INTRODUCTION
1.1 **General Introduction**

The word Aggression is usually used in an emotional, motivational or behavioral sense. It is one the man's most important and most controversial field of study. The literature on aggression is voluminous and diverse, deriving from such fields as ethology, genetics, physiology, sociology and Political Science etc.

Aggression is popularly thought to be an outgrowth of the emotion of anger. On the other hand an act is aggressive, when it is intended to hurt another. Buss (1963) defined "a response that delivers noxious stimuli to another organism".

Aggression is overt behaviour involving intent to inflict noxious stimulation or to behave destructively towards another organism. Aggressive behaviour may be direct or indirect and visible in many species, including homo-sapiens. There have been a number of attempts to define aggression and terms related to aggressive behaviour (Dollard 1939; Buss 1961; Berkowitz 1962; Cartly and Ebling 1964; Montague 1966; Frank 1967; Holloway 1968; Welscle 1969; Boelkins and Heiser 1970; Daniels 1970; Kaufman 1970 etc.).

Lewin (1935) stated that aggression occurs when the person attempts to overcome a barrier. Dollarded et. al. (1939) defined aggression as an act whose goal response is injury to an organism. Lecky (1945) considered that it is a natural consequence of the struggle to achieve and maintain consistency of the personality.
Much of man's behaviour is symbolic and his expression of aggression may also be symbolic that may produce noxious stimulation through sarcasm gossip or character assassination. They may also hurt others by destroying their properties. All of these behaviours are considered to be aggressive.

Hostility and hostile behaviour are equivalent to aggression and can be inter-changeable.

Fantasy aggression is covert behaviour in which the individual imagines situations in which he is engaged in hostile behaviour. This may involve the planning of an aggressive act.

Threat is the behaviour that attempts to communicate the intent to behave aggressively in human threats may be verbal or involve postures and gestures.

Several authors have suggested that aggression is not a unitary concept (Scott 1958, Bevan et al 1960, Jacobson 1961 and Velzelli 1967). Murray classified aggression into several categories e.g., predatory aggression, outpredatory aggression, Maternal aggression, Weaning aggression, Parental disciplinary aggression, Sexual aggression, Sex related aggression, Inter-male aggression, Fear induced aggression, Irritable aggression and Instrumental aggression.

Daniels (1970) stated that violence is a form of human aggression that involves inflicting physical damage on person or property, violent behaviour is frequently intense, uncontrolled, excessive, furious, sudden and at times seemingly purposeless.
Much of the disagreement about the cause of aggressive behaviour derives from the fact that the different authors are discussing different things but calling them by the same name. Causes of aggression may be: due to excess crowd, due to natural instinct, due to frustration, due to group pressure, due to negative consequences and due to learned behaviour.

Wheeler (1968) stated that violence is basic to human nature. Frend (1920) discussed that aggression as an innate primary drive representative of the death instinct. Medl (1968) stated that Freud explained in terms death instinct can be explained by other factors that elicit aggression particularly frustration.

Lorenz (1966) argued that the aggressive instinct has made a major contribution to the evolution and survival of animals including man. The urge to defeat others, is basic to the survival of an animal species.

Mead (1935) stated that there are cultural differences in the amount and style of aggression. According to him, within a given society, some people are more aggressive than others; aggression is more likely to occur in some situations than in others.

Aggression is a personality variable and it affects at a certain extent by temperament of an individual. The temperament is part of the style or typical mode of responding of an individual. Dollard et. al. (1939) observed that aggressive
behaviour is a result of frustration. Julka (1963) stated due to worry or anxiety, illness, insufficient recreational facilities, poor health, lack of play during the day time, inability to achieve goals etc. influence the aggressive activities. (Geen 1968) suggested that insult hurled on a person may be a cause of aggression behaviour. Berkowitz (1970) stated that watching of aggressive behaviour in movies influence the aggressive acts. Mathur (1976) indicates that exposure of models showing aggressive acts also influence the deviate behaviour. Swatantra (1977) suggested that low level of intelligence is an important factor of aggressive behaviour.

The defective intelligence was related with crime by Anderson (1919), Goddard (1912) and Fernald (1919). It is generally assumed that aggression is a negative anti-social behaviour syndrome which society devalues and would like to eliminate or minimize.

The biological basis of aggressive behaviour ordinarily cannot be isolated from socio-economic situations. Which sets in the norms of this social consciousness.

It is well known fact that aggression is a negative antisocial behaviour syndrome which society devalues and would like to minimize or eliminate problem of violence and other aggressive manifestation are of cause, very much the object of current social concern.
Mcneil (1956), Falk (1959), Toigo (1965) and sand et. al. (1973) stated that children from lower socio-economic group have been reported to be more aggressive than middle class children. Lesser (1959) reported that socially lower class children sharply discriminated and verbal and direct forms least tolerated. Rohman et. al. (1976) found on difference in aggression between rural and urban sector children.

Melkins (1956) reported the correlation between the authoritarianism and cultural groups. Irvine (1957) found significant sex differences for scores on authoritarianism and hostility. He argued that this is due to the differences in the social development of boys and girls.

Thorpe and Johnson (1958) concluded that aggressive behaviour and delinquency is related with socio-cultural and economic factor.

Douglass (1959) argued that "those groups or individuals which are hardest hit by socio-economical difficulties together with experiencing psychosocial Victimization or Rejection" are likely to show symptoms of these dysgenic forces. White and Lippit (1960) studied the behaviour in experimentally created social climate. They reported that hostility increases under autocracy.

According to Abramson (1973) children when expressed violence to have older male siblings or another adult present in the household than the children who did not express violent aggression.
Feshbach (1973) and Huckaby (1971) stated that aggressive behaviour may be correlated with certain forms of deviate social acts and these acts may have roots in moral principles.

There paradox arises from the different functions and different levels of development associated with specific types of aggression and specific types of moral judgement.

Berkowitz's (1969) stated that frustration does not always lead to aggression nor can all aggression be traced directly to frustration, however, frustration generally heightens probability of aggression.

Bandura (1973) concluded that aggression is a type of death instinct. It gets energy directly from libido and cause of aggression is a social factor which elicit frustration and aggression afterwards. Chauhan (1965) studied pattern of aggressive behaviour among school children with relation to certain social differentiae.

Aggressive instinct is an accepted nation Psycho-analysis but principal concern of Psycho analysis is with nurture rather than with nature. Freud (1920) thought that instinct was the basic cause for aggression and that the instinct in individuals were of two types. One of aggression and destruction and the other involving love and projection. There are he felt that a certain amount of aggressive behaviour by human being was inevitable. The above idea of Freud can be put
in another way i.e. thanatos or death is the primary instinct in Freud and Libido secondary, the first "Wish" is to revent to inactivity and lifeless state, i.e. death.

Aggression is a personality variable a class of responses that is both enduring and pervasive in this regard aggressiveness being the habit of attacking. The temperament variables also effect aggression and temperament is part of the "Style" or typical mode of responding of an individual. Mode of response may be quick with much intensity and so on. The temperament variables that influence the development of aggressiveness are impulsiveness, intensity of reaction activity level and independence while these variables are undoubtedly related. Yet each of them may act independently in the development of aggression, when anger stimuli occurs the impulsive person tends to become angry and responds with aggression immediately because of the lack of inhibition. The frequency of anger stimuli is one determinant of aggressiveness, the greater the activity level, the higher the probability of stronger aggressive habit than the dependent conforming person. When an individual is engaged in instrumental behaviour that typically leads to a reinforce and this interference. When an individual is confronted with noxious stimuli one way of getting rid of the stimuli is to attack the responsible person or thing. These two classes situations frustration and noxious stimuli are the antecedents of aggression.
The control of aggressive behaviour poses a fundamental problem for the individual and to be to indentify the situation where he need not be aggressive. It is important to study how aggression is instigated in an individual and how it is regulated. The individuals have to be trained so that they can participate in the transactions of social living without mutual aggression or destruction. For the younger child. This task is generally assigned by the society to his parents and teachers.

It seems paradoxical to maintain that aggression, forms of deviate social acts can have roots in moral principles. Feshback (1973), Huckby (1971). The paradox arises from the different functions and different level of development associated with specific types of moral judgement. In early stages the aggressive behaviour of a child reflects either innate reactions to releasing stimuli or expressive reactions to anger aroused. Gradually he learns to adopt and utilise these reactions in a more directed instrumental manner to eliminate frustration stimuli or obtain some positive reinforcement. Lack of age control and impulsiveness are also present in child's behaviour at this stage with increasing age consonant with the development of the child's ego capacities greater demands are made upon the child to conform to social norms and expectations. He is expected to display behaviours which society call 'proper' and 'correct' the extent to which the child conforms to these norms is a measure of socialisation and also of moral behaviour (Hogan 1973).
It has been reported that under similar socio-economic circumstances certain individuals are prone to aggressive tendencies. This anomalous condition could best be attributed to biological basis of aggression.

Johnson (1972) discussed chemical intervention and aggression. According to him electrical stimulation to various sections of hypothalamic causes excessive aggression among many animals and injunction of male sex hormones can also increase fighting and dominance behaviour.

Kasman and Flynn (1962) found electric stimulation of certain portions of a cat's hypothalamic will produce attack behaviour, although the probability to attack varies with the environment.

Scott and Fredericson (1951) observed that the concentration of male sex hormone among mice increases fighting behaviour.

The endocrinological theory of crime and aggression is supported by Schalpp and Smith (1926). The authors believe that all aggressive behaviour are based on bio-chemical dysfunction.

Berman (1932) asserted that all aggressive acts are caused by imbalance or a deficiency in the secretion of endocrine glands and that specific types of crime could be associated with specific endocrine malformations.
Molitch (1937) and Podolsky (1955) have argued that many types of criminal and aggressive behaviour are caused by hyperinsulinism and hypoglycemic crises.

Some neurologists have attempted to find out if some thing inherent in the structure of the human brain could explain such behaviour. Positive results in such studies may lead us to conclude that the brain is "Programmed" or "Wired" for aggression thus upholding the view that aggression is instinctive or innate in humans. But attempts to root out such inherent tendencies in man's nature have to be made keeping in view that such efforts split up the individuals personality and may prove disastrous to integral Psychology.

There are many neurological conditions which influence deviate behaviour and crimes of violation. According to Gibb (1945), Ostow and Ostow (1946), Hill and Ponds (1952), Thompson (1953), Stott (1962), Larson (1964) and Eysenck (1964) also stress the neurological aggressive behaviour.

The biological approach emphasised that some type of direct attack, injury, violence or some destructive indignations are inherent in man as part of his animal nature. An individual's biological and genetic character is related to tendencies to violences.

Montagu (1976) mentioned that no specific human behaviour is genetically determined; human beings are capable of any kind of behaviour including kindness, cruelty, sensitive-
ness, selfishness, nobility, cowardice, playfulness; aggressive behaviour is but one in a long list, that any explanation of human behaviour must explain all behaviour, not just one kind; and that the kind of behaviour a human being displays in any circumstances is determined not by this gene, although of course there is some genetic contribution, but largely by the experience he has undergone during this life in interaction with those genes.

This is not for a moment to deny that there is a genetic contribution to almost every form of behaviour. But it is to deny that specific behaviour in human beings is determined genetically.

The genetic basis of aggressive behaviour is an old hypothesis and the belief that criminals are born and not made in finding revivalism is a direct result of inherited biological inferiority and so much so, a particular type of aggressive behaviour could also be related to a specific anatomical traits.

Sheldon and Stevens (1942) stated that biological factors have also been responsible for aggressiveness. The biological constitution of an individual and the hormonal factor are also responsible for aggressiveness. Mesomorphic, individuals are more prone to aggressiveness than ectomorphics.

Harlow and Woolsey (1959) have presented a collection of papers in University of Wisconsin Symposium. The emphasis being on experimental results relating behaviour to Physiology, anatomy etc.
Karil (1961) conducted a study on rats and mice. He concluded that there is a genetic basis of aggression.

Singh (1983) has noticed certain physical traits with aggressive behaviour.

Several physical features showing genetical predisposition have been appropriated to aggressive behaviour and disordered personality.

Benezeech (1973) noticed longer chromosome in aggressive delinquents psychopathic. A similar finding were made by Harvey (1970). The author compared anti-social behaviour with the occurrence of a large chromosome, Marinello et al. (1969) found xxy Syndrome in tall man and aggressive juvenile delinquents. Bartl et al. (1968) observed chromosome of male patients in security prison and found that several anomalies in the prisoner's chromosomes, Nielson (1968) also noticed xxy chromosomal constitution in an aggressive psychopath.

As an evidence of the alleged genetic determinism of aggression in some men a chromosomal anomaly discovered in 1965 has been cited. This is the xxy anomaly. As is well known, some times when chromosomes divide instead of each passing to opposite poles and into separate cells, they stay together, so that both chromosomes pass into one cell when a sperm carrying such a non-disjoined yy chromosome ovum the result is an xxy Fertilized cell (Zygote) from which a male develops who carries in all body cell on extra y chromosome. Investigations
conducted in maximum security prisons revealed that 3 - 5 per cent of the prisoner's who had committed crimes of violence were xyy, and a large proportion of them were over six feet in height, soon the anomaly came to be called "the xyy syndrome" as if it were a disease, or a genetic condition immediately all sorts of premature and unwarranted conclusions were drawn. The extra y chromosome was considered to be a cause of the violence for which these men were incarcerated. Since the xyy anomaly is now known to occur in about 1 out of every 1000 males at birth, it constitutes one of the more common forms of chromosomal anomaly. Moreover, since a very small proportion of xyy males find their way into institutions for violent offences it is clear that an extra y chromosome is not a "violent" chromosome. The xyy chromosome occurs in behaviourally perfectly normal males, and we now know that while aggressive behaviour may occur in some committed crimes against property rather than against persons. Further more, xyy individuals often tend to be very mild characters.

The early and rather premature attribution of aggressive behaviour to the possession of an extra y chromosome appears now to ergo propter hoc. In fact, the history of the xxy anomaly constitutes an object lesson in how not to draw conclusions about causation from conditions that happen to be associated. Individuals who happen to be tall in the fertile soil of a predisposing environment may develop antisocial behaviour not because there is anything in their genetic constitution that
drives them so, such behaviour, but because the environment in which they happen to find themselves encourages such behaviour. Such tall may also be teased and taunted by their peers and others and impelled either to withdrawal or to aggressive behaviour, as juveniles, adolescents, or adults, such males may find themselves selectively nurtured in environments, encouraging physical aggression as a means of adaptation.

The recent renaissance in understanding human behaviour, finds newer interpretation through ethologist and socio-biologist. The ethologist give evolutionary interpretation of social behaviour, while socio-biologist need for genetic basis of human behaviour. They believe in genetic predisposition of aggressive behaviour.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE STUDY: Socio-biological study of aggression.

1.3 DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY: The present investigation is carried out under falling limitation.

(1) The entire population selected for the study belong to urban sector; i.e. city of Sagar (M.P.).

(2) The study is confined to 6th class students with middle class locality based schools.

(3) The present study is confined with Jain, Muslim, Brahmin and Chamar students only.

(4) The investigator controlled some variables which could made impact on aggression i.e. age and sex. Here male sex and twelve-year-old students were selected for the study.
The present study is confined to Hindi knowing students only.

1.4 NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The entire country and world facing a crucial problem of increasing violence. Violence is a form of human aggression that involves inflicting physical damage on person or property. Violent behaviour is frequently furious, sudden and at times seeming purposeless.

The control of aggressive behaviour poses a fundamental problem for an individual. It is important to understand the possible cause of aggression from the angle of socio-economic and biological purview. So that problem of violence or aggressive behaviour could be making essential efforts e.g. process of socialisation could be modified and individuals have to be trained. So that they can participate in the transactions of social living without mutual aggression or distraction.

The present study is an attempt to understand the problem of aggressive behaviour. It is expected that present investigation may provide certain clues to understand the problem of aggressiveness which is a world wide problem.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Aggression may be treated as a major and important behaviour of human life. During our interaction with people, we often lose our temper and act destructively towards them. We may say that "Aggression is overt behaviour involving intent
to inflict noxious stimulation or to behave destructively towards other organisms.

Following are the important objectives of the study:

1. To stress the independent role of socio-economic factors, which are responsible for the aggressive behaviour.

2. To find out the inter-relationship between body build and aggression.

3. To constitute a rating system of socio-biological determinants for assessing level of aggression.