

Feelings of Inferiority-Insecurity and SES as Correlates of Aggression among College Going Boys and Girls

Neeraj*

Abstract

The present investigation was aimed to study the effect of feelings of Inferiority- insecurity, SES and gender on Aggressive pattern among adolescents. The final sample was consisted of 200 college going students with an age range of 18-21 years from various colleges of western U.P. with the help of stratified random sampling whose inferiority- insecurity scores was initially measured for the purpose of selection of subjects with the help of the inferiority-insecurity scale developed by Dr. G.C. Pati. Thus selected adolescent subjects were considered of two groups, first group have low level inferiority-insecurity feeling (100Ss) and second group have high level feelings of inferiority- insecurity(100Ss).Each group of adolescents was further consisted of high income group 50Ss(25boys,25girls) and low income group 50Ss(25 boys,25 girls).In this way a 2x2x2 factorial design was employed in the present investigation.The aggression questionnaire constructed and standardized by Roma Pal and Tasneem Naqvi was administered on the selected adolescents. The finding of the research revealed that boys and girls have not been found significantly differ on scores in terms of aggression. The second factor of the study i.e. feelings of inferiority- insecurity has been found a significant contributor of aggression among adolescents. The third independent variable of the study i.e. SES also produced significant effect on aggression. The interaction among these three variables yielded non-significant 'F' value.

Key words : Aggression, Inferiority- Insecurity feelings, SES, Gender and Adolescents

Researches on human behavior (aggression) has progressed to a point at which a unifying framework is much needed. Major domain limited theories of aggression include cognitive new association, social learning, social interaction, scrip and excitation transfer theory using the General Aggression Model (GAM), This review points cognitive affect and arousal to mediate the effect of situational variables on aggressive behavior. Aggression is human tragedy and perceived as major public health problem. Recently there has been renewed interest in learning human sometimes behave aggressively. Some of the major causes of violence have been identified. For example- the accessibility of guns Global warming (Anderson et.a., 1997), violence against children (Hyman 1995, Straus 2000) and the exposure to violent entertainment media (Bushman & Hussman 2001). Aggression is any behaviour directed towards another individual that is carried out with the proximate intend to cause harm or otherwise injure another person". (Bushman & Anderson, 2001)

Nowadays we can see an increase in the incidents of aggression among youth. The results revealed that the aggressiveness and hostility continue to be a burden on victims and the development of human society. The ratio of male to female murderers in the United States is about 10:1 (FBI 1951-1999). Laboratory studies often show the same type of sex effect. but provocation dramatically reduces differences in physical aggression and specific types of provocation differentially affect of male and female aggression (Bettencourt & Miller 1996).

Researchers have tried to relate aggression with demographic variables and situational variables But most of these researchers have been conducted in social setting. Feelings of security plays vital role to

create a healthy environment in the country, but unfortunately no stress has been given in this area of research. The present study was an attempt to fulfill the gap of researchers in the area of aggression.

Objectives

1. To find out the effect of Gender, Feelings of inferiority-insecurity ,and SES on aggression.
2. To find out the interaction effect between Gender × Feelings of inferiority-insecurity, inferiority-insecurity feelings × SES, Gender × SES and also Gender × inferiority-insecurity feelings × SES on aggression.

Hypotheses :

1. There will be no significant effect of Gender, inferiority- insecurity feelings and SES on aggression.
2. There will be no significant interaction effect of Gender × inferiority- insecurity feelings, inferiority-insecurity feelings × SES, Gender × SES and also Gender × inferiority- insecurity feelings × SES on aggression.

Method

Design

The present study comprises three independent variables. The first independent variable sex, varied at two levels – boys and girls. The second independent variable inferiority insecurity feelings has been varied at two levels—secure and insecure group. The third independent variable i.e. SES of the subjects has two distinct categories high and low respectively. Thus in the present study a factorial design of 2x2x2 with 8 cells were used.

Sample

In this study a sample of 200 adolescents subjects were selected for the research from western U.P. (Baraut, Baghpat, Kandhla, Shamli etc.) with the help of stratified random sampling whose inferiority-

insecurity scores were initially measured for the purpose of selection of subjects with the help of inferiority-insecurity scale. Thus selected adolescent subjects were considered of two groups, first group have feelings of security (100Ss) and second group have feelings of insecurity(100Ss).Each group of adolescents was further consisted of high income group 50Ss(25boys,25girls) and low income group 50Ss(25 boys,25 girls).In this way a 2x2x2 factorial design was employed in the present investigation. Age of the subjects ranged from 18to 21 years

Tools

Aggression scale : The aggression scale constructed by Roma pal and Tasneem Naqvi was administered for the subjects to assess the level of aggression. There are 30 items in it. The total score range from 0 to 150. A high score on this inventory indicates a higher aggressive pattern or vice-versa. Test-retest reliability was found to be .84 for the total aggressive pattern. The content and construct validity were established by test author taking the opinion of psychologists.

The Inferiority-insecurity Questionnaire : The inferiority-insecurity questionnaire constructed and standardized by Dr. G.C. Pati (1976) was administered on selected subjects to assess the security, insecurity group. It comprises 20 items with dichotomous responses ‘yes’ or ‘no’, and its reliability- validity index have been worked out. The test- retest reliability is .936 and the validity index is .713.

The obtained data were analyzed using descriptive as well as inferential statistical tests.

A look at the summary table of analysis of variance (Table 1) reveal that 'F' value for factor A is 2.35 with 1, 192 df which is insignificant. This insignificant 'F' value leads us to conclude that Gender is not a very influential factor for aggression. But on the basis of mean (Table 2) the findings revealed that boys are high scorer on aggression than girls.

A glance at the analysis of variance table 1 indicate than 'F' value for factor B is 14.37** with 1, 192 df. It reveals that inferiority-insecurity feelings has a strong and significant effect on aggression among adolescents. A close look on table 2 shows that insecure group have higher aggression level than that of secure group.

A glance at the summary table of analysis of variance table 1 indicate that SES is found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence (F=5.16*). A close look on table 2 shows that higher SES have higher aggressive tendencies than that of lower SES. Many studies have been conducted in this area which supports the findings of the present investigation. In a study **Reckless (1956)** advocated that due to a favorable socialization in life one develops a better secure feelings which directs an individual towards law-abiding behavior, whereas unfavorable socialization results in feelings of insecurity resulting in weak inner direction leads towards aggressive tendencies.

A surprising result of this study is the higher level of aggressive tendencies in higher SES group which

Table 1 Summary of Analysis of variance for aggression

Sources of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F
A (Gender)	223.5	1	223.5	2.35
B (inferiority-insecurity feelings)	5635.7	1	5635.7	14.37**
C (SES)	2024.2	1	2024.2	5.16*
AxB	5.12	1	5.12	0.053
BxC	18	1	18	0.188
AxC	2	1	2	0.022
AxBxC	33.26	1	33.26	0.3605
Within Treatment (error)	18220.28	192	94.89	
Total	20105.92	199		

*Denotes significant at .05 level of confidence.

**Denotes significant at .01 level of confidence

Personal Data Sheet

A personal data sheet was constructed by the researchers to collect information regarding subject's age, sex, cast, religion, type of family, size of family, family income, family education ,types of school etc.

shows that even the money facilities and family facilities do not provide security feelings among adolescents. The probable cause of this type of finding is the changing demand of the society. Particularly in the area of most productive age

Results and Discussion

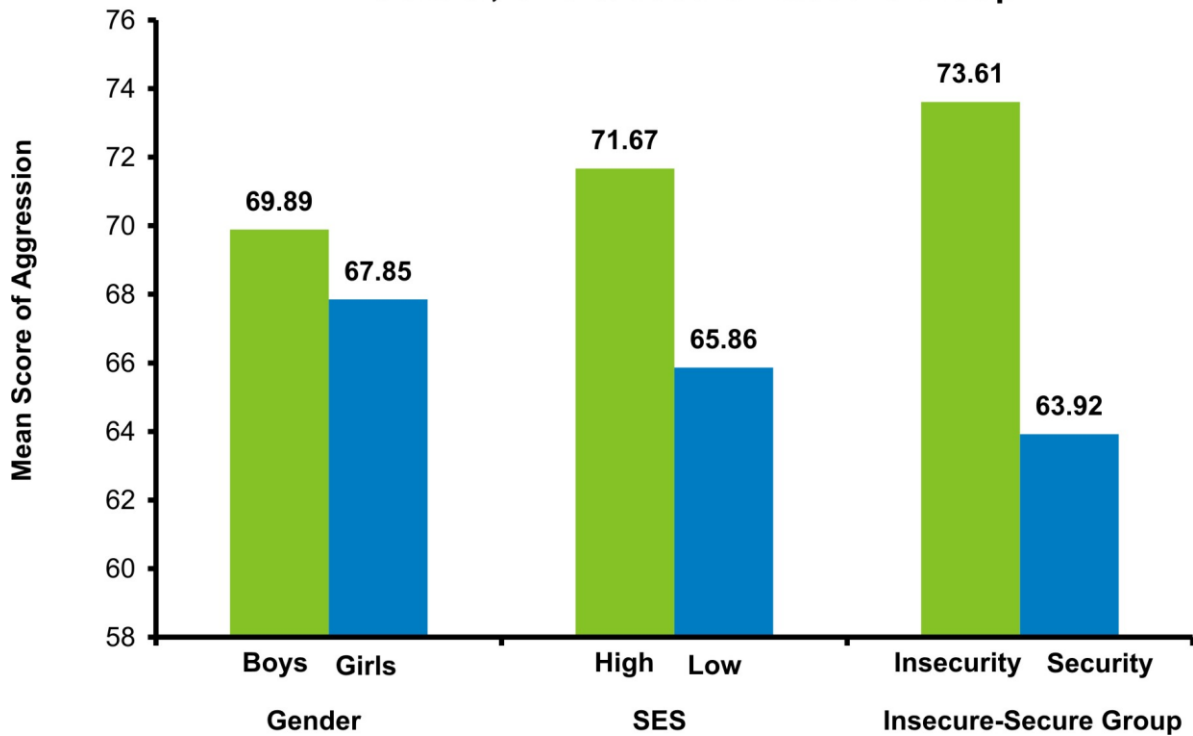
Table 2 Showing the Mean Scores of Aggression for Gender, SES and Secure-Insecure Group

Gender	Mean	SES	Mean	Sec-Insec. Feeling	Mean
Boys	69.89	High	71.67	Insecure Group	73.61
Girls	67.85	Low	65.86	Secure Group	63.92
Difference	2.04	Difference	5.81	Difference	9.69

(adolescents) Which is not fulfilled in society. The total picture shows that the high SES have a higher

public uneasiness like Dharna, Pardharsana, Strike and problem of terrorism etc are daily features in

Figure : Showing the Mean Scores of Aggression for Gender, SES & Secure-Insecure Group



aggressive pattern than the low SES among boys . The findings of the present study is in line with the previous studies which showed that the higher the socio-economic status of the person, the more frustration be experience both in personal as well as social relationship and thereby have a feelings of insecurity. In nut cell, we can compile all results. We can find that our selected independent variables are effective to describe the aggressive behaviour with a wearing potential. Thus, the purpose of our paper is fulfilling with its all relevance.

Aggression as a basic instinct has been always in the centre of research for all field like medical science sociology and psychology etc. On the basis of the development of cultural determinants interacting to each other, development of education, scientific inventions aggressive behavior was still their but it was socialized and modified. In the modern era problems related to aggression are increasing day by day and society needs to control and subside it effectively. Male and female have their own style and potential to express this type of behavior. The level of aggression and up to some extends locale is a dominant determinant of this problem behavior.

Now it is essential for the psychologist, social worker, government organizations, and police administration that they should organize seminar symposiums and workshop and control this type of behaviour. As we know very well that problem of

these days. Thus, government should provide some specific planning and funds to control such types of act. In such a way, it can be minimal and society will be free from the arrest of these type of unwanted and harmful behaviour.

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