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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESS THE AGGRESSION AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Aggressive and violent behavior usually exhibited by verbal aggression and physical violence towards others. Causes of aggressive behavior may vary from person to person. As per different individuals different way of perception anger arises. People having aggressive behavior may not be aware about their physical injury, threat towards self. There are certain stressors are their which develops aggression like external and internal stressors that are failure at academic or work place, fear of physical illness , perceived loss of loved one or loss of significant relationship, physical attack and criticism from others. **Methods:** A descriptive survey design was used with certain **Objectives:** 1.To evaluate the level of aggressive behavior among high school children 2.To find out the association of aggressive behavior with selected socio-demographic variables. Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. Total 150 numbers of samples (School going children 12-16 years) were taken from KV schools of Bhubaneswar, Khurda. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. **Results:** Study result depicted that among all four categories of aggression, majority children were having hostility behavior and maximum number of the children were having verbal aggression. There were significant association found between socio-demographic variables (occupation of father, type of family and Number of children in the family) with the level of aggression among school going children. **Conclusion:** various education programs and trends also can be used to assess the children's aggressive behavior to empower their mental health. Through innovative programs that aggressive behavior and associated factors can be minimized.

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INTRODUCTION

Aggression is a behavior that will harm to other person. Aggression is a kind of act which destroy or harm to another person purposefully. Aggression among high school children is an issue which takes place in school environment due to harassment, insecurity etc.¹ Usually in secondary schools, the children are using sharp instruments like knives, blades, bottles during fighting with others. Anger directed towards self or others may be the result of depression or withdrawal.² That's why some researchers were suggested to evaluate actual reason for exhibiting violent behavior or aggression. There were presence of factors like psychological, socio cultural, biological factors and genetic factors, Socio cultural factors includes poverty, marriage disturbances , unemployment, poor parent-child relationship and biological factors that includes alterations in limbic system, hypothalamus and frontal lobe . These are the factors which are responsible for occurrence of aggression.³ At last genetic factors includes chromosomal influences, pedigree studies, twin studies.

Aggression can be managed by different strategies or interventions like communication strategies by avoid intense eye contact directly, speak softly, listen actively, give respect to the patient , don't make promises etc. then by environmental strategies ,we can reduce stimulation in ward or home environment which increases aggressive behavior.⁴ Other techniques i.e seclusion, time out, restraints also can be used to manage the aggressive behavior of an individual. ⁵Physical violence or aggression can be prevented at workplace by identifying the greatest risk of violence, assessing the previous problems, safety measures , health training , early recognition of aggressive behavior, appropriate use of chemical restraints or medications, staff education and proper training of staffs to deal with persons having hostile behavior.⁶ Adolescence is viewed as one of the most important developmental stages that needs to be researched among all other stages. In the event that the teenagers are appropriately modified, and they have energy if they are correctly directed, they may show to be a benefit for society.⁷ India is a nation in development. because in the current environment, our generation is engaging in various antisocial behaviours, such as physical assault, acid attack, threat of violence, gunshot, aggressiveness, terrorism, etc., and suicide ultimately accountable for all of these actions, which is bad news for the community.

⁸Daily, we peruse the media for tales on physical harm, acid assaults, and threatening behavior unanticipated violence, among many other types, attacks that frequently make the news.⁹

LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2020, Lin. S, Yu C, Chen J et al conducted a study among 732 number of high school adolescent young children at China. Researchers have evaluated aggressive behavior of children by using Buss-Warren aggression questionnaire and study result concluded that children who has exposed to community violence ; they have more aggressive behavior.¹⁰ In 2020, Kassabri M K, Zadok I, Eseed R et al conducted a cross-sectional online research study on children's aged 3 to 5 years about aggressive behavior. For this purpose 532 number of Israel mothers was taken as participants. Study result showed that aggression of children was associated with use of maternal psychological control and there was association between physical aggression and psychological control among children with low level of impulsivity.¹¹ In 2006, a study conducted by Duane E. Thomas, Karen I Bierman, Total 4,907 number of children were taken as sample from 27 different schools and examined demographic factors associated with exposure to high-aggression classrooms, including school context factors (school size, student poverty levels, and rural vs. urban location) and child ethnicity (African American, European American). The developmental impact of different temporal patterns of exposure (e.g., primacy, recency, chronicity) to high-aggression classrooms was evaluated on child aggression. Study result revealed that African American children attending large, urban schools that served socioeconomically disadvantaged students were more likely than other students to be exposed to high-aggressive classroom contexts. Hierarchical regressions demonstrated cumulative effects for temporal exposure, whereby children with multiple years of exposure showed higher levels of aggressive behavior after 3 years than children with primacy, less recent, and less chronic exposure, controlling for initial levels of aggression.¹²

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the level of aggressive behavior among high school children .
- To find out the association of aggressive behavior with selected socio-demographic variables.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Study design and setting: A descriptive study design was used for this current study. Samples were selected from Kendriya Vidyalaya school, Sector-8, Kalinganagar , Bhubaneswar by using purposive sampling technique.

Sample: All the school going children having 12 to 16 years age from a selected school of Bhubaneswar and fulfilling the inclusion criteria of the study.

Sample size: In the present study sample size is 150

Methods of data collection: Before administration of tool, prior permission was taken from the authority and written consent also taken from the participants. Ethical permission also taken from the respective university for conducting the research study. Structured questionnaire was used for collecting the data from the participants. One tool was administered to evaluate the socio-demographic data and another one was administered to determine the level of aggression among school going children. This aggression questionnaire scale consist of 4 factors that is physical aggression (PA), verbal aggression (VA), Anger (A), Hostility (H) Minimum Score-29, High Score-145. Scoring pattern was like:-low aggressive behaviour = 29-69, Intermediate aggressive behaviour= 70-110, high aggressive behaviour = 111-145. For statistical analysis; frequency, percentage, chi square test were used to summarize the variables.

RESULTS

Table 1. Demographic presentation with Frequency and percentage distribution

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1. Age in years		
(i) 12-13	68	45.3
(ii) 14-15	81	54
(iii) 16	1	0.7
2. Gender		
(i) Male	81	54
(ii) Female	69	46
3. Education		
(i) Class viii	108	72
(ii) Class ix	40	26.67
(iii) Class x	2	1.33
4. Father education		
(i) Primary education	7	4.67
(ii) Secondary education	29	19.33
(iii) Graduate & above	114	76
5. Mother Education		
(i) Primary education	15	10
(ii) Secondary education	41	27.33
(iii) Graduate & above	94	62.67
6. Occupation of father		
(i) Professional	90	60
(ii) Business	56	37.33
(iii) Labor	4	2.67
7. Occupation of mother		
(i) House wife	113	75.33
(ii) Working lady	37	24.67
8. No. of children in the family		
(i) 1	35	23.33
(ii) 2	87	58
(iii) 3 or above	28	18.67
9. Type of family		
(i) Joint	54	36
(ii) Nuclear	96	64

Table 2. Depicts that maximum 65.57% of participants were having hostility, 64.37% had verbal aggression, 60.51% had anger and 55.27% had physical aggression

Categories of aggression	Frequency	Percentage
Anger	90.7	60.51
Physical aggression	83	55.27
Hostility	105	70
Verbal aggression	97	64.37

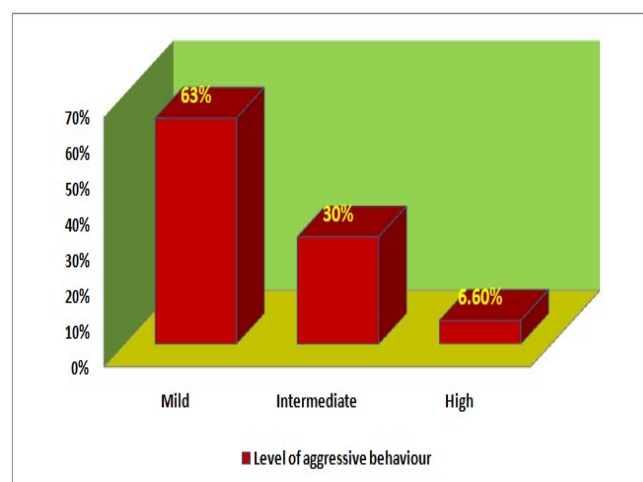


Figure 1. Shows majority 63% of children were having mild level of aggressive behavior, 30% were having intermediate level of aggressive behavior and only 6.6% of children were having high level of aggressive behavior

Table 3. Chi-square analysis of aggression with socio-demographic variables

SL NO,	Variables	Calculated chi-square value	DF	P value	Inference
1	Age of the children	1.235775	2	.539102	Not significant
2	Child education	0.964601	2	.617362	Not significant
3	Occupation of father	223.1055	2	<.00001	Significant
4	Number of children in the family	150.1146	2	<.00001	Significant
5	Type of family	62.11513	1	<.00001	Significant

DISCUSSION

Researcher was conducted this study in the year 2019. Data was obtained from the students within 20 days. Total 150 number of students were participated in the current study during their school period. After collecting the data, result depicted that majority 63% of students were having mild aggressive behavior. Among that categories of aggression, mostly 70% of students were showing hostility behavior. A contradictory study conducted by Rahman A E, Mohamed A., Eissa M A, Abohammar S D in 2018 at Tanta city on aggressive behavior among 380 number of students (both male and female) having 12-15 years old. Aggressive behavior was assessed by Modified Overt Aggression Scale. Study result revealed that 23.7% of the studied sample had aggression, and it was distributed as follows: 0.8% of the sample scored high on aggression scale, 5.5% moderate, 7.4% mild, and 10% minimal¹³

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings of this current study, result reported that the maximum children were having hostility behavior in comparison to other categories of aggression. And level of aggressive behavior was significantly associated with some of socio demographic variables. So, various education programs with innovative techniques can be conducted to identify the associated factors of aggression and its management.

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