



Aggression among Standard X Students: A Comparative Study

KAMAL MAHATO
Ph. D Scholar (Psychology),
Kolhan University, Chaibasa

DR. SHABYA YUNUS
Assistant Professor,
Department of Psychology,
Jamshedpur Women's College

Abstract:

Present study is aimed to compare the level of aggression among standard X students of Jamshedpur. A total number of 70 (boys=35 and girls=35) students were included as sample. All were studying in Hindi medium school of Jamshedpur. Purposive sampling method was applied for the sample selection. Aggression scale by G.C. Pati (1985) was used for the data collection. t Test was used for the computation of the data and see the significant difference among the both sample groups. The result revealed that both the group differs significantly on their level of aggression.

1. Introduction

According to Freud Aggression, the natural instincts of man, the hostility of each one against all and of all against each one, is an innate, independent, instinctual disposition that constitutes a most powerful obstacle to culture. This early observation of Freud outlined what is still the ongoing argument within psychology about the nature and causes of aggression. Psychologists today are still debating on these issues with the nature vs. nurture controversy theorising on the origin of aggression and whether it is innate or if it is a learnt behaviour or both. (Geen, 2001)

Aggression can be described as one of the defining characteristics that humans have in common with other species within the animal kingdom. However, while the cause of aggression in animals is predominantly about territory, food or dominance, human beings have the ability to behave aggressively for a multiplicity of different reasons (Myers, 2005).

We need first to define aggression. Bushman and Anderson defined aggression in the Annual Review of Psychology 2002 as "any behaviour directed towards another individual that is carried out with the proximate intent to cause harm." Anderson et al argue that people are more likely to react aggressively to aggressively stimulating situations. The level, severity and intensity of the aggressive response vary with his personal factors that determine the individual's readiness to aggress. "Person factors include all the characteristics a person brings to the situation, such as personality traits, attitudes, and genetic predispositions." (Anderson et al, 2010).

2. Methodology

2.1 Objectives

The main objective of the present study is to measure and compare the level of aggression among standard X Hindi medium students of Jamshedpur.

2.2 Hypothesis

On the basis of above mention objective one Null hypothesis was formulated and tested.

H₀₁: standard X Boys and girls of Hindi medium will not differ significantly on their level of aggression.

2.3 Sample

A total number of 70 students, split equally (boys=35 and girls=35) were included as a sample. All of them were studying in Hindi medium school of Jamshedpur. All of them were belonging to middle class family and residing in urban areas. The age range of the samples was between 15 years to 17 years. Purposive sampling technique was used for the sample selection.

2.4 Tool Used

Aggression scale constructed and standardized by G. C.Pati (1985) was used for the present study. The reliability of the scale is 0.71 and validity of the scale is 0.828 this scale has total 16 statements and each statements has three alternatives. The scoring is done according the norms.

2.5 Result and discussion

Table 1: Presenting the Mean, SD and t value of Boys and Girls on Aggression.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Boys	35	497	86.33	2.63**
Girls	35	457.65	18.98	

Table no 1 presents the Mean, SD and t value of the both groups namely boys and girls. It is clear from the table that the mean score of boys is 497 and mean score of girls is 475.65 and their SD are 86.33 and 18.98 respectively. The t -value clearly evident that both groups differ significantly on their level of aggression at .01 level. Further the table shows that boys having more aggression as compare to their girls counterpart. Which is evident from their mean scores.

3. Conclusion

On the basis of results above mention the conclusion of the present study are as follows:

- Boys are experiencing more aggression as compared to girls.
- Both genders differ significantly on their level of aggression.

References

1. Anderson, C.A., Shibuya, A., Ihori, N., Swing, E.L, Busham, B.J, Sakamoto, A, Rothsteiin, H.R., Saleem, M. (2010). Violent video game effects on aggression, empathy and prosocial behavior in eastern and western countries: A Meta Analysis review. PubMed, 136(2),151-73.Doi:101037/a0018251.
2. Bushman, A., & Anderson, C.A. (2002). Media Psychology. Palgrave Macmillan Publication. ISBN:0230357202.
3. Geen, G.R (2001). Human Aggression. Open University Press Publication. ISBN:0335204724.
4. Myers, A.K (2005). Racetalk: Racism Hiding in Plain sight. Rowman & Littlefield Publication. ISBN: 0742535347.