



AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON GIRLS AND BOYS

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Abstract: The study aimed to examine how levels of aggression among students differed across age groups of (15-18) and (18-21). The sample comprises 1000 students, half are boys and the other half are girls, totalling 500 of each gender. Responses were collected utilizing the aggression scale of the AGG questionnaire, which was created and standardized by Dr. G.C. Pati (SCG Medical College, Cuttack, Orissa). Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. Apart from one hypothesis regarding boys, the data revealed no discrepancies in aggression levels.

Index Terms - Aggression, aggressive behaviour, Comparative study, Peer Aggression.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "aggression" describes a behaviour exchange that has the potential to cause bodily or psychological harm to you, other people, or an environmental item. The four types of aggressive conduct are relational, physical, verbal, and passive. The nature of aggressiveness is examined from four different angles: developmental, adaptive, phylogenetic, and evolutionary.

Types of aggression

a) Proactive versus Reactive Aggression-

Proactive is good Reactive beyond physical violence

Eg Robbery, bullying etc.

Reactive is the response to provocation through emotions

e.g.- temper tantrums, and anger expression.

b) Accidental aggression –

Aggression is mostly due to negligence, indolence, or just when someone is not paying attention.

e.g.- stepping on someone's Foot while playing tags.

c) Expressive Aggression –

Other than loving the act, there is no intention to cause harm to anybody else.

e.g.- A child who throws toys for his satisfaction.

d) Hostile vs Instrumental aggression-

Hostile is a form of aggression in which an individual reacts ventility to the situation.

Instrumental is a form in which an individual intentionally acts in an aggression manner to achieve a particular goal.

e.g – stealing

e) Positive vs Negative –

Positive is an act of being assertive and setting boundaries

Negative is a forceful action that is corrected towards the goal of harming or injuring.

II. OBJECTIVES

To compare the two age groups—15–18 and 18–21—in terms of their aggressiveness ranges (low, mild, moderate, and high).

III. HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis(H₀): There is no difference in the mean level of aggression between the two age groups.

1. There is no difference in the aggression levels of girls in both age groups (15-18 and 18-21).
2. There is no difference in the aggression levels of boys in both age groups (15-18 and 18-21).
3. There is no difference in the aggression levels in boys and girls of the 15-18 age group.
4. There is no difference in the aggression levels in boys and girls of the 18-21 age group.
5. There is no difference in the aggression levels between the age groups (15-18 and 18-21).

Alternative Hypothesis(H₁): There is no difference in the mean level of aggression between the two age groups.

{Mathematically, it can be represented as:

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

Where:

μ_1 : Mean level of aggression in 15-18 age group.

μ_2 : Mean level of aggression in the 18-21 age group.}

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1: Procedure:

Initially, the students were inquired about their daily acts of aggression and then provided with appropriate guidance before completing the questionnaire. After gathering data, scores were computed following the manual and the overall findings were examined using descriptive statistics.

4.2: Sample:

The present investigation involved the participation of a cohort comprising 1000 students characterized by regular attendance at educational institutions encompassing secondary school, higher secondary school, and college levels. Within this cohort, 500 individuals identified as male, subdivided into 250 subjects aged between 15-18 years and an equivalent number aged between 18-21 years. Likewise, the remaining 500 participants identified as female, equally divided between the aforementioned age brackets. Sampling procedures were executed within the geographical confines of the Satara region, situated within the state of Maharashtra.

Table 4.1: Data

age groups	15-18	18-21
boys sample	250	250
Girl's sample	250	250

4.3: Tool:

Aggression Scale :

In the current study, we have taken the Aggression Scale: AGG Questionnaire by Dr . G. C. Pati (SCG Medical College, Cuttack, Orissa) to investigate the aggression levels among students. The scale consists of a total of 16 questions (8 odd and 8 even questions). The scale has a reliability of .71 and a validity of .828.

V.RESULTS

The obtained data was analyzed by Descriptive Statistics and Z-Test Method:

1. There is no difference in the aggression levels of girls in both age groups (15-18 and 18-21).

Table 5.1: Z-Test: Two samples for means

girls	15-18 age group (variable1)	18-21 age group (variable 2)
mean	501.9322709	487.6586345
Known variance	1755.447394	1943.107774
Observations	250	250
Hypothesized mean difference	0	
Z value	3.710573525	
P(Z=z) two tail	0.00020679	
Z Critical two-tail	1.959963985	

Tabulated Z=1.959963985

Calculated Z=3.710573525

Here, Cal Z > Tab Z, so we accept H₀.

There is no difference in the mean level of aggression in girls between the two age groups.

2. There is no difference in the aggression levels of boys in both age groups (15-18 and 18-21).

Table 5.2: Z-Test: Two samples for means

boys	15-18 age group (variable1)	18-21 age group (variable 2)
mean	522.1566265	511.112
Known variance	3532.27779	4831.69
Observations	250	250
Hypothesized mean difference	0	
Z value	1.907861649	
P(Z=z) two tail	0.0564091	
Z Critical two-tail	1.959963985	

Tabulated Z= 1.959963985

Calculated Z= 1.907861649

Here, Cal Z < Tab Z, so we reject H₀.

There is a difference in the mean level of aggression in boys between the two age groups.

3. There is no difference in the aggression levels in boys and girls of the 15-18 age group.

Table 5.3: Z-Test: Two samples for means

Age group 15-18	girls (variable1)	boys (variable 2)
mean	522.1566265	501.9323
Known variance	3532.27779	1755.447
Observations	250	250
Hypothesized mean difference	0	
Z value	4.394557	
P(Z=z) two tail	1.11E-05	
Z Critical two-tail	1.959964	

Tabulated Z= 1.959964

Calculated Z= 4.394557

Here, Cal Z > Tab Z, so we accept H₀.

There is no difference in the mean level of aggression between boys and girls of the 15-18 age groups

4. There is no difference in the aggression levels in boys and girls of the 18-21 age group.

Table5.4: Z-Test: Two samples for means

Age group 18-21	girls (variable1)	boys (variable 2)
mean	511.3373494	487.6586345
Known variance	4831.69	1943.105
Observations	250	250
Hypothesized mean difference	0	
Z value	4.539517787	
P(Z=z) two tail	5.6383E-06	
Z Critical two-tail	1.959963985	

Tabulated Z= 1.959963985

Calculated Z= 4.539517787

Here, Cal Z > Tab Z, so we accept H0 .

There is no difference in the mean level of aggression between boys and girls of the 18-21 age groups.

5. There is no difference in the aggression levels between the age groups (15-18 and 18-21).

Table5.5: Z-Test: Two samples for means

Age group	15-18 (variable1)	18-21 (variable 2)
mean	512.004	499.4088176
Known variance	2737.463	3521.286
Observations	500	500
Hypothesized mean difference	0	
Z value	3.557959506	
P(Z=z) two tail	0.000373747	
Z Critical two-tail	1.959963985	

Tabulated Z= 1.959963985

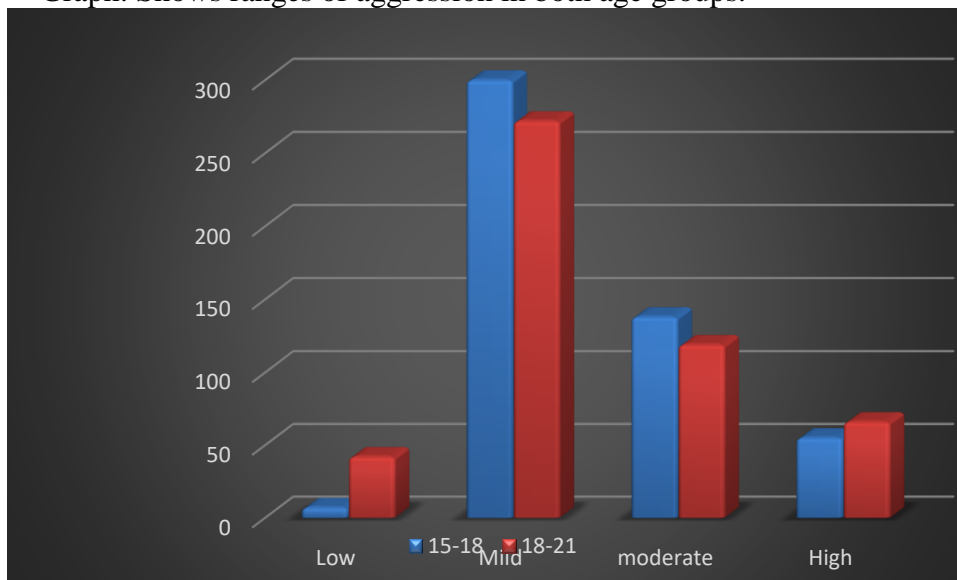
Calculated Z= 3.557959506

Here, Cal Z > Tab Z, so we accept H0 .

There is no difference in the mean level of aggression between boys and girls.

Age groups	Low	Mild	Moderate	High
15-18	8	300	138	55
18-21	42	272	119	66

Graph: Shows ranges of aggression in both age groups.



VI. DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study support the hypothesis made, except for the boy's comparison in two age groups (Hypothesis II is rejected). There is a difference in the aggression levels as the calculated z value is smaller than the tabulated z value. It may be due to the surroundings they belong to and their backgrounds. Hypothesis I states that there are no differences in the aggression levels among girls of different age groups (15-18 and 18-21). Hypothesis III revealed that there are no certain differences in the ranges of aggression in boys and girls in the 15-18 age group. Hypothesis IV stated that there is no difference in aggression among boys and girls in the 18-21 age group. Hypothesis V revealed that there are no certain things like aggression depending on age group, it depends on one's behaviour, as there is no difference in aggression ranges in both the age groups (15-18 and 18-21). Findings also revealed that there is no certain discrimination in aggression between girls and boys, both the genders have same aggressive levels.

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