ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was:

(A) To measure the strength of aggression among school-going boys and girls in relation to the variables, religion, sex and socio-economic status.

(B) To determine the relationship between aggression and anxiety and aggression/need patterns in the sample taken as a whole, and between smaller comparison groups formed on the basis of the variables of the study.

(C) To determine the significance of difference between the relationship of aggression with anxiety and with need variables.

The sample of the study comprised students from 6th-8th classes (N = 240) their age range being 9-13 years. The Olweu's Q-Sort Inventory was used as a measure for aggression. To measure anxiety among school-going children, a Hindi version of Sarason's General Anxiety Scale for children was used. The measure for the assessment of need patterns among school children was worked out following Murray's need-press system, selecting 5 dimensions theoretically relevant to aggression-dominance, aggression, deference autonomy and abasement.
The data were analysed by means of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Method, t-test, Analysis of variance and the weighted average.

Some of the major findings were:

— Hindu subjects showed a stronger Aggression than Muslim subjects.

— Compared to USES group, the MSES group were more Aggressive.

— Aggression and Anxiety were significantly related within the group of Hindu subjects, Muslim subjects and the USES and MSES subjects.

— Compared to boys, the girls showed a stronger tendency to aggression.

The results relating to intergroup differences were interpreted in terms of Psycho-social realities, Politico-historical context, Cultural-conditioning, role stereotyping and those relating to relationship among motivational variables in terms of commonalities and conceptual overlap.