



STUDY OF AGGRESSION AMONG MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract

Present study examines the gender and inhibition wise differences between boys and girls college students respect to aggression level. The total sample consisted 100 college students were taken. There were 50 male college students and 50 female students were taken as a sample. In sample also included rural and urban college students. All sample selected from the Aurangabad city different degree colleges. The research tool for Manifest Aggression Scale is used for the measurement of aggression level. The two way analysis of variance is use for compare the mean differences among group of independent variables gender and inhibition. The result shows that there is significant mean difference among boys and girls college students on aggression. The result shows that there is significant mean difference among rural and urban college students on aggression. There is no significant interaction effect of independent variables gender and inhibition on aggression.

Key words: Aggression and College students.

Introduction:

A variety of behaviors qualify as 'aggressive' and any subsequent violence is also variable. Traditional research concerning aggression of adolescents has almost solely focused on 'overt aggression', which pertains to physical acts such as hitting, punching, pushing and threats of violence. Conversely, new research has begun focusing on a more undetectable expression of aggression referred to as 'relational aggression'. Relational aggression is defined as causing social harm to a peer through alienation/exclusion, gossiping and other acts of social abuse. Studies have shown causal relationships between the two types of aggression and resulting consequences



such as severe emotional distress and social maladjustment which has been shown to be a predictor of youth violence. Presenting risk factors are used to better understand the scope of reasons behind aggressive behavior in adolescents and to identify measures of prevention in the early stages of recognized aggression for the purpose of violence prevention. A review of the literature on this topic has proven that a comprehensive approach to predictive factors of youth aggression is most accurate in accounting for all possible contributing factors.

Personal factors of aggression encompass psychological, physiological and emotional issues. Highly predictive behaviors include stress, restlessness, anxiety, attention deficit and impulsivity. A study focusing on restlessness and poor concentration of boys in early adolescence found in a longitudinal study that 15% would be arrested as a result of violent behaviors within ten years. Family factors are also indicative of the development of oppositional/aggressive risk factors among youth. The basis for familial contributing factors is the structure of the family unit. Families with divorce, separation, single-parent households, children of teen mothers, families of more than four children, families experiencing poverty, and lack of education constitute the risk factors of family structure. Peer factors indicating a potential for aggressive behavior have been attributed to social learning theory, suggesting that aggressive and subsequent violent actions are learned through social interaction and experiences in influential environments. This is especially true for adolescents as most of the social learning of this period of development occurs in the context of peers and desiring acceptance in social situations. Involvement in deviant circumstances and peers with delinquency provides a system of modeling and positive reinforcement that propagate acceptance of similar behavior.

Objective of the Study:

1. To search the level of aggression among Boys and Girls college students.
2. To search the level of aggression among rural and urban college students.
3. To search the interaction effect of independent variables Gender and Inhibition on Aggression among college students.



Hypothesis of the Study:

1. There will be significant difference between boys and girls college students respect to their aggression.
2. There will be significant difference between rural and urban college students respect to their aggression.
3. There will be significant interaction effect of independent variables gender and inhibition on aggression.

Methodology:

Sample:

The present study sample used the college students studding in graduation level. The samples of the present study were consisting of 100 boys and girls college student with the age group between 18 to 22 years. All sample selected from Aurangabad district different degree colleges. The random sampling techniques were used for selection the sample. The sample distribution is as follows.

Inhibition	Gender		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Rural	25	25	50
Urban	25	25	50
Total	50	50	100

Design:

In this study examine the Aggression as a dependent variable. Gender and Inhibition treated as independent variables. In these study two independent variable Hence 2×2 factorial designs is used for the research.

(B) Inhibition	(A) Gender	
	A1- Boys	A2 – Girls
B1 Rural	a1 b1	a2 b1
B2 Urban	a1 b2	a2 b2

**Variables:**

In the present study there were three variables included namely aggression as a dependent variables. Gender and Inhibition are independent variables.

Tools:**Manifest Aggression Scale (MAS):**

This scale is developed by Dr. Ram Ashish Singh. It can be administered either individual Orin group. This scale is available in Hindi and English version. It includes 50 statements. Each statement has two alternative answers 'Yes' or 'No'. For the computation of reliability of the present MAS, the scale was administered to 250 subjects (age range Was 14 to 26 years) both male and female belonging to rural and urban strata of the society. The reliability co-efficient was .73 and validity co-efficient was 81.

Statistical Analysis:

While preparing the computer data file from master chart, extreme care was taken with respect to the accuracy of the input of data. The data file was completely checked till an errorless check trial was obtained. Since the proposed statistical analysis included two way analyses of variance varying on gender and inhibition. Initially, the data of each group were separately scrutinized by employing descriptive statistics and two way ANOVA diverse plots including trended and detrained normal probability plots.

Table No. 1**Summary of ANOVA for Aggression on Gender and Inhibition**

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Gender	2570.49	1	2570.49	26.10
Inhibition	436.81	1	436.81	4.43
Gender * Inhibition	156.25	1	156.25	0.11
Error	9453.84	96	98.47	



Table No. 2
Mean and SD on Aggression

Variable		Mean	SD	N
Gender	Boys	75.38	11.30	50
	Girls	65.24	8.78	50
Inhibition	Rural	72.40	10.19	50
	Urban	68.22	12.05	50

The first independent variable in the study is gender, (boys and girls) Table no 1 and 2 shows mean difference on gender dependent variable on aggression. The Mean score of boys college students found $M = 75.38$ & $SD = 11.30$ is large than the girls graduate students $M = 65.24$ & $SD = 8.78$. The F ratio for the gender on aggression is $F = 26.10$, $df = 1, 96$ is significant on both level of confidence. The boys have high level of aggression than the girls, Hence the factor of gender is highly influence on aggression. Hypothesis no. 1 that is “There will be significant difference between boys and girls college students respect to their aggression,” is accepted.

The second independent variable in the study is Inhibition, (rural and urban) Table no 1 and 2 shows mean difference of inhibition on dependent variable on aggression. The Mean score of rural college students found $M = 72.40$ & $SD = 10.19$ is higher than the urban college students $M = 68.22$ & $SD = 12.05$. The F ratio for the area of residence on aggression is $F = 4.43$, $df = 1, 96$ is significant at the level of 0.05 confidence. Hypothesis no. 2 that is “There will be significant difference between rural and urban college students respect to their aggression,” is accepted.

The result of the interaction effect of independent variables such as Gender and Inhibition on aggression F value is found not significant at both the level ($F = 0.11$ $df = 1$ and 96). Thus Gender and Inhibition has not separate influence on aggression of boys and girls college students. Hypothesis no. 3 that is, “There will be significant interaction effect of independent variables gender and inhibition on aggression” is rejected.



Conclusion:

- There is significant difference between boys and girls college students on aggression.
- There is no significant difference found between rural and urban college students on aggression.
- There is no significant interaction effect of independent variables gender and inhibition on aggression.

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