



A STUDY OF LEVEL OF AGGRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Anurag Asija, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor, Maharishi Dayanand College of Education, ABOHAR(Punjab)



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence has been regarded as one of the most important period of life in all the societies of the world, may it be primitive or modern. This is the period which has stirred up an amount of anxiety in the minds of parents and rightly has it also exercised a great stress on the adolescents themselves. The change over to new pattern of habits creates emotional tensions in adolescents. Due to emotional tension adolescents becomes more aggressive. Parents in most cases are responsible for aggression in adolescents because of home violence, abusing and broken home. Sometimes working mothers do not take care of their children. Sometimes adolescents have to meet new social situations which disturb them and they become more aggressive when they fails to meet their demands like money, recreation, clothes etc. And they show aggressive behaviour.

KUHLAN (1963) says that, "Adolescence is a period which characterized sexual, occupational and ideological adjustment and striving for independence from parents.

AGGRESSION

Aggression is as threats or harmful actions directed towards other individuals. Aggression is defined as behaviour aimed at causing harm or pain psychological harm, or personal injury or physical distraction. An important aspect of aggressive behaviour is the intention underlying the individual's behaviour.

According to BANDURA (1973) "Aggression at least among humans is strangely affected by learning and situational factors."

According to CHAUHAN AND TIWARI (1972), "Aggression may be defined operationally in terms of mode answering to elders, frequent quarrellings, broken engagement, impulses of take revenge and reactionary attitudes to traditions and beliefs."

According to FILLER (1952), The Yale group theory of frustration,

“Aggression asserts the occurrence of aggression always presupposes the existence of frustration always leads to some forms of aggression.”

According to GOLDSTEIN et. al. (1975) “Aggression has an unsettling way of escalating in a rapid manner.”

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Demographic variables are those characteristics that cannot be altered by the experimenter. Such independent variables as age, sex, as race have already been determined, but they can be introduced as removed as variables.

GENDER: - Self-identification of possessing masculine or feminine characteristics. It refers to male and female adolescents in this study.

LOCALITY is a term associated with a place or Location

ADOLESCENT CHILDREN OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS:-

Workingwomen are the women, who are working in any profession outside the home example given teaching, medicine, defence etc. Non- working women are women who are house wives.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENT ADOLESCENTS:-

The students who are studying in urban schools and college are considered to be urban students. The students who are studying in rural schools and college are considered to be belongs to rural group.

SCIENCE AND ARTS STREAM ADOLESCENTS

There is much difference between Science and arts students in their style of living, attitude, way of thinking, behaviour pattern, interests, values, educational and occupational status, capacities, potentialities and philosophy of life. Both the subjects have equal importance in our educational and occupational scenario.

ADOLESCENTS RELATED TO HIGHER AND LOWER INCOME GROUPS

Adolescents related to Higher Income Group means that these adolescent children have good family environment. They lived in good conditions. On the other side adolescents related to lower income group means that these adolescents lived in slum and backward areas. And their Socio-economic status was not good. And they have not opportunities to develop their personality and fulfill their physical, social and educational needs.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Adolescence is the most complex period of human life. There are several problems which the adolescents have to face in this period such as emotional, physical, psychological, personal, social, behavioural etc. Due to the emergence of these problems, their behaviour deviates

from the normal pattern. They exhibit these deviations by aggressiveness because nothing seems to be going in the way desired by them because of various conflicts and race expectations in their mind.

Aggressive behaviour is the main problem which affects the mental and physical health of Adolescents. A family advice and psychological counseling to these adolescents is essential in order to save them from adverse effects of aggressive behaviour. If concerned authorities do not recognize this aspect of the investigation and ignore helping the students the present schools will becomes institutions of mass machine geared up for mass production of highly aggressive personalities.

The problem under investigation will be of great importance in recognizing the level of aggression among adolescents in relation to certain demographic variables.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem under investigation is entitled as, "***A STUDY OF LEVEL OF AGGRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES***".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study significant difference in level of aggression between male and female adolescents.
2. To study significant difference in level of aggression between science and arts stream adolescents.
3. To study significant difference in level of aggression between Rural and Urban resident adolescents.
4. To study significant difference in level of aggression among adolescent children of working and non-working mothers.
5. To study significant difference in level of aggression among adolescents related to higher and lower Income group.

HYPOTHESES

1. There will be no significant difference in level of aggression between male and female adolescents.
2. There will be no significant difference in level of aggression between science and arts stream adolescents.
3. There will be no significant difference in level of aggression between Rural and Urban resident adolescents.
4. There will be no significant difference in level of aggression between adolescent children of working and non-working mothers.

5. There will be no significant difference in level of aggression among adolescents related to higher and lower income group.

SAMPLE

Sample of the present study was consist of 10th, 10+1, and 10+2 grade students of various school of Abohar Tehsil. The size of sample was approximately 200. The nature of sampling was purposive.

TOOLS USED

- i. Aggression scale by Km. Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Nagvi (1983) was used for the purpose of collection of data for the study taken in hand.
- ii. Information Blank; information blank was prepared with the help of supervisor to collect information about adolescents.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

Following techniques were used for testing the research hypothesis.

1. K-test (Kalmogrov Smirnov) was used to check the normality of the data.
2. Mean, standard Deviation t-test and other relevant statistical techniques were used for the analysis of data.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Due to paucity of time and resources study was delimited to:-

1. It was delimited to adolescent children of Abohar Tehsil only.
2. It was delimited to one variable only.

DATA COLLECTION

Investigator first of all got familiarity with tools and process of administration and scoring of these tools. Then the investigator approached the heads of various institutions with a request that she wanted time for the purpose of data collection in connection with her research problem. The heads were kind enough to give date and time for this purpose. After administering the test scoring of the test was done with the help of manual and scoring key.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the analysis of data and discussion of results, the following conclusions are enumerated:-

1. The results of present study revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between male and female adolescents. Hence 1st Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between male and female adolescents is accepted. ($t=0.25$)

2. The result of present study revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between science and arts stream adolescents. Hence 2nd Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between science and arts stream adolescents is accepted. (t=0.467)
3. The result of present study revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between Rural and Urban resident adolescents. Hence 3rd Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between rural and urban resident adolescents is accepted. (t=1.13)
4. The result of present study revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between adolescent children of working and non-working mothers. Hence 4th Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in level of aggression between adolescent children of working and non-working mothers is accepted. (t=0.48)
5. The result of present study revealed that there is no significant difference in level of aggression among adolescents related to higher and lower income group. Hence 5th Hypothesis that there is no significant difference in level of aggression among adolescents related to higher and lower income group is accepted. (t=1.507)

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTHER STUDY

The project in hand was to be completed in a short span of time with in tight schedule of the institution. Therefore, an experienced worker in the field could have done many things in a more elaborate manner. For this one has ample time and resources and is fully conscious of the possibility of improvement and extension of the present work.

The suggestions for further study are given as:-

1. The present study covers only one district. The study may be replicated on large sample in order to get a better understanding of the variable under study.
2. In the present study only one variable has been taken, it would be desirable to take up more variable.
3. A similar study on a larger sample may be undertaken.
4. Certain other variables like personality, level of aspiration, self-confidence, home environment, school environment, adjustment etc. can be taken along with aggressive behaviour of adolescents.
5. A study of aggressive behaviour of college and university students in relation to certain other variables may be taken.
6. Similar studies can be conducted in other cities. This will give a more detailed picture.

7. Studies on children of backward and slum areas can be conducted. This will give a more detailed picture.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS

1. Punishment should be avoided because it creates behaviour problems.
2. Parents and Teachers behaviour should be sympathetic, affectionate and they show empathy towards adolescents.
3. The teacher must develop a clear recognition of the desirability of achieving free and more constructive expressions of emotions which will result in progress toward the desired goal.
4. Parents should help their children in developing the basic sense of trust in themselves and in their environment.
5. Parents should help their children in developing a healthy sense of autonomy through a balance of firmness and permissiveness.
6. Parents should decide the limit of freedom for adolescents keeping in to consideration the conditions of the environment.
7. Parents should reinforce desirable behaviour of adolescents.
8. Conducive social, home, school environment should be provided by parents and teachers for the development of harmonious personality.
9. The teacher and parents should strike a balance between independency and control of adolescent's behaviour.
10. Proper environment should be provided in home and school. So, adolescents should be encouraged to express their feelings.
11. Security and independence should be given in home and school.
12. Provide opportunities to participate in games, cultural activities and picnic school activities etc.
13. Parents and teachers should be democratic in their outlook.
14. When adolescents show emotional outbursts, Parents and teachers should treat them calmly and intelligently.
15. Parents and teachers should respect the individuality of the adolescents and express faith in their children.
16. Emotions should be properly trained. Emotional energy should be properly directed in useful and socially approved channels.

17. Adolescents coming from poor socio-economic conditions or culturally backward areas should be provided balanced diet for proper physical development. The school should make an effort to lay down the foundation of sound physical development.
18. Adolescents are overwhelmed by number of problems, particularly of sex problem. It will be desirable to provide sex education and moral education to adolescents to develop positive and healthy attitudes towards the members of opposite sex.
19. Adolescents should be provided opportunities for the development of their creative abilities through music, dance, arts and crafts.
20. The needs of adolescents should be given proper place in the school curriculum.
21. The parents and teachers should help adolescents to develop positive attitudes towards life.
22. The teacher should make an appraisal of student's social interests, social acceptance in classroom, socio-economic conditions and organize activities to faster socialization.
23. Adolescents must be brought in contact with real life situations.
24. Adolescents should be encouraged to examine critically the causes of their failures and frustration etc, and teacher should develop resistance to frustration.
25. Adolescents should be provided guidance as regards their individual, educational and vocational problems.