

Aggression as a Consequences of Prejudicm

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ABSTRACT

Aggression is a forceful action, whose intent is to harm another individual. It is characterize by type severity and frequency, more or less it is found in all members of society. Many factors affect the frequency of aggression. Prejudice is one of the factor, whose affect aggression, which is studied in this research. The present study intends that prejudice enhance the level of aggression among college going students. For accomplishment of above objective 100 college students (50 Male & 50 Female) has been taken from different colleges of Agra City. The Prejudice has been measured by prejudice scale developed by Bharadwaj, R.L and Aggression Scale developed by Pal, R., and Naqvi,T., were used for this study. The obtained score was analyzed with the help of Mean, SD and ANOVA. The findings of the present research revealed that racism prejudice is a huge cause of aggressions as well as male and female treated it differently. Many studies evident by their results that prejudice is root cause of aggression in Indian perspective.

Keywords : Students, Gender, Aggression and Prejudice.

I. INTRODUCTION

Prejudice affect everyone thought process, someone is convinced and acts according to it. In simple words prejudice is a negative attitude and feeling towards individual and a particular social group. (Allport,1954 & Brown 2010). It is very common against unfamiliar cultural group. Prejudice can take the form of anger, disgust, discomfort even such kind of affective states can lead the behavior of aggression, stress and conflict. Aggression must be the outcome of prejudice of a particular group or thing. It can be hate speech,

preferential treatment, not hiring someone, physically or mentally harm. In Indian context Manzoor 2018 discussed social prejudice root of violence against Indian women. Their article clearly reveals that prejudice regarding women is more rigid passing every year of century. A very common example of prejudice is always seen in your around it is gender discrimination and racism. People act the same in India.

Objectives

To assess the effect of gender on aggression among college going students.

To assess the effect of prejudice on aggression among college going students.

Hypotheses

The level of aggression would be differ between male and female. .

Prejudice would be the significant factor to trigger the aggression level.

Variables

Independent Variables

1. Gender (Male and Female)
2. Prejudice (High and Low Prejudice)

Dependent Variable

Aggression.

II. METHOD

Participants:

100 college going students (50 male and 50 female) were selected for the study. They further divided according to Prejudice, 25 have high prejudice and 25 have low prejudice.

Measuring Tools

Prejudice Scale (Pr Scale) which was developed by Bharadwaj, R.L and Sharma, H.(2006) and Aggression Scale developed by Pal, R. and Naqvi, T., were used in this study.

Procedure

This study was designed to investigate the effect of gender and prejudice. Participants were selected from colleges of Agra and were solicited to fill out the questionnaire. The prejudice and aggression scale were administered to each participant individually. There was no time limit. The participants were informed about the purpose of the study.

Statistical Technique

The obtained data were analyzed with the help of ANOVA.

III.RESULTS

The present study had made an attempt to investigate the effect of gender and prejudice on Aggression.

Obtained data were analyzed with the help of ANOVA .The results are presented as follow:

Table-1 Summery table of ANOVA for Aggression

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
A(Gender)	10983.04	1	10983.04	37.44**
B(Prejudice)	19321	1	19321	65.87**
A B interaction	384.16	1	384.16	1.309
Within Error	281585.64	96	293.32	
Total	312273.84			

**significant at .01 level

IV. Discussion

The purpose of the present research was examining the impact of gender and prejudice behavior on aggression. For this purpose, 2 * 2 factorial design was used. Results are depicted in table no.-1.

The findings of the present research clearly show that gender and prejudice behavior have a positive impact on aggression. The first independent variable of this research is gender, i.e. varied at two levels that is male and female. ANOVA table indicates that F value for factor A (Gender) is 37.44 (1,96) which is significant at .01 level of significant. It means gender is an influencing factor for aggression. Mean table also reveals that male are more aggressive than females. Aggression and violence are usually considered male problems. Globally, men are more violent than women (UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013).In laboratory studies, women are less aggressive than men but provocation attenuates are difference. Numerous theorists have attempted sex difference in aggression. Wood and Eagly,(2002) found that biosocial approach suggest that sex difference in

behavior(including aggression)are caused by physical attributes that interact with cultural values and customs.

The second independent variable of research is prejudice varied at two levels that is high prejudice and low prejudice. ANOVA table indicates that F value for factor B (Prejudice) is 65.87(1,96) which is significant at .01 level of significance. It means high prejudice behavior is a cause of aggression. Prejudice affects the everyday lives of millions people across the globe. The present result also supported by the frustration aggression hypothesis, the frustration aggression hypothesis also known as the frustration aggression displacement theory , is a theory of aggression proposed by John Dollard ,Neal ,Miller, Doob, Mowrer and Sears in 1939 .The theory says that aggression is the result of blocking or frustrating if person efforts to attain goal .Miller said that prejudice behavior also play lead role in Person's aggressive behavior, when people are frustrated, they object a drive to be aggressive towards the object of their frustration, but this is often impossible or inappropriate, so the source of their aggression is displaced on something or someone else. According to this theory proposed by Dollard (1939) frustration often leads to aggression.

Now we conclude that gender and prejudice are influencing factor for aggression. Present research findings proved that aggression level increases due to existing prejudice in society as well as the male and female college students also react differently.

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