

## **Aggression in women: differences between education and age**

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### **Abstract:**

The main aim of the present study was to examine the differences of age and education on aggression. Total sample consisted of 120 women from Aurangabad district with equal break up 60 is 31-35 age group and 60 is 36-40 age group women. And 60 are Non graduate women and 60 are graduate women. Aggression Questionnaire developed and standardized by Dr. G. C. Pati was used for the data collection. The data was analyzed with the help of Mean, standard deviation and two ways ANOVA. The results showed that 31 to 35 age group women exhibited more aggression as compared to 36 to 40 years age group women. Non Graduate women exhibited significantly more aggressive than graduate women.

**Keywords:** Women, Aggression, Age, Education

### **Introduction:**

Most of research shows, women are less aggressive as compared to men. Some places, women are simply as likely to aggress towards their romantic partner as men are, but men cause extra serious physical and psychological harm. However, when women do behave aggressively and are dominant, they often face backlash towards them (Barber et al., 1999). Women are susceptible to alcohol-related aggression; however this kind of aggression may also be limited to women excessive in trait aggression. Fear of being harmed is a sturdy inhibitor of direct aggression in women. "...females...are not passive victims of violence. Rather, they respond to provocation and are active participants in aggressive interactions." (Richardson, 200, p.245).

Aggression is a complicated social behavior with many causes and manifestations. Over the past several decades, pupils have identified the many varieties that aggression can take. Aggression can be physical (e.g., slapping), or verbal (e.g., shouting abuse). It can be direct in nature (e.g., immediately retaliating in opposition to a co-worker) or oblique with purpose of inflicting reputational damage. Aggression can be impulsive, elicited with the aid of anger in response to provocation or it can be premeditated, much less emotional, and used as a means to acquire some other end. Aggression that is bodily intense is referred to as violence (e.g., aggravated assault, homicide). Despite their interestingly special floor characteristics, these instantiations of aggression all conform to the scholarly definition of aggression as behavior meant to cause damage to someone who is prompted to keep away from that damage. (Berkowitz, 1993; Anderson and Bushman, 2002; Baron and Richardson, 1994; Geen, 2001). Tsorbatzoudis H. and et. al. (2021) studied that gender & age differences in self & reported aggression of high school students. The author revealed that bodily aggression declined with age.

The main aim of this study is to find out the effects of age and education on aggression.

### **Method:**

#### **Objectives:**

1. To study the aggression of different age group women.
2. To examine the aggression of non graduate women & graduate women.

**Hypotheses:**

1. 31–35 age group women experience more aggression than 36-40 years age group women.
2. There will be significant differences in aggression between Non graduate women and graduate women.

**Variables:**

**Independent variable:**

1. **Age:** a) 31 – 35 years b) 36- 40 years
2. **Education:** a) Non - Graduate b) Graduate

**Dependant Variable:** Aggression

**Sample:**

Total sample consisted of 120 women from Aurangabad district with equal break up 60 is 31-35 age group and 60 is 36-40 age group women. And 60 are Non graduate women and 60 are graduate women.

**Measurement Tools:**

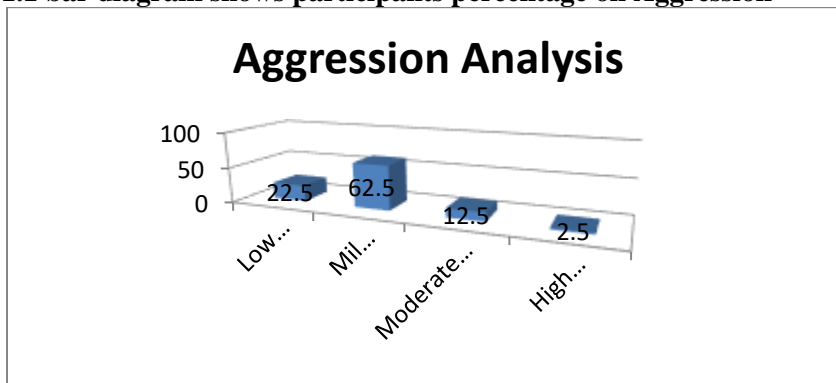
**Aggression Questionnaire:** This scale was used to measure of aggression. This scale is developed and standardized by Dr. G. C. Pati. Technically the scale is quite reliable and valid tool. The split half reliability is 0.71 and the validity is .82.

**Results and Discussion**

**Table 1.1 shows participants percentage on Aggression**

Aggression Proneness	No. of participant	Percentage
Low aggression proneness	27	22.5%
Mild aggression proneness	75	62.5%
Moderate aggression proneness	15	12.5%
High aggression proneness	3	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Figure 1.1 bar diagram shows participants percentage on Aggression**



As shown in table no.1.1 and graph 1.1, the percentage of women in the category of low aggression is 22.5%, The percentage of women with the mild aggression is highest 62.5%, the percentage of women in the category of moderate aggression is 12.5% and 2.5% percent is the lowest in high aggression. Although, in the above analysis was not seen in women high aggression but mild aggression was most prevalent in women.

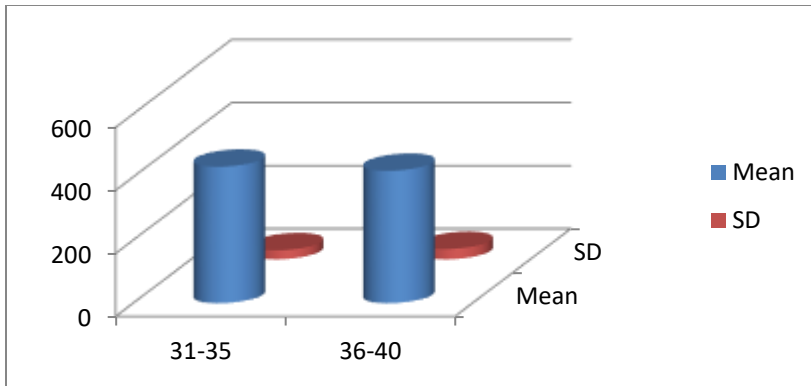
**Hypothesis no. 1:** 31–35 age group women experience more aggression than 36-40 years age group women.

**Table 1.2 shows Mean, SD and F value for Age on measure of Aggression**

Age	N	Mean	SD	F	Sign Level
31-35	60	432.93	28.58	5.53	0.05*
36-40	60	420.03	32.90		

df = 1 and 116, significant 0.01 = 6.90\*\*, 0.05 = 3.94\*

**Figure 1.2 bar diagram shows the Mean, SD values for Education on Measure of Aggression**



Values depicted in table no. 1.2 and figure 1.2 shows the main effect of 31 to 35 age group women (Mean = 432.93, SD =28.58) and 36 to 40 age group women (Mean = 420.03, SD = 32.90) on the dimension of aggression. On the basis of table no. 1.2, F value = 5.53, df = 1 & 116,  $p < 0.5$ , it is revealed that there is significant differences between 31-35 age group women and 36-40 age group women on Aggression. 31 to 35 age group women exhibited more aggressive as compared to 36 to 40 years age group women. Thus hypothesis no. 1, 31–35 age group women experience more aggression than 36-40 years age group women is accepted. Women between the ages of 31-35 have small children and household responsibilities. In comparison, as women get older, children are bridges come to their homes for support.

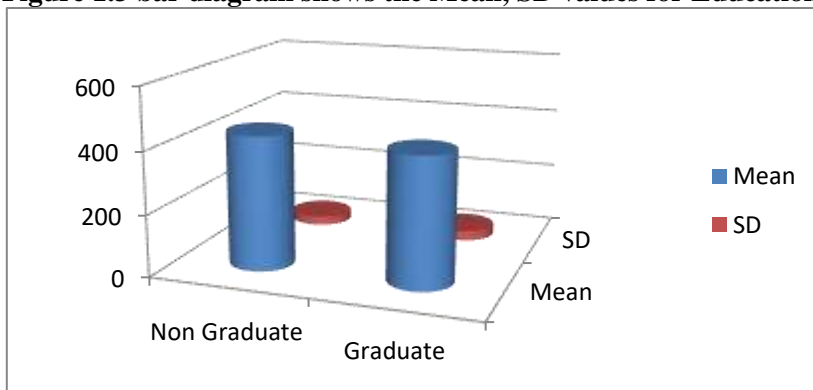
**Hypothesis no.2,** There will be significant differences in aggression between Non graduate women and graduate women.

**Table 1.3 shows Mean, SD and F values for education on measure of aggression.**

Education	N	Mean	SD	F	Sign Level
Non- Graduate	60	434.33	28.47	8.20	0.01**
Graduate	60	418.63	32.37		

df = 1 & 116, significant 0.01 = 6.90\*\*, 0.05 = 3.94\*

**Figure 1.3 bar diagram shows the Mean, SD values for Education on measure of aggression**



Above table no. 1.3 & figure no. 1.3 shows the main effect of type of education on Aggression. Non graduate women have shown more aggressive (Mean = 434.33, SD = 28.47) than graduate women (Mean = 148, SD = 32.37). The F value depicted in table (F = 8.20, df = 1 & 116,  $p < 0.01$ ) indicates that non graduate women exhibit more aggressive as a compared to graduate Women. Thus Hypothesis no.2, There will be significant differences in aggression between non graduate women and graduate women are accepted.

**Conclusion:**

Age variable was found significant factor in aggression. 31-35 age group women reported significantly more aggressive as compared to 36-40 years age group women.

Education was important factor in aggression. Non Graduate women exhibited significantly more aggressive than graduate women.

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