



IJMIRD 2015; 2(3): 46-47
www.allsubjectjournal.com
Received: 11-01-2015
Accepted: 28-02-2015
e-ISSN: 2349-4182
p-ISSN: 2349-5979
Impact Factor: 3.762

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Comparative study of aggression behaviour between government and private senior secondary school boys and girls of Haryana

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Abstract

Aggressive behavior is a very complicated behavior with a variety of multidimensional causes. In past, social factors were mainly the center of attention for the researchers as causes of aggression in humans. But, with recent scientific and technological advancements, researchers are now trying to explore new areas, including biological factors. The purpose of the present study was to find out the comparison of aggressive Behaviour between government and private senior secondary school boys and girls of Haryana. The sample of the Present study was conducted on total 100 students 50 (boys and girls) of government senior secondary school and 50 (boys and girls) of private schools of Haryana. The age ranged between 15-18 years. Only Aggression behaviour was used to measure ed by Dr. G.C. Pati Aggression test and using statistically analyzed "t" test method.

Keywords: Aggression behaviour, Government school, Private schools, Haryana

1. Introduction

In psychology, the term aggression refers to a range of behaviors that can result in both physical and psychological harm to oneself, other or objects in the environment. The expression of aggression can occur in a number of ways, including verbally, mentally and physically. Aggression has various meanings; we will define human aggression as behavior whose intent is the physical or psychological injury or another person. Aggression as psychological phenomenon stems from deliberate intention of harming another person. It is an action, which is visible in overt behaviour. It is, therefore, clear that aggression is constituted of three elements. These are intention, action tendency and actual harm committed to another person (Berkowitz 1981). Aggression refers to any behavior that is hostile, destructive, and/or violent. Generally, aggressive behavior has the potential to inflict injury or damage to the target person or object. Examples of aggressive behavior include physical assault, throwing objects, property destruction, self-harming behaviors, and verbal threats.

Aggression can be either physical or verbal, and behavior is classified as aggression even if it does not actually succeed in causing harm or pain. Aggression is not the same thing as assertiveness. Aggression is a perplexing phenomenon. Aggression is viewed as a form of behavior, not as an emotion, a motive, or an attitude. The term aggression often has been applied to negative emotions such as anger, to motives such as the desire to harm or injure others, and even to negative attitudes such as racial or ethnic prejudice. While all of these factors certainly play an important role in the occurrence of behavior that causes harm, their presence is not a necessary condition for the performance of such actions. Either is it essential that aggression hate or even dislike the persons they attack. Many people inflict harm upon persons toward whom they hold positive rather than negative attitudes. In view of the fact that negative emotions, motives, and attitudes may or may not accompany direct assaults against others, we will restrict the use of the term aggression to overt harm doing behavior and consider other factors separately.

Objective of the Study

Comparative study of aggression behaviour between government and private senior secondary school boys and girls of Haryana.

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Methodology

To achieve the objectives of the present study total 100 students 50 boys and girls from government senior secondary schools and 50 boys and girls from private senior secondary school of Haryana. Only Sirsa district of Haryana was selected for the study. The study was delimited to government and private senior secondary school boys and girls of Sirsa district of Haryana. The age ranged between 15 to 18 years. Only Aggression behaviour was used to measure ed by Dr. G.C. Pati Aggression test and using statistically analyzed “t” test method.

Findings of the study

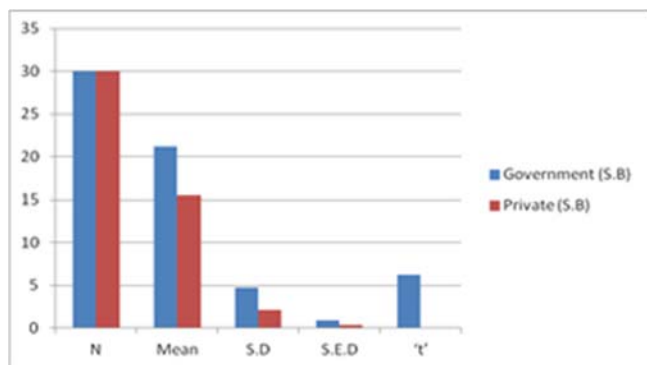
Table 1: Comparison of aggression behaviour between government and private senior secondary school boys of Haryana

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	S.E.D	‘t’
Government (S.B)	30	21.17	4.79	0.89	6.28*
Private (S.B)	30	15.51	2.13	0.39	

* Significant at 0.05 level (1.96 value)

* Significant at 0.01 level (2.58 value)

According to table no. 1 mean scores of government senior secondary school boys of aggression level was 21.17 and that of private senior secondary school boys were 15.51. The S.D and S.E.D of government senior secondary school boys was 4.79,0.89 and that of private senior secondary school boys was as 2.13,0.39 and the ‘t’ value was 6.28 which is significant even at 0.05 level. The Mean score was in favour of private senior secondary school boys.



Graph 1: Graphical representation of aggression behaviour between government and private senior secondary school boys of Haryana

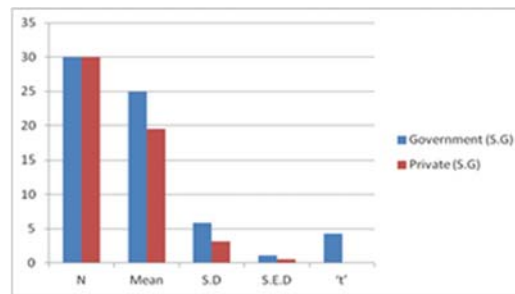
Table 2: Comparison of aggression behaviour between government and private senior secondary school girls of Haryana

Groups	N	Mean	S.D	S.E.D	‘t’
Government (S.G)	30	24.89	5.88	1.09	4.25*
Private (S.G)	30	19.55	3.15	0.58	

* Significant at 0.05 level (1.96 value)

* Significant at 0.01 level (2.58 value)

According to table no. 2 mean scores of government senior secondary school girls of aggression level was 24.89 and that of private senior secondary school girls were 19.55. The S.D and S.E.D of government senior secondary school girls was 5.88,3.15 and that of private senior secondary school boys was as 3.15,0.58 and the ‘t’ value was 4.25 which is significant even at 0.05 level. The Mean score was in favour of private senior secondary school girls.



Graph 2: Graphical representation of aggression behaviour between government and private senior secondary school girls of Haryana

Conclusion

It is evident that private senior secondary school boys and girls were high aggressive behaviour than government senior secondary school boys and girls of Haryana.

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