

## Aggression among Students: Comparative Study

Dr. Sandeep and Preety Yadav

Dr. Sandeep Panchal, Faculty, Dept. of Psychology, Indira Gandhi University, Rewari Preety Yadav, Student, Indira Gandhi University, Rewari.

---

**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of the study was to examine the differences on aggression level among students. The sample consists of 60 students (30 male and 30 female) within age range of 14 to 17 years. Aggression Scale (Mathur & Bhatnagar, 2004) was administered to all the respondents. The data were analysed by using descriptive statistics i.e. Mean, SD, and independent t-test. The results indicated there is no significant difference between male and female students on aggression levels.

**KEYWORDS:** Aggression

---

Date of Submission: 05-02-2021

Date of Acceptance: 18-02-2021

---

### I. INTRODUCTION:

The term aggression comes from the Latin word Aggression which means ‘attack’ various researcher have defined the term aggression in their own way. Define Aggression as the use of power by one or more people intentionally to harm or adversely affect the right and need of another or other (Brown 1997). Similarly Boron and Byrne (1997) define Aggression as a behaviour directed towards the goal of harming another living being. A perusal of these definition lead us to conclude that aggression is a behaviour which indulges a person to harm other for own benefit to fulfil any desire. It refers to behaviour which intends to harm and injure other either verbally or physically. Manifestation of aggression includes a variety of behave. Some of the common types proposed by various researchers, **Verbal aggression:** It is not the direct form of aggression. It refers to communication aiming to insult or hurt other person and tries to give psychological pain. It includes scolding, teasing, mockery, verbal abuse etc.

**Physical aggression:** Physical aggression is behaviour which intends to harm or injure other physically or damage different type of body. It includes kicking, molesting, pushing, hair pulling. **Emotional aggression:** Emotional aggression with the main intention of harming someone. **Instrumental aggression:** Aggression motivated by achieving a goal and does not necessarily involve intent to cause pain. **Relational Aggression:** Relational aggression is a type of aggression in which harm is caused by damaging someone’s relationship or social status

Researchers in the field of psychology are focuses on the factor which are related to aggression among different population. In a study, Mirzaei-Alavijeh, Hossini, Hayati, Aghaei and Karami-Matin (2015) showed a high level of aggression behaviour among male college student. Further, they recommended the intervention to reduce aggressive Behaviour and improve mental health program among college student. In another study, Bahari, Jalilian, Sharifirad, and Bazani (2017) suggested the development of educational intervention can lead to improved management of aggression and mental health of students. Another study, Elmasry, Nagda, et al. (2016) reported that school aggression is a frequent and a serious problem among school adolescent. They recommended and attempted effective preventing measure.

Furthermore, Kaur and Niwas (2017) revealed that secondary school student shows average aggression. Student of private secondary schools have significantly more aggressive behaviour than that of government secondary school student. In another line, Jiménez & Estévez (2017) indicated that the level of empathy, the Social reputation and the attitudes to authority mediated the relationship between the environment perceived by boys at home and school and their aggressive behaviour at school. Wani, Sankar, Raghavi, and Chinmaya (2017) showed that gender difference on aggression levels, boys expressed high level of aggression than girls. Finding also showed boys has high level of physical and verbal aggression than girls. Further, Fatima (2017) revealed that boys with high aggression levels use abusive and flout language and involve in Destructive activities as compare to girl who were rarely observed in Abusive language or physical fight. In a study, Farhad Arefi (2018) explored the prevalence and factors affecting of aggression among high school student. Some of the recent studies has been conducted on adolescent and high school students (Bucur, et al., 2020; Sidhu, Kaur, Sangha, Bansal, 2019).

**OBJECTIVES**

To examine difference between male and female students on Aggression.

**HYPOTHESES**

There is significant difference between male and female students on Aggression.

**SAMPLE**

The present study was conducted on a sample of 60 regular students studying in private schools (30 male and 30 female) by using convenient sampling method. The sample was selected from Rewari, a district of Haryana. The age range of the sample was from 14 to 17 years.

**TOOL**

**Aggression Scale:** In the current study we have taken Aggression Scale (AS) by Mathur and Bhatnagar (2004) to investigate the aggression levels of among student. The scale consists of 55 with five point rating scale. The scale measure the only one dimension of aggression. The scale having reliability (reliability coefficient was .88 in male and .81 in female) and validity (validity was .80 in male and .78 in female).

**PROCEDURE**

First informed consent was taken from the participants and then providing proper instruction, after that above mentioned psychometric tool was administered on target sample for obtaining the data. The answered questionnaires were collected and scored according to the manual. The scores were statistically analysed using SPSS 16.0 version and analysis was done accordingly.

**II. RESULTS**

The present investigation is conducted to study the role of Aggression among male and female students. The obtain data were analysed by applying descriptive statistics and t-test among male and female group. The results of the analyses are described according to Table-1 which presents the mean, SD and t value of the male and female students. A perusal of the table reveals that there was no significant difference between male and female on the aggression.

**Table – 1 Mean and SD of Male and Female Students on Aggression**

Variables	Male (N=30 )		Female (N=30)		t value	P
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
<b>Aggression</b>	198.43	21.27	192.57	24.82	.98	<b>N.S.</b>

**Note = N.S. Means, Non Significant**

On Aggression, mean and SD of male group are 198.43 and 21.27 whereas it is 192.57 and 24.82 for female group, respectively. The obtained t value is .98 which is significant non-significant. It may be interpreted that there is no difference among male and female students on aggression levels.

**III. DISCUSSION**

The findings of the present study are not supporting the hypotheses of earlier research. The results of the present study showed that there is no significant difference between male and female students on aggression. It may be because of their personality, life style and difference in their psychological environment. Thus hypothesis 1 regarding the difference between male and female students on aggressions is rejected here. Earlier findings by Ami et al. (2017), which shows boys had high level of aggression than girls. Finding also revealed that boy have higher level of physical as well as verbal aggression than girls.

**REFERENCES**

- [1]. Ami, N. Wani, N., Sanker, R., Raghavi, R., & Chinmeya, R. (2017). Aggression among Annamalai University student. *Global Journal of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*, 1(3), 1-4.
- [2]. Bahari, A., Jalilian, M., Sharifirad, Gh., & Bazani, M. (2017). The Impact of Educational Intervention on Aggression Level among High School Students in Ilam. *International Journal of Pedantries*, 5(1), 4239- 4249.
- [3]. Boron A. A. & Byrne (1994). *Social Psychology*. New Delhi: Mcgraw-Hill
- [4]. Bucur, A., Ursoniu, S., Caraion-Buzdea, C., Ciobanu, V., Silvia Florescu & Vladescu, C. (2020). Aggressive Behaviors among 15–16-Year-Old Romanian High School Students: Results from Two Consecutive Surveys Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Use at the European Level. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*,17, 1-14.
- [5]. Elmasry, Nagda, et al. (2016). Physical and verbal aggression among adolescent school students in Sharkia, Egypt: prevalence and risk factors. *Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry*, 37(3), 166.
- [6]. Farhad Arefi (2018). Department of nursing and midwifery jiroft university of medical science ,iran .

- [7]. Fatima Shireen (2015) (National University of modern language (NUML). An International Peer Reviewed Journal, 11.
- [8]. Jiménez, T. I., & Estévez, E. (2017). School aggression in adolescence: Examining the role of individual, family and school variables. *International journal of clinical and health psychology : IJCHP*, 17(3), 251–260.
- [9]. Kaur and Niwas (2017). Aggressive Behaviour of Secondary School Students In Relation To School Environment. *International Journal of Advanced Research*, 5(5), 801-809.
- [10]. Mathur, G.P. & Bhatnagar, R. (2004). Aggression Scale. National Psychological Corporation. Agra(U.P.) India.
- [11]. Mirzaei-Alavijeh, M., Hossini, P., Hayati, S., Aghaei, A., & Karami-Matin, B. (2015). Prevalence and Socio-demographic Factors of Aggression among Medical College Students. *Journal of Biology and Today's World*, 4 (8), 165-168.
- [12]. Sharifirad Gholamreza & Bazoni Meysam (2016). Education and health promotion facility of hygiene Qum university of medical science, Iran.
- [13]. Sidhu, T. K., Kaur, P., Sangha, N. K., & Bansal, A. S. (2019). Aggression among adolescents – A cross-sectional study. *Adesh University Journal of Medical sciences & Research*, 1(1), 21-26.
- [14]. Wani, M., Sankar, R., Raghavi, R., & Chinmaya, B. (2017). Aggression among Annamalai University Students. *Global Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities*, 1(3), 1-4.

Dr. Sandeep, et. al. "Aggression among Students: Comparative Study." *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention (IJHSSI)*, vol. 10(02), 2021, pp 55-56. Journal DOI- 10.35629/7722