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Dr. Amandeep Singh
Assistant Professor, National
College of Physical Education,
Chupki, Samana, Punjab, India

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Amandeep Singh
Assistant Professor, National
College of Physical Education,
Chupki, Samana, Punjab, India

Comparative study on aggression level among UG and PG students

Dr. Amandeep Singh

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the aggression level among UG and PG students. For this study 40 samples in which 20 UG students and 20 PG students. The age group of the sample ranged from 18-23 year and all the sample's selected on random basis. All the samples selected from different-different institutions of Sangrur district only. To measure the aggression level of selected samples, Aggression Inventory prepared by km. Roma Pal and Dr. Tasneem Naqvi. This inventory is highly reliable and valid to measure the aggression level of selected subjects. To compare the aggression level of selected Samples 't'-test was used. Results of the study have found that there is significant difference has been found among both the groups UG and PG students.

Keywords: Aggression, UG and PG students etc.

Introduction

Aggression can have adaptive benefits or negative effects. Aggressive behavior is an individual or collective social interaction that is a hostile behavior with the intention of inflicting damage or harm. Two broad categories of aggression are commonly distinguished. One includes affective (emotional) and hostile, reactive, or retaliatory aggression that is a response to provocation, and the other includes instrumental, goal-oriented or predatory, in which aggression is used as a mean to achieve a goal. An example of hostile aggression would be a person who punches someone who insulted him or her. An instrumental form of aggression would be armed robbery. Research on violence from a range of disciplines lend some support to a distinction between affective and predatory aggression. However, some researchers question the usefulness of a hostile versus instrumental distinction in humans, despite its ubiquity in research, because most real-life cases involve mixed motives and interacting causes. Aggression is overt, often harmful, social interaction with the attention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In humans, frustration due to blocked goals can cause aggression. Human aggression can be classified into direct and indirect aggression; whilst the former is characterized by physical or verbal behavior intended to cause harm to someone, the latter is characterized by behavior intended to harm the social relations of an individual or group.

In definitions commonly used in the social sciences and behavioral sciences, aggression is an action or response by an individual that delivers something unpleasant to another person. Some definitions include that the individual must intend to harm another person. Aggression can take a variety of forms, which may be expressed physically or communicated. Verbally or non verbally; predatory aggression, anti-predator aggression, defensive aggression, resident-intruder aggression, internal aggression, sex related aggression, irritable aggression and brain stimulation induced aggression. There are two subtypes of human aggression:

- Controlled instrumental subtype (purposeful or goal oriented)
- Reactive-impulsive subtype (often elicits uncontrollable actions that are in appropriate or undesirable)

Aggression may be defined as harmful behavior which violates social conventions and which may include deliberate intent to harm or injure another person or object. (Bandura, 1973)

In many cases it escalates into violence. Aggression has also been viewed as a heterogeneous concept encompassing a wide variety of behaviors (conner, 2004).

Theoretical framework

- Internal aggression: Physical violence or submissive behavior displayed by males towards each other.
- Territorial aggression: Threat or attack behavior displayed towards an invasion of one territory or the submissive retreat behavior displayed when confronted while intruding.
- Irritable aggression: Aggression and rage directed towards an object when the aggressor is frustrated hurt deprived or stressed.
- Sex related aggression: Aggression behavior that is elicited by the same stimuli that elicits sexual behavior.

Other questions that have been considered in the study of primate aggression, including in humans, is how aggression affects the organization of a group, what costs are incurred by aggression, and why some primates avoid aggressive behavior [36]. For example, bonobo chimpanzee groups are known for low levels of aggression within a partially matriarchal society. Captive animals including primates may show abnormal levels of social aggression and self-harm that are related to aspects of the physical or social environment; this depends on the species and individual factors such as gender, age and background (e.g. raised wild or captive). Aggression can involve violence that may be adaptive under certain circumstances in terms of natural selection. This is most obviously the case in terms of attacking prey to obtain food, or in anti-predatory defense. It may also be the case in competition between members of the same species or subgroup, if the average reward (e.g. status, access to resources, protection of self or kin) outweighs average costs (e.g. injury, exclusion from the group, death). There are some hypotheses of specific adaptations for violence in humans under certain circumstances, including for homicide, but it is often unclear what behaviors may have been selected for and what may have been a byproduct, as in the case of collective violence.

Methodology

The subjects for the study were 40 students in which 20 UG students and 20 PG students, selected from different-different institutions of Sangrur district only. The age group of the sample ranged from 18-23 years. For this study to measure the aggression level of selected samples, Aggression Inventory prepared by km. Roma Pal and Dr. Tasneem Naqvi. This inventory is highly reliable and valid to measure the aggression level of selected subjects, and to compare both the group 't'-test was used.

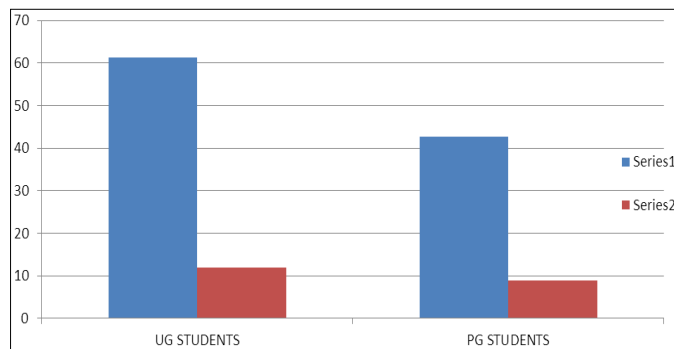
Results

The raw data of aggression inventory was subjects to appropriate statistical analysis and the results of both group are presented in Table No.1:

Table 1: Mean difference of aggression score of ug students and pg students

Group	N	Mean	S.D	M.D	't'
UG Students	20	61.3	11.9	18.7	2.05*
PG Students	20	42.6	8.87		

't' at 0.05=2.02



From table No. 1, result found that UG group have shown high aggression level (M=61.3, S.D=11.9) as compare to PG students (M=42.6, S.D=8.87). The calculated 't' vale is 2.05 which is greater than the tabulated value (2.02) so that there is significance difference has been found at 0.05 level.

Conclusion

It is concluded that there is significant difference has been found among both the group Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate students.

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