variable Watching Habits of Violence and Parenting Parents with Aggressive Behavior of Preschool Children in Bulukumba kindergartens 2016 (n=39)

Variable	B	P Value	OR	95% CI	
				Min	Max
Watching violence habits	1.167	0.114	3.212	0.757	13.636
Parenting parents	-0.895	0.075	0.409	0.152	1.096

*Logistic Regression Test

Based on the analysis using Chi-Square test result that there is a relationship with the habit of watching violent aggressive behavior of preschool children in Bulukumba kindergartens with significancy ρ value of < 0.05 . The results of the analysis showed that of the 24 (61.6%) of respondents who often behave aggressively consists of 16 (41%) of respondents who frequently watching violent and 8 (20.5%) of respondents who rarely watching violence. Meanwhile, of the 15 (38.5%) of respondents who rarely behave aggressively consists of five (12.8%) of respondents who often watch the show of violence and 10 (25.6%) of respondents who rarely watching violence.

The results of the analysis obtained show that the habit of watching violent children often will trigger a child's often behave aggressively, this is according to research Pungky Pratama (2013) which states there is a positive correlation between the intensity of watching violence on television with aggressive behavior.¹¹ According to Berkowitz that "tends to evoke thoughts witnessed violence and aggression"¹² Impressions children are watching will affect the child's behavior, whereby if children are watching shows about the fights, the child will tend to follow the scene and demonstrate what the social environment of children. But there are some small children who rarely behave aggressively but has a habit of watching violence often caused when children watch parents will still provide an explanation of things that kids watch.¹³

This is according to research conducted J.L Singer that children who watch television often by parents who are having parental mediation showed a lower level of aggressiveness than children who watch television often by parents who rarely perform parental mediation.¹⁴ But do not rule out the possibility of children who rarely watch the show will not behave aggressively violent, aggressive behavior experienced by children may be influenced by other external or internal factors. This is according to research conducted Pratama, whose results showed that on average 21% of aggressive behavior is influenced four factors, namely factor frustration, provocation factor, factor aggressively displaced and violence in the media exposure factors.¹⁵

Based on the analysis using the Mann-Whitney test result that there is a relationship parenting parents preschool children with aggressive behavior in Bulukumba kindergartens 2016 with significancy value $\rho < 0.05$. Results of the analysis showed that children who often behave aggressively tend to have authoritarian parenting parents, of whom 61.5% respondents that often behave aggressively, 23.1% has an authoritarian parenting category and 20.5% of respondents who have parenting in democratic category and 17.9% of respondents have a permissive parenting category, so this shows that parents apply authoritarian parenting their children will tend to often behave aggressively.

While the children are rarely behave aggressively than 38.5% of respondents, 25.6% of respondents who have a democratic parenting category, 10.3% of respondents who have authoritarian parenting category and 2.6% of respondents who have parenting category permissive, it demonstrates parenting parents immense influence on aggressive behavior in children, because with appropriate parenting small child may behave aggressively. This is in accordance with the learning process of social (Social Learning Process) was initiated by Albert Bandura, namely:

- 1) Parents become aggressive and violent perilaku models for their children because children are generally imitate what they see.

- 2) Parents in his interactions with his children instead promote violence and aggressive behavior.¹⁶

In accordance with the above opinion Firman Saputra Research (2012), the correlation between the test results with aggressive behavior parenting significance value χ^2 count of 26 193 and contingency coefficient of 0.590 with an error rate of 0.05 and degrees of freedom (df) = 4 χ^2 values obtained table amounting to 9.488. Value χ^2 count of 26 193 is greater than the value of χ^2 table of 9.448 ($26\ 193 > 9.448$), it can be concluded that there is a relationship parenting parents with aggressive behavior.¹⁷

Researchers assume treatment of parents towards their children will affect the child's emotional development, where if the parents in the house likes to act rude to his family members, children will also tend to be rough on people - the people around him. But not a few children who often behave aggressively but parenting applied democratic parents, this is because even if parents apply democratic parenting, but the environment outside the home to support children behave aggressively, then it is possible the child will often behave aggressively. In addition to factors from the child's home environment, internal factors also can cause children to behave aggressively. This is consistent with learning theory developed by Bandura, a social learning theory emphasizes the environmental conditions that make a person gain and maintain aggressive responses. The basic assumption of the theory is largely individual behavior is obtained as a result of learning through the observation of behavior displayed by other individuals who become a model.³

Based on the analysis using Chi-Square test result that there are no peer relationships with the aggressive behavior of preschool children in Bulukumba kindergartens significanty 2016 with a value of $p > 0.05$. Santrock suggests children of their ability to receive feedback from their peers. They evaluate what they are doing is better, as good as, or worse than what the other children. Peer relationships can be negative as well as positive.² Jimerson et al, suggests that children who are aggressive when it combines with peers who have the same behavior as they are, it will worsen their behavior.² Researchers assumed aggressive behavior can occur if the amount of support peers to behave aggressively. It can be seen from the population of children who behave in each school surveyed $\pm 10\%$ and the rest who do not behave aggressively. But not a few children who peer support aggressive behavior is caused when a child who initially did not behave aggressively play with children who behave aggressively, which at the time played often violent verbal and physical, then these children to encourage children who initially did not behave aggressively behave aggressively. This fits in research Hastuti, F, 2013 that aggressive behavior can occur because children who become victims of their peers from painful stimuli such as ridicule or attack then that children make children aggressive.¹⁸

Factor peers in this study is not the main factor associated with aggressive behavior because there are other motivating factors as noted Albert Bandura, in everyday life models aggressive behavior can be found in the family and the mass media. From the results of multivariate analysis of habits from watching violence and parenting parents found results dominant habit of watching violence associated with aggressive behavior of preschoolers. OR value analysis results obtained from the habit of watching violence was 3.21, meaning that the child with the habit of watching violence has a chance three times more likely to have aggressive behavior than parenting parents. These results are consistent with the Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura that suggests people learn not only through direct experience but also through imitation (modeling).¹³

Children who have the habit of watching violence will idolize a figure that often exhibit aggressive behavior, so it will make the children to emulate his idol done, other than that Berkowitz also argued that witnessing violence tends to evoke thoughts and aggressive actions. Based on the opinion of Berkowitz and Bandura, it can be an analogy that when children are inspired from watching their violent aggressive action. Researchers had assumed the size of the influence of habit from watching violence to aggressive behavior, parents have an important role in monitoring the development of children, especially preschool age, where children learn by observing things around.¹²

Conclusions

This study found that there is a relationship between the habit of watching violence and parenting parents preschool children with aggressive behavior and habits of watching violence, has the opportunity three times more likely to have aggressive behavior than parenting parents. The results of this study can give a warning to parents in selecting and accompanying her in watching television, and minimize the application of authoritarian parenting because it influences on children's behavior, especially in an aggressive manner. In the field of nursing, especially nursing children, can develop behavioral treatment method to save the child's aggressive behavior in this case with the assistance of parents in watching television and the implementation of parenting parents. In future studies, can be done on samples with higher numbers and other variables that can be developed.

Acknowledgment

The author acknowledged that this research was conducted for scientific purposes, and there was no conflict of interested involved. The study did not obtain any financial aids from any sources.

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