

E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

A Study to Assess the Level of Aggression among Government and Private High School Students

Dr. Pramod Totewad¹, Mr. Vilas Rathod², Ms. Geetanjali Parmar³

¹Assistant Professor, Geriatric Health and Mental illness Center, Ambajog

²Assistant Professor, Vivekanand Nursing college

³Psychologist, Geriatric Health And Mental illness Center, Ambajog

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION-Adolescent is a period of great stress and Strom as rapid physical and mental changes occur during this period and the individual comes under social pressureand faces new condition for which he received little training during childhood. At this stage emotion fluctuations occurs very frequently and quickly.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY- 1. To find out the mean difference for Aggression between governmentschool and private school students (Adolescent) 2. To find out the mean difference for Aggression between males and females (Adolescent)

MATERIALS AND METHOD- The present study was conducted on a sample of 60 students which consist of 30 government school students (15 male + 15 female) and 30 private school students (15 male + 15 female), age range from 14 - 22 years. thus sample sizewas categorized into two categories based on gender and the types of school. random sampling, or probability sampling, is a sampling method that allows for the randomization of sample selection. Aggression scale test (A-Scale) was used for this study. RESULT- The mean difference for Aggression between government & private and male & female was 0.82 There was significant difference of Aggression of females and males. (Value of t = 4.93, significant at 0.01evel)

Keywords: Aggression, government, private, school, students

INTRODUCTION-

Aggression can be defined as any behavior, whether physical or verbal that is carried out with the intent to harm another person.

- Baron & Richardson, 1994.

Aggression may be defined operationally in terms of rude answering to elder, irritation, feeling of unfairness, carrying grudges, frequent quarrelling, broken engagement, impulse to take revenge, and reactionary attitudes to traditions or beliefs (Chauhan & Tiwari, 1972).

James Davies (1970) writes that aggressiveness implies a "predisposition, an attitude of mind, an underlying characteristic" whose likely product is a tendency for a violent action, injury, or damage. Leonard Berkowitz (1993) writes that aggression is "any form of behaviour that is intended to injure someone physically or psychologically". This term is widely accepted and used in the majority of books that deal with human aggression.

Aggression is a type of conduct portrayed by a physical or boisterous ambush. Itmight be coordinated outward against others or internal against oneself, prompting pointless or then again self-destructive



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

activities. Kakar (1974) characterizes aggression as an endeavor on another individual or group without the consideration of whether their attempt was intentional or whetherit was successful attempt by an individual or group to inflict physical injury Berkowitz (1993) characterized aggression form of behaviour that is intended to injure someone physically or psychologically.

In psychology, the term "aggression" refers to a range of behaviours that can result in both physical and psychological harm to yourself, others, or objects in the environment. Aggression centers on hurting another person either physically or mentally. While we all may feel aggressive on occasion, when aggression becomes pervasive or extreme, it may be a sign of an underlying mental health condition, a substance use disorder, or another medical issue. Aggressive behavior - can cause physical or emotional harm to others, it may range from verbal abuse to physical abuse, it can also involve harming personal property.

TITLE- Level of Aggression Among Government and Private High School Students

PROBLEM STATEMENT- A study to assess the level of aggression among government and private high school students.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1. There will be no significant mean difference between government and private school Adolescent for Aggression
- 2. There will be no significant mean difference between male and femaleadolescent for Aggression.

SAMPLE SIZE- The present study was conducted on a sample of 60 students which consist of 30 government school students (15 male + 15 female) and 30 private school students (15 male + 15 female). age range from 1- 22 years . thus sample sizewas categorized into two categories based on gender and the types of school.

Random sampling - random sampling, or probability sampling, is a sampling method that allows for the randomization of sample selection, i.e., each samplehas the same probability as other sample to be selected to serve as representation of an entire population

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION-

OBJECTIVE 1: TO FIND OUT THE MEAN DIFFERENCE FOR AGGRESSION BETWEEN MALES ANDFEMALES (ADOLESCENT)

In order to study the Aggressive Behaviour of Secondary School Students, descriptive analysis is applied to investigate distribution of data across Gender, and Type of School.

Table 4.1: -Showing Gender, Number of Students, Mean Score and Standard Deviation of Secondary School Students in aggression

N = 60

Sr. No.	Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t	Significance
1.	Male	30	71.06	13.86	0.2	Non-
2.	Female	30	71.26	16.78	0.2	significant



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Table 4.1 illustrates the mean scores of secondary school students obtained in Aggression scale. It is revealed that the mean .In case of gender, mean score of male and female is 71.06 and 71.26. And S.D. of male and female is 13.86 and 16.78. Hence, the objective 1 To find out the mean difference for Aggression betweenmales and females is achieved.

N = 60

Sr. No.	Types of school	N	Mean	S.D	t	Significance
1.	Private	30	73.63	15.61	4.93	significant
2.	Government	30	68.7	16.78	4.93	significant

Illustrates the mean, standard deviation and t-values of type of school i.e. Government and Private secondary school students in Aggression. It is found out to be the mean scores of aggressions in Government and Private secondary school students is 73.63and 68.7, respectively. The t-value is found out to be 4.93 which is higher than the t critical i.e. 0.2 at 0.01 level of significance. The results show that significant difference exists in Aggression between the Government and Private secondary school students. Hence, the hypothesis 2, there will be significant difference in Aggression of government and private school students.

TABLE NO.4.3 SHOWS THAT THE LEVEL OF SCORE AGGRESSION IN MALES $N\!\!=\!\!60$

Subject	Score	Mean	Level
1	84		Average
2	84		Average
3	74		Average
4	72		Average
5	73		Average
6	69		Average
7	70		Average
8	70		Average
9	73		Average
10	54	71.06	Low
11	79	71.00	Average
12	93		High
13	90		High
14	84		Average
15	77		Average
16	76		Average
17	73		Average
18	86		Average
19	51		Low
20	67		Average



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

21	76	Average
22	58	Low
23	69	Average
24	47	Low
25	41	Clean
26	40	Clean
27	86	Average
28	75	Average
29	82	Average
30	59	Average
TOTAL	2171	

TABLE NO.4.3 SHOWS THAT THE LEVEL OF SCORE AGGRESSION IN FEMALES $N\!\!=\!\!60$

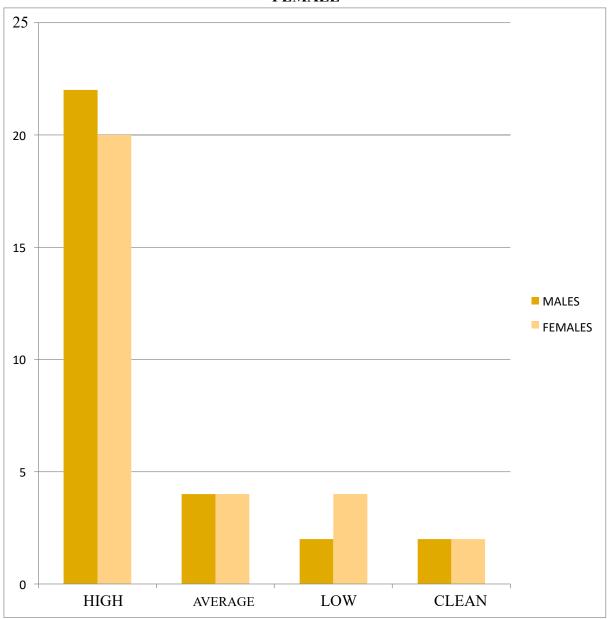
1	Subject	Score	MEAN	Level
Low 2				
3 85 4 87 5 73 6 75 7 93 8 97 9 70 10 71 11 66 12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88	1	60		Low
A verage	2	46		Low
5 73 6 75 7 93 8 97 9 70 10 71 11 66 12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 Average 24 75 25 88	3	85		Average
Average High	4	87		Average
7 93 8 97 9 70 10 71 11 66 12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 High Average Average Average Average Average Average	5	73		Average
High Average	6	75		Average
9 70 10 71 11 66 12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 Average 24 75 25 88	7	93		High
10 71 11 66 12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average Average Average	8	97		High
11 66 12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average Average Average	9	70		Average
12 43 13 32 14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 71.26 Clean Average High High Average Average Average Average Average Average Average	10	71		Average
13 32 71.26 Clean 14 66 Average 15 99 High 16 105 High 17 72 Average 18 66 Average 19 68 Average 20 76 Average 21 48 Low 22 71 Average 23 65 Average 24 75 Average 25 88 Average	11	66		Average
14 66 15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average	12	43		Clean
15 99 16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88	13	32	71.26	Clean
16 105 17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 High Average Average Average Average Average Average	14	66		Average
17 72 18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average	15	99		High
18 66 19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average	16	105		High
19 68 20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average	17	72		Average
20 76 21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average Average	18	66		Average
21 48 22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Low Average Average Average	19	68		Average
22 71 23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average	20	76		Average
23 65 24 75 25 88 Average Average	21	48		Low
24 75 25 88 Average Average	22	71		Average
25 88 Average	23	65		Average
	24	75		Average
26 65 Average	25	88		Average
	26	65		Average



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

27	76	Average
28	71	Average
29	79	Average
30	50	Low
TOTAL	2171	

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF LEVEL OF AGGRESSION SCORE MALE AND FEMALE



RESULTS OF THE STUDY- The aim of the study to identify the aggression level among government and private high school students. This chapter deals with discussing the conclusion obtained by the data as follows:

The hypothesis formulated in the beginning The first objective of the study wasto examine the difference between government and private high school students respectively . The results obtained after



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

the administration of Aggression test was: Females total score = 2138, mean = 71.26, Males total score = 2132, mean = 71.06. The second objective of the study was to compare level of Aggression of males and females. As evident from the results it is observed that Females level of Aggression is greater than that of males (2138 > 2132). The results obtained after the administration of Aggression test was that the total scores of both groups of Aggression are as follows: Females 73.63,Males -68.7 It is observed that females level of Aggression is greater than Males level of '(73.63 > 68.7) and the mean scores of females are 71.26 and that of males are 71.06 The first hypothesis of the study was that there will be no significant difference between male & female and the t- value is = 0.2 And the hypothesis was accepted.

The second hypothesis of the study was that there will be significant difference between government and private school students and the t-value is 4.93, which significant in 0.01 level and the hypothesis was Null.

Conclude by data analysis as follows:-The mean difference for Aggression between government & private and male & female was 0.82 There was significant difference of Aggression of females and males. (Value of t=4.93, significant at 0.01evel)

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY-

- 1. More than one school in each of the category of government and privateschool student should have been taken for the study.
- 2. The sample size is smaller of the subgroups.
- 3. This study is limited to higher secondary school students.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Ana Kozina (2007). Measurement of Students' Aggressive Behaviour in School Settings. Paper presented at the European Conference on Educational Research, University of Ghent, 19-21 September 2007.
- 2. Berkowitz, L. (1993). Aggression Its Causes, Consequences, and Control. New York.
- 3. Berkowitz, L. 1973. 'Simple Views of Aggression' In Montagu, A. (ed.) Man and Aggression. Second Edition. Oxford University Press. Pp. 39-52.
- 4. Campano, Jessica P and Munakata, Tsunetsugu (2004). Anger and aggressionamong Filipino students. Academic Journal 2004, Vol. 39 Issue 156, p757.
- 5. Chauhan NS, Tiwari GP. Manual of frustration scale. Agra: Agra PsychologicalCell; 1972.
- 6. Coleman JC. Psychology and effective behaviour. Bombay: Taraporewale; 1971.
- 7. Davies. J. C. 1970. Violence and Aggression: Innate or Not? The Western PoliticalQuarterly.Vol.23, No. 3. p. 611-623.
- 8. Dollard J, Doob LW, Miller NE, Mowrer OH, Sears RR. Frustration and aggression. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press; 1939.
- 9. Encyclopedia of Psychology. New York: Citadel Press; 1951.English HB, English, AC. A comprehensive dictionary of psychological and psychoanalytical terms.Longmans; 1959.
- 10. Estefania Estevez Lopeza, Sergio Murgui Pereza, Gonzalo Musitu Ochoaband David Moreno Ruiza (2008). Adolescent aggression: Effects of gender and family and school environments. Journal of Adolescence 31 (2008) 433–450.
- 11. Fareeda Shaheen and Musaddiq Jahan (2014).Role of Self Esteem in Development of Aggressive Behaviour among Adolescents. International Journal of Education and Psychological Research (IJEPR)



E-ISSN: 2582-2160 • Website: www.ijfmr.com • Email: editor@ijfmr.com

- Volume 3, Issue 4, December 2014.
- 12. Feshbach, S. 1994. 'Nationalism, Patriotism, and Aggression.' Aggressive Behavior Current perspective. New York plemum press.pp275-291
- 13. Freud, S. 1973 'Why War?' In Maple, T. and Matheson, D. W. (ed.) Aggression, Hostility, and Violence Nature or Nurture? New York. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc. Pp. 16-27.
- 14. Hokansom Jain and Nidhi Kakkar (2015). Frustration among the Secondary School Students In Relation To Their Emotional Maturity: A Study. Bhartiyam International Journal of Education & Research. Volume 3, Issue 2, ISSN: 2277- 1255.
- 15. K.Shivakumar at al.,(2014) potential of delinquent adolescents, British journal of education society and behaviour science. Vol,4 (5) 581-591
- 16. Muddanagouda Patil (2016). Aggression and Frustration Level of High School Children in Relation to their Montessori and Traditional Method of Education. IJSR International Journal of Scientific Research. Vol: 5, issue:1, (January 2016)Pp 594-597.
- 17. Pal R and Naqvi T. (1986). Manual for Aggression scale. Agra: Agra PsychologicalResearch Cell.
- 18. Rekha Rani &Y. S. Deswal (march 2015) Relationship of Frustration and Academic Achievement of Adolescents of Government and Non-Government Senior Secondary Schools. Bhartiyam International Journal of Education & Research. A quarterly peer reviewed International Journal of Research & Education. Volume 4, Issue II, March 2015, ISSN: 2277-1255.