

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This chapter describes the data analysis and interpretation on:

- [A] Socio-Economic Status of Respondents
- [B] Concept and Causative factors of Aggression Frustration and Coping mechanisms
- [C] SES: Aggression and Frustration
- [D] Self-Concept: Aggression and Frustration
- [E] Quality of Life : Aggression and Frustration
- [F] Purpose in Life : Aggression and Frustration
- [G] Life Style : Aggression and Frustration
- [H] Life Satisfaction: Aggression and Frustration
- [I] Sex Type: Aggression and Frustration
- [J] Correlation between Aggression and Frustration

#### **[A] SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RESPONDENTS**

This includes age, caste, marital status, education, occupation, income family type and other important details. Socio-economic status of respondents has been considered as independent variables to establish association with aggression and frustration.

Chi-square has been completed to probe association between dependent and independent variables.

**Table 1 : Personal Information**

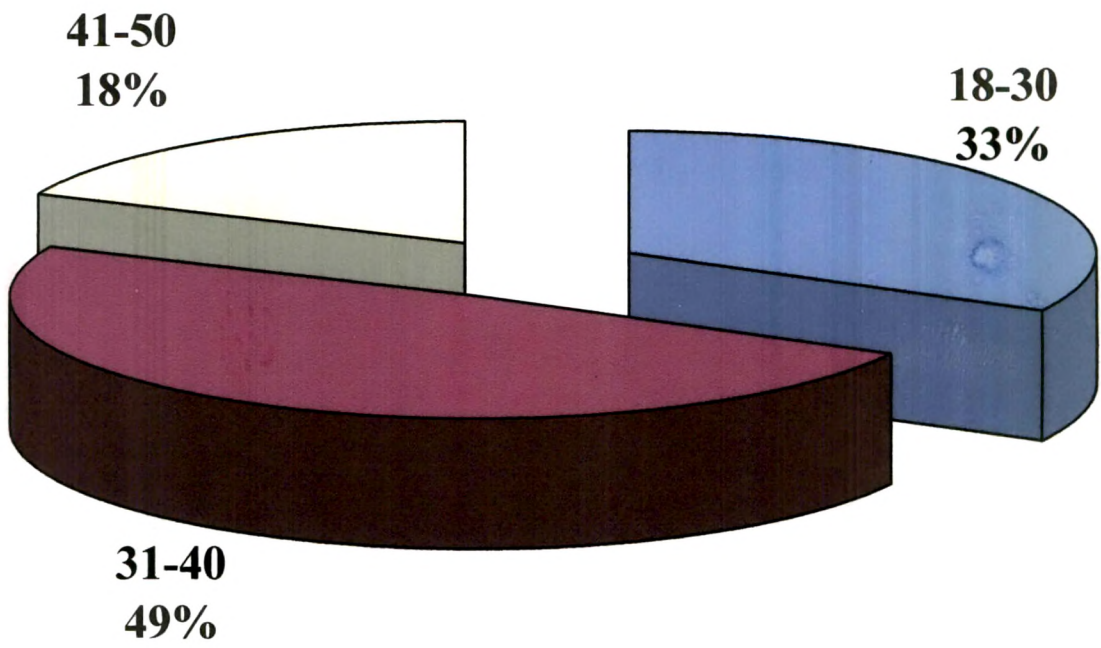
SI	Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
1)	<b>Age</b>		
	18-30	98	32.7%
	31-40	147	49%
	41-50	55	18.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
2)	<b>Education</b>		
	Illiterate	54	18%
	Primary	73	24.3%
	Secondary	72	24%
	Graduate	71	23.7%
	Post Graduate/Professional	30	10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
3)	<b>Occupation</b>		
	Housewife	96	32%
	Private Service	105	35%
	Government Service	42	14%
	Own Business	44	14.7%
	Consultant	10	3.3%
	Others	03	01%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
4)	<b>Income per month</b>		
	Low Income	150	50%
	High Income	150	50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
5)	<b>Caste</b>	73	24.3%
	SC	73	24.3%
	ST	27	09%
	Forward	160	53.3%
	Others	40	13.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Sl	Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
6)	<b>Marital Status</b>		
	Single	88	29.3%
	Married	176	58.7%
	Separated	17	5.7%
	Widow	19	6.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
7)	<b>Family size</b>		
	1 to 3	74	24.7%
	4 to 6	182	60.7%
	6+	44	14.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
8)	<b>Family Type</b>		
	Nuclear	203	67.7%
	Joint	89	29.7%
	Single	08	2.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 2 : Chronic Health Problems faced by the Respondents**

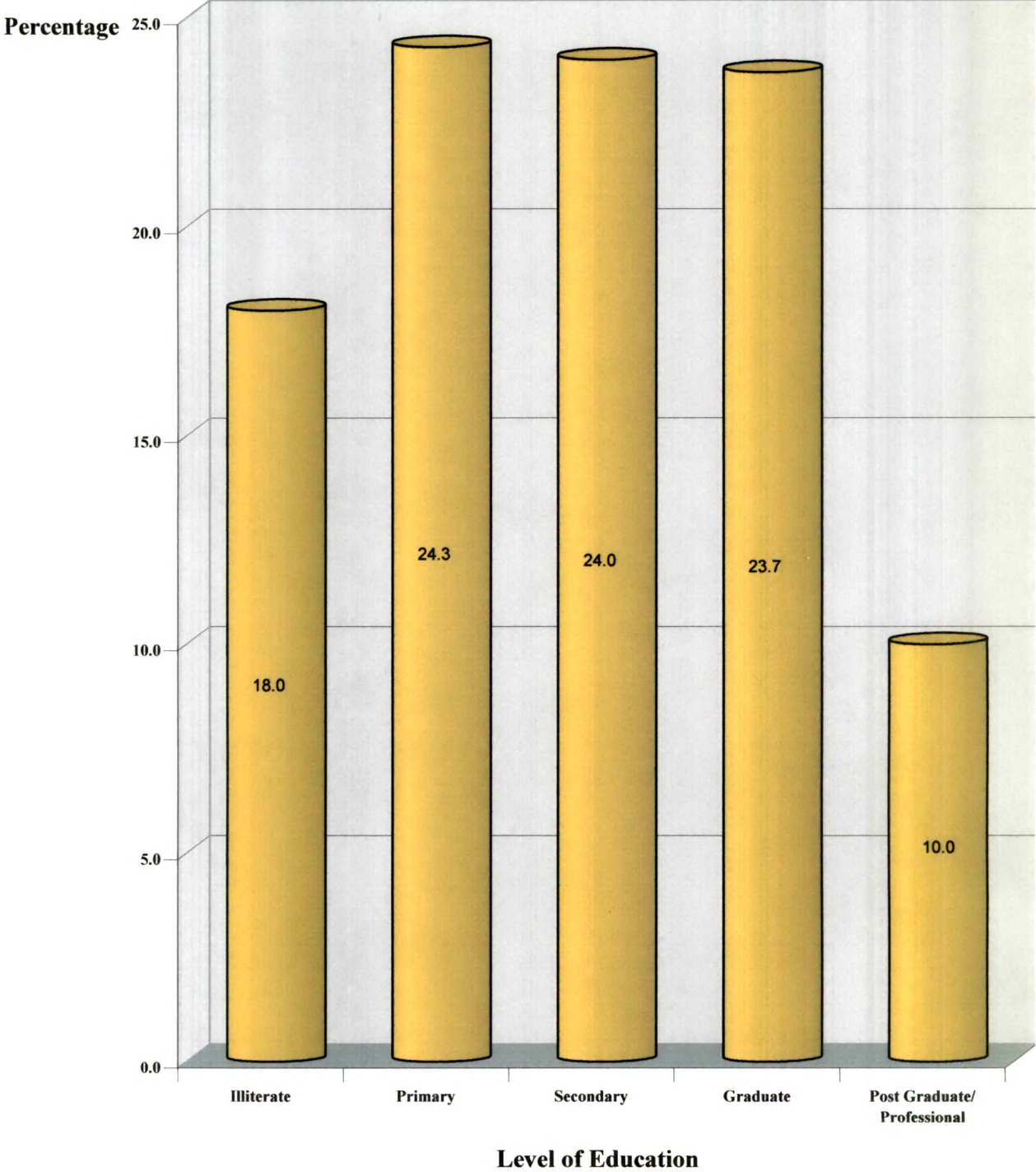
Category	Frequency	Percent
<b>0 – No Problem</b>	229	76.3
<b>1 – High Blood Problem</b>	12	04
<b>2 – Low Blood Problem</b>	06	02
<b>3 – Acidity</b>	06	02
<b>4 – Headache</b>	04	1.3
<b>5 – Gynec Problem</b>	15	05
<b>6 – Anemia</b>	08	2.7
<b>7 – Skin Problem</b>	10	3.3
<b>8 – Frequent Diarrhoea</b>	03	01
<b>9 – Sleep Problem</b>	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

# AGE



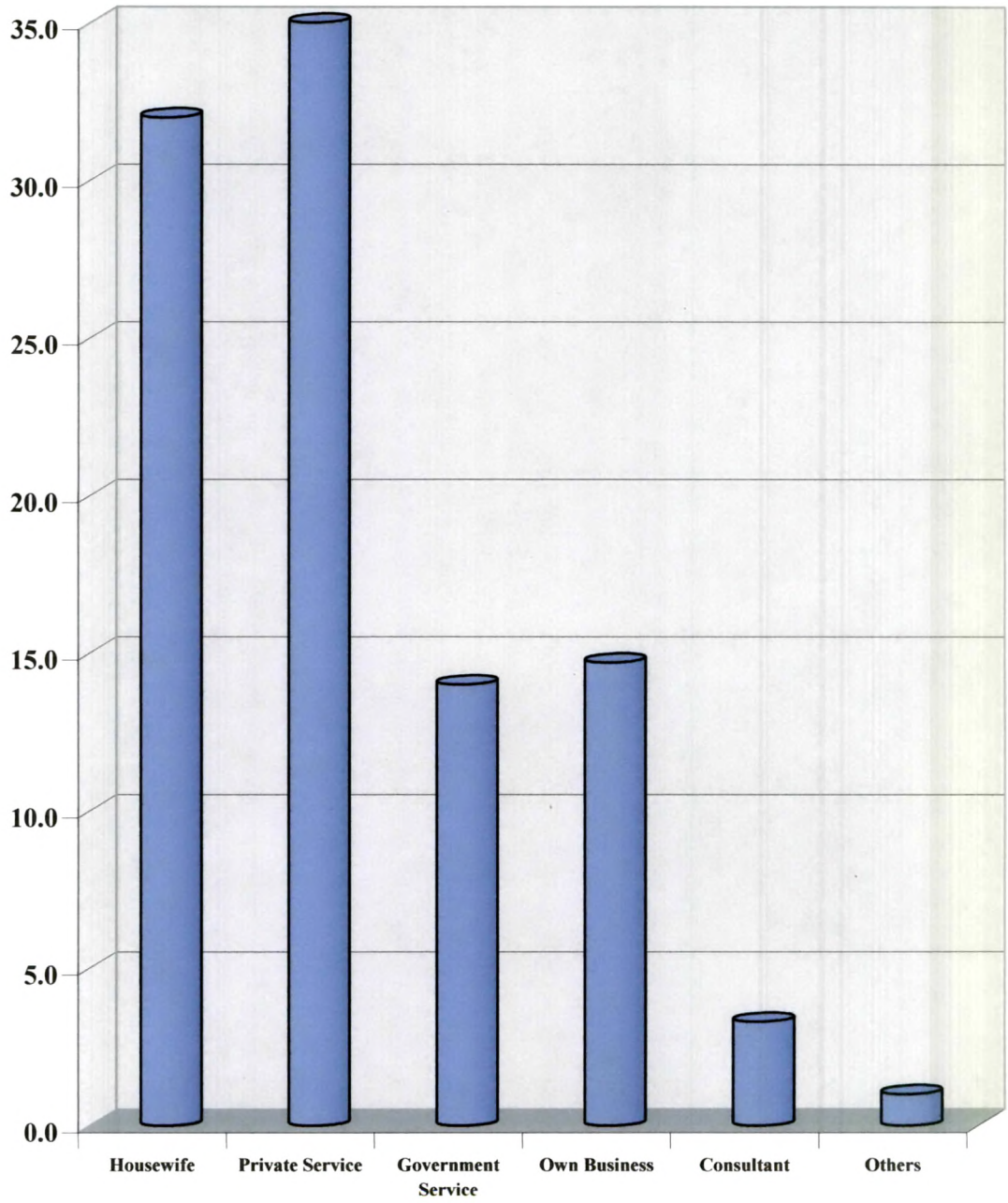


# Education

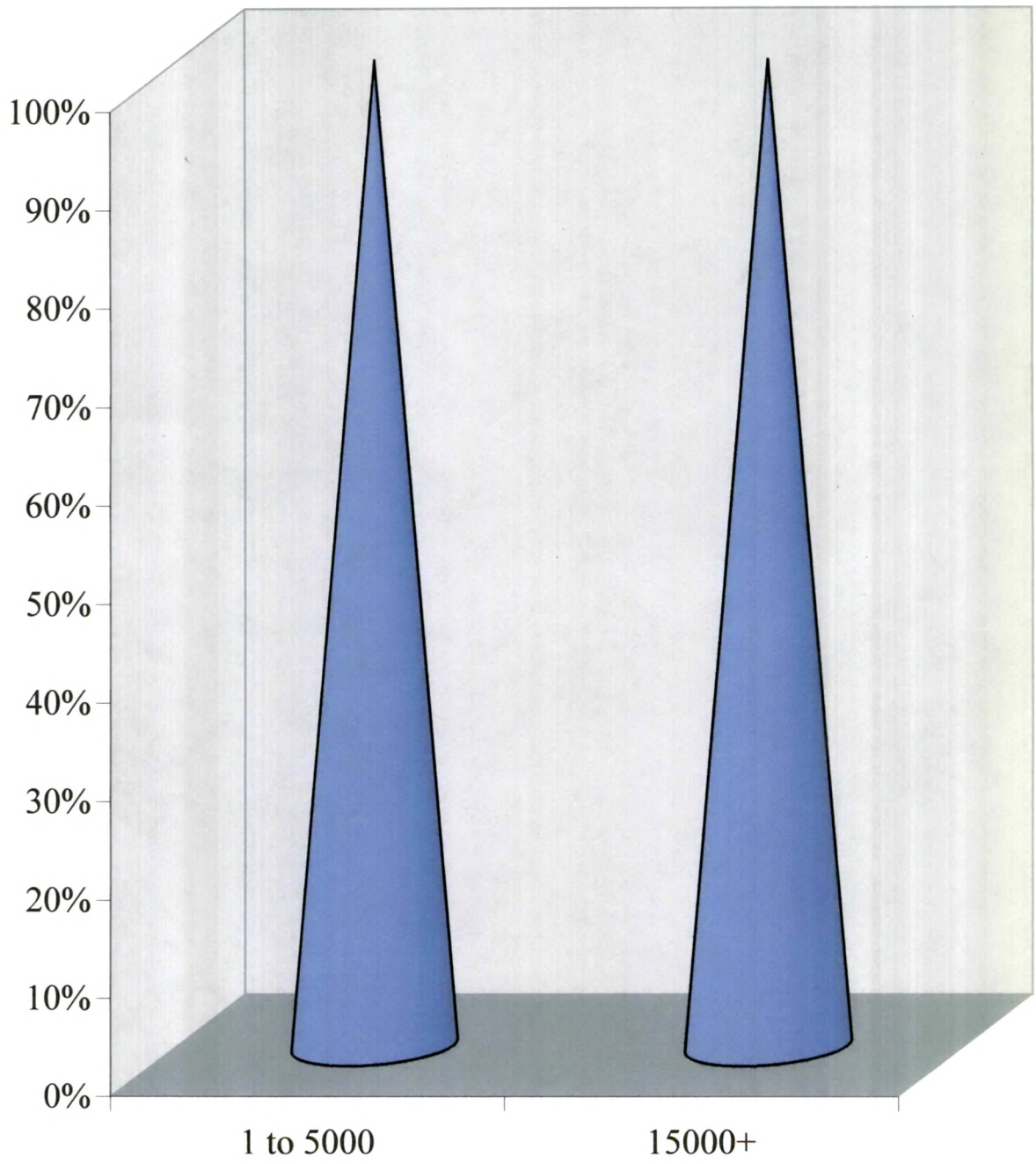


# Occupation

Percentage



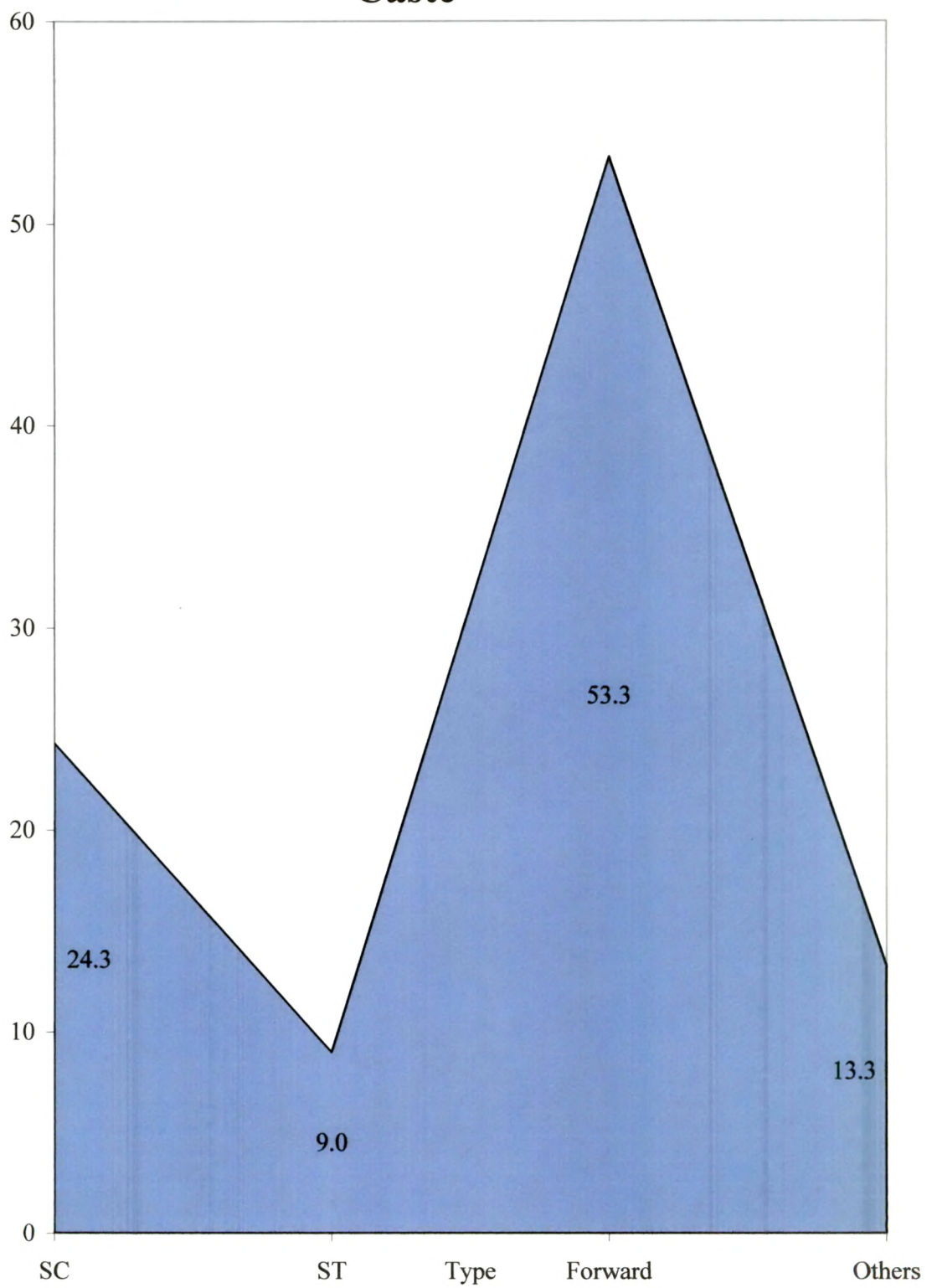
# Income





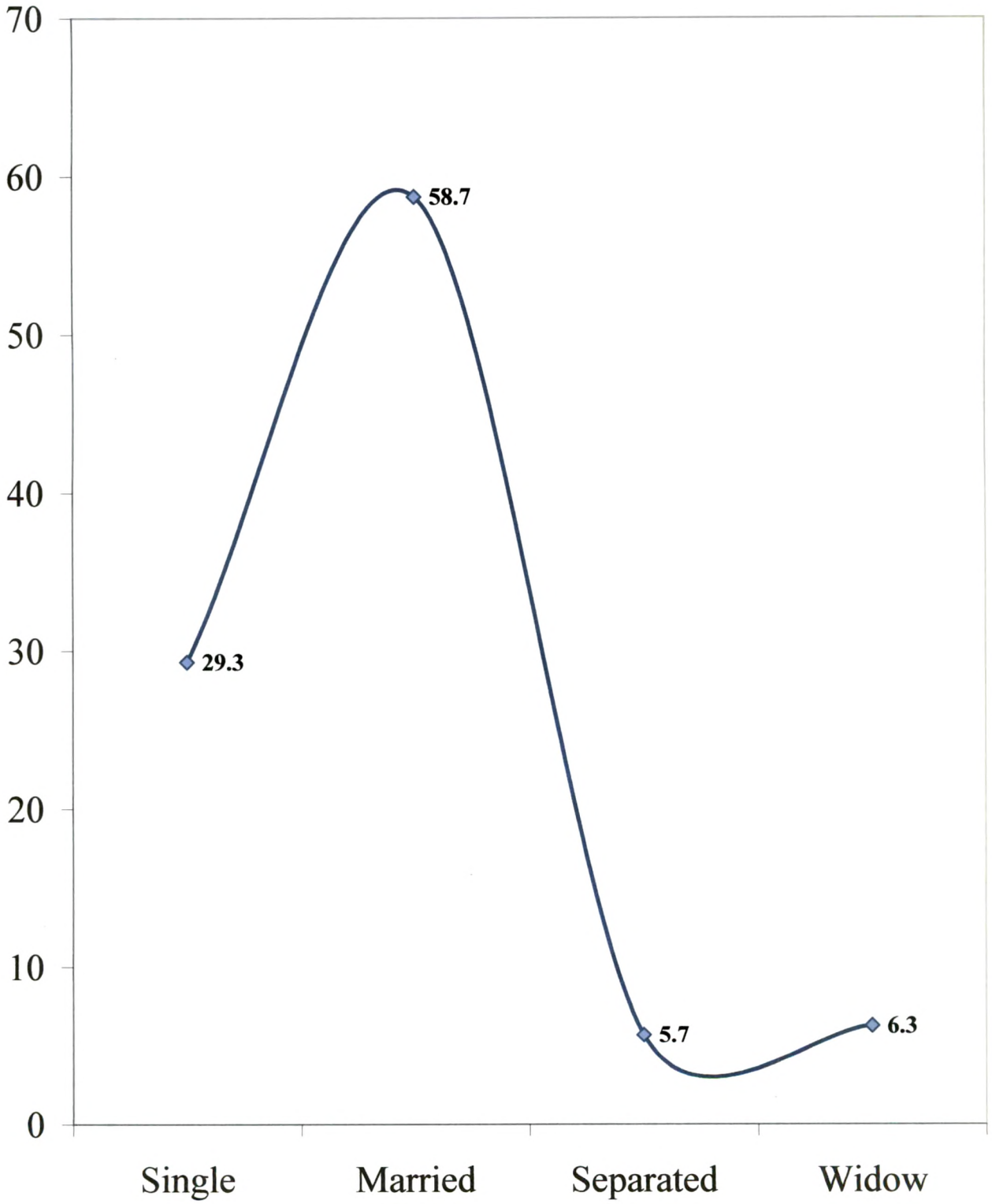
Percent

# Caste

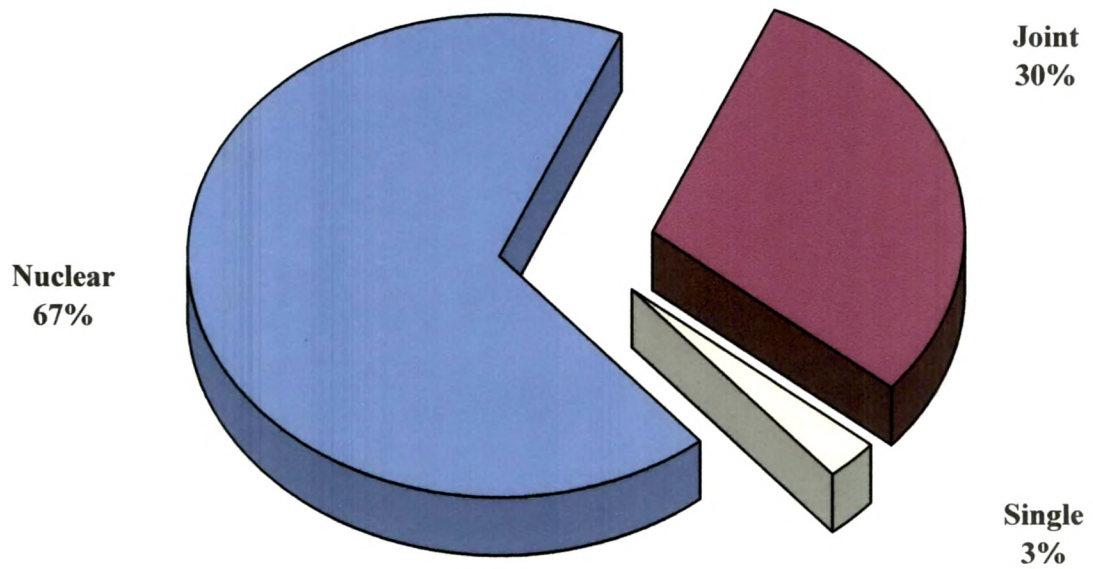


Percent

### Marital Status

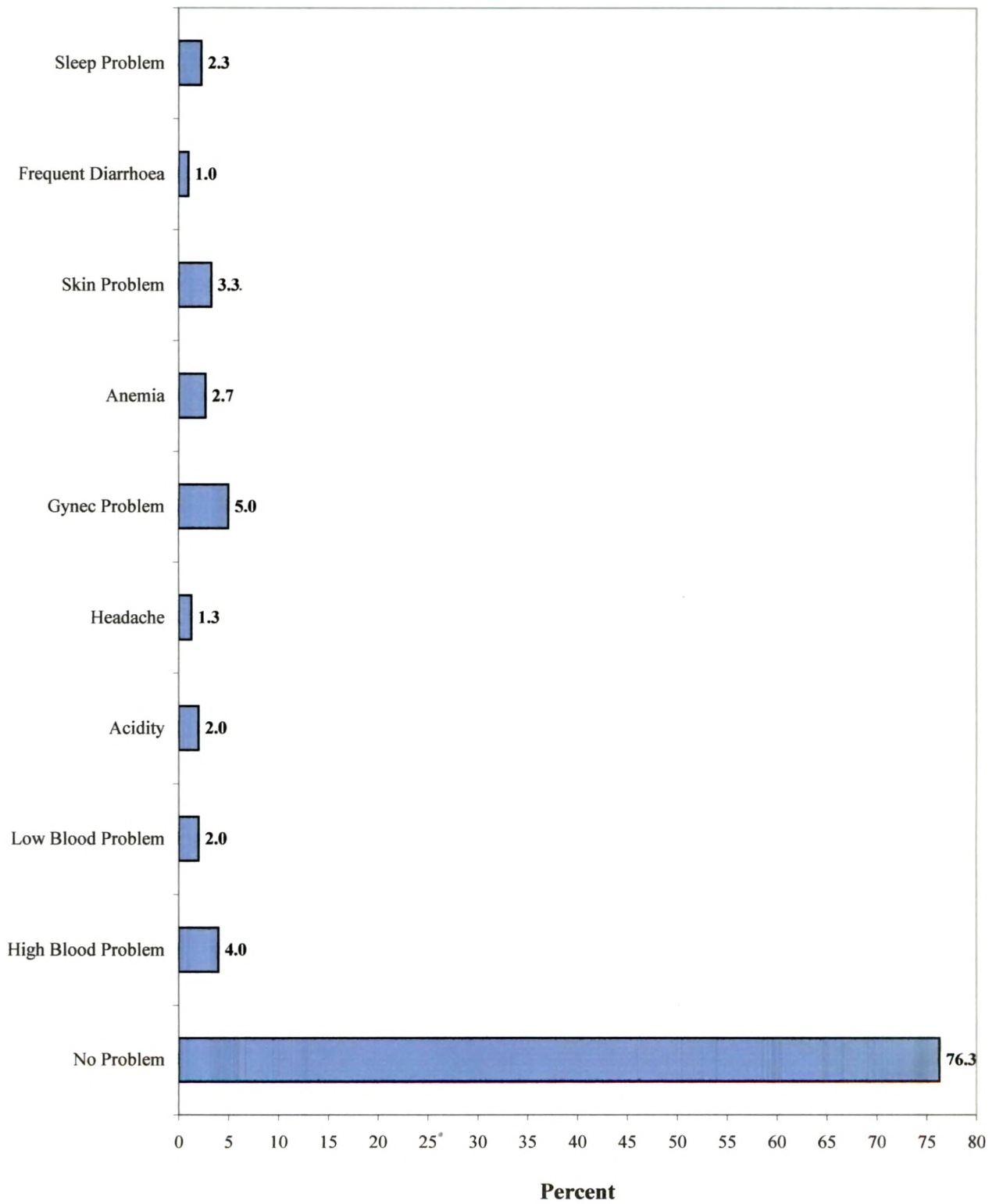


## Family type



**Category**

# **Chronic Health Problems**



Above mentioned table talks of the most chronic health problem respondents are suffering from. As many as 76.3% of them have no chronic serious illness. At the same time almost one fourth of them suffer from one or the other health problems as mentioned in the table.

**[B] CONCEPT AND CAUSATIVE FACTORS OF AGGRESSION**  
**FRUSTRATION AND COPING MECHANISMS**

This section deals with the concepts of aggression, frustration as perceived by the respondents. It also probes the causative factors, and coping mechanisms used by respondents addressing the problems.

**Table 3 : Respondents' Concept of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
1 – Shouts and Screams	73	24.3
2 – Bangs Head	32	10.7
3 – Beats others	31	10.3
4 – Dominating	39	13
5 – Abuses	11	3.7
6 – Insults others	25	8.3
7 – Restless	34	11.3
8 – Get irritated soon	05	1.6
9 – Throws the things	50	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows concepts of aggression as conceived by the respondents. 24.3% considers shouting and screaming means aggression followed by throwing things 16.7%. While getting irritated soon means aggression for 1.6% respondents.



**Table 4 : Social Disapproval as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	95	31.7
Sometimes	159	53
Always	46	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table it can be concluded that a greater 31.7% respondents believe that social disapproval is never cause of aggression. 53% respondents feel sometimes social disapproval can lead to aggression. But 15.3% respondents feel that this is always cause of aggression.

**Table 5 : Struggle for Competition as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	80	26.7
Sometimes	172	57.3
Always	48	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table indicates that 57.3% respondents are of opinion that struggle for competition may cause aggression. But there are 16% respondents who believe that this can lead to aggression.

**Table 6 : Guilt Material Within the Self as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	108	36
Sometimes	149	49.7
Always	43	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed from the above table that 14.3% respondents feel guilt material within the self can cause aggression which is true sometimes for 49.7% but never for 36% of the respondents.

**Table 7 : To get rid of Ugly and Harmful Situation as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	99	33
Sometimes	145	48.3
Always	56	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It can be suggested from the above table that 48.3% respondents feel that sometimes aggression results to get rid of ugly and harmful situation. It is never cause for 33% respondents. But a smaller of 18.7% respondents feel always getting rid of ugly and harmful situation causes aggression.

**Table 8 : Over Crowding as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	100	33.3
Sometimes	140	46.7
Always	60	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that 20% respondents feel over crowding causes aggression.

**Table 9 : Verbal Provocation as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	46	15.3
Sometimes	170	56.7
Always	84	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the above table verbal provocation causes aggression among 28% of respondents. Almost a double i.e. 56.7% respondents feels sometimes while only 15.3% never gets aggressive by verbal provocation.

**Table 10 : Noise/ Heat as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	86	28.7
Sometimes	108	36
Always	106	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As seen from the table almost same percentage 36% respondents and 35.3% respondents feels noise and heat as causative factor of aggression sometimes and always respectively.

**Table 11 : The Fear or Reward/Punishment as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	112	37.3
Sometimes	114	38
Always	74	24.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the table, 24.7% respondents feels that fear or punishment may cause aggression. This is true sometimes for 38% of respondents but never for 37.3% respondents.

**Table 12 : Feeling of Insecurity as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	112	37.3
Sometimes	136	45.3
Always	52	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table suggests that feeling insecure causes aggression always among 17.3%, sometimes to 45.3% respondents but 37.3% respondents do not feel that insecurity causes aggression.

**Table 13 : Feeling of Low Self Esteem as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	106	35.3
Sometimes	136	45.3
Always	58	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is seen that 45.3% respondents believe low self-esteem can cause aggression while 19.3% respondents always feel that aggression is caused due to low self-esteem.

**Table 14 : Unfulfillment of Sex Desire as Causative Factor of Aggression**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	106	35.3
Sometimes	125	41.7
Always	69	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

23% respondents feels that always unfulfilled sex desire causes aggression but 35.3% never considers this as causative factor while 41.7% respondents feel sometimes this can lead to aggression.

**Table 15 : Aggression due to Children's Issues (Education)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	106	35.3
Never	50	16.7
Sometimes	71	23.7
Always	73	24.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As mentioned in above table it is observed that 24.3% respondents feel aggression is caused due to children's education. While 16.7% do not consider this factor causing aggression.

**Table 16 : Aggression due to Children's Issues (Discipline)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	106	35.3
Never	55	18.3
Sometimes	85	28.3
Always	54	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Almost equal percentage 18.3% and 18% respondents in category of never and always feels aggression caused due to discipline among children.

**Table 17: Aggression due to Children's Issues (Health)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	108	35.3
Never	53	17.7
Sometimes	84	28.0
Always	57	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table suggests that issues like children health leads to aggression amongst 19% respondents always followed by 28.3% respondents sometimes. But for 17.7% respondents it does not cause aggression.

**Table 18 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (making them understand the situation)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	44	14.7
Sometimes	79	26.3
Always	50	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table suggests that 26.3% respondents sometimes make children understand the situation to control aggression. 16.7% always make children understand while 14.7% never use this method.

**Table 19 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (re-socializing them)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	128	42.7
Never	129	43
Sometimes	29	9.7
Always	14	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As seen only 4.7% respondents always cope up aggression by socializing them while a greater (43%) respondents never do this.

**Table 20: Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (leaving them to themselves)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	128	42.7
Never	141	47
Sometimes	27	09
Always	04	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As seen from the above table 47% respondents never leave children to themselves to cope up with aggression. Only 1.3% always leave them.

**Table 21: Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (punishing them)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	67	22.3
Sometimes	81	27
Always	25	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the table that 8.3% respondents believe in punishing children but 22.3% respondents never feel that punishing children can lead to reduce aggression.

**Table 22 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (meeting school teacher)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	128	42.7
Never	65	21.7
Sometimes	97	32.3
Always	10	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 3.3% respondents always meet school teacher, while 21.7% never meet school teacher for children's issues.

**Table 23 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (take out anger on other/self)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	88	29.3
Sometimes	73	24.3
Always	12	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 4% respondents always gets angry on themselves or others when aggressive over children's issue.

**Table 24 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (refer to an expert)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	125	41.7
Sometimes	41	13.7
Always	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>



It is observed that 41.7% respondents never refer to expert to cope up with aggression due to children issue. Only 2.3% respondents always seek expert advice.

**Table 25 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (understand real problem and solve them)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	143	47.7
Sometimes	11	3.7
Always	19	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

47.7% respondents never understand real problem and find solution for children's issues. It is just amongst 6.3% respondents who understand and try to find solution.

**Table 26 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (crying)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	116	38.7
Sometimes	50	16.7
Always	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed from the above table only 2.3% respondents cry when aggressive due to children's issues while greater of 38.7% respondents don't cry.

**Table 27: Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (curse the fate for having such a child)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	146	48.7
Sometimes	22	7.3
Always	05	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from table that only 1.7% respondents curse their fate to have problematic children. But almost 48.7% respondents never curse their fate.

**Table 28 : Aggression due to Children's Issues and Coping Mechanisms (stop talking and try to disown)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	132	44
Never	148	49.3
Sometimes	18	06
Always	02	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed 49.3% respondents never stop talking or disown due to aggression.

**Table 29: Aggression due to Issues on Economic Condition with Spouse**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	119	39.7
Never	55	18.3
Sometimes	62	20.7
Always	64	21.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

39.7% of the total respondents do not feel that economic issues cause aggression with the spouse. 21.3% respondents face this problem severely.

**Table 30: Aggression Due to Domestic Issues with Spouse**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	120	40
Never	33	11
Sometimes	107	35.7
Always	40	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The table suggest that 35.7% respondents believe that domestic problems with spouse sometimes causes aggression.

**Table 31: Aggression Due to Issues on Sex Life with Spouse**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	122	40.7
Never	97	32.3
Sometimes	69	23
Always	12	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 4% respondents always feel sex life with spouse causes aggression but 32.3% respondents never feels so.

**Table 32 : Aggression with the Spouse and Coping Mechanisms (discussions)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	128	42.7
Never	34	11.3
Sometimes	104	34.7
Always	34	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

11.3% respondents always feel that discussion with spouse helps to cope up with aggression while equal of 11.3% respondents are of opposite opinion of never discussing.

**Table 33: Aggression with Spouse and Coping Mechanisms (crying)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	91	30.3
Sometimes	73	24.3
Always	09	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 30.3% respondents feel that crying is not helpful to cope up aggression. But there are 3% respondents who always believe in crying to cope up aggression.

**Table 34: Aggression with Spouse and Coping Mechanism (Expressing pains)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	130	43.3
Never	113	37.7
Sometimes	49	16.3
Always	08	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

37.7% respondents never express pains to cope up aggression caused due to spouse.

**Table 35 : Aggression with Spouse and Coping Mechanism (take out anger on other/self)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	128	42.7
Never	70	23.3
Sometimes	86	28.7
Always	16	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 5.3% respondents always take out anger on other or on self as coping mechanism for aggression caused by spouse.

**Table 36 : Aggression with the Spouse and Coping Mechanism (occupying self in some activity)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	129	43
Never	87	29
Sometimes	70	23.3
Always	14	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As seen only 4.7% respondents occupy themselves in some activity but 29% respondents never do this to cope up with aggression.

**Table 37 : Aggression with the Spouse and Coping Mechanism (try to understand and solve the problem)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	128	42.7
Sometimes	16	5.3
Always	29	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 9.7% respondents always try to understand and solve problems with spouse but majority of 42.7% respondents never try to understand and solve problems to cope up aggression.

**Table 38 : Aggression with Spouse and Coping Mechanism (stop talking and try to disown)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	127	42.3
Never	133	44.3
Sometimes	33	11
Always	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As seen from the above table only 2.3% respondents always stop talking and try to disown to cope up aggression but 44.3% respondents never use this as coping mechanism.

**Table 39: Aggression with Spouse and Coping Mechanism (curse the fate)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	131	43.7
Never	113	37.7
Sometimes	42	14
Always	14	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed majority of 37.7% respondents never curse their fate only 4.7% respondents always use-cursing fate to cope up aggression caused by spouse.

**Table 40 : Aggression with Spouse and Coping Mechanism (non co-operation)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	137	45.7
Never	145	48.3
Sometimes	14	4.7
Always	04	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Only a minor of 1.3% respondents always feel that non co-operation can cope up aggression but majority of respondents 48.3% never use non co-operation as coping mechanism.

**Table 41: Aggression with Colleagues /Subordinates/ Higher Ups.**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	90	30
Never	29	9.7
Sometimes	174	58
Always	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that majority of 58% respondents sometimes get aggressive with co-workers. It is only 2.3% respondents always losing their temper with their co-workers i.e. colleagues or higher ups.

**Table 42: Aggression with Colleagues /Subordinates/ Higher Ups and Coping Mechanism (stop interaction)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	117	39
Never	132	44
Sometimes	40	13.3
Always	11	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The table reveals that majority of the respondents (44%) never stop interaction to cope up aggression caused due to co-workers but 3.7% respondents always stop interacting.

**Table 43 : Aggression with Colleagues /Subordinates/ Higher Ups and Coping Mechanism (discuss it out in an aggressive manner)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	117	39
Never	115	38.3
Sometimes	47	15.7
Always	21	07
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 7% of the respondents discuss it in aggressive manner but majority of them 38.3% do not believe in aggressive discussion.

**Table 44 : Aggression with Colleagues /Subordinates/ Higher Ups and Coping Mechanism (harass or harm others)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	117	39
Never	155	51.7
Sometimes	23	7.7
Always	05	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 1.7% respondents always feel that by harassing or harming others can help in coping aggression. But majority of respondents 51.7% never believes in harming or harassing others.



**Table 45 : Aggression with Colleagues /Subordinates/ Higher Ups and Coping Mechanism (avoid such a situation)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	116	38.7
Never	61	20.3
Sometimes	88	29.3
Always	35	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table suggest that 11.7% respondents feel that avoiding situation causing aggression is always better to cope up while 20.3% respondents never feel this but 29.3% respondents sometimes cope up in this manner.

**Table 46: Aggression with Colleagues /Subordinates/ Higher Ups and Coping Mechanism (indifferent)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	123	41
Never	64	21.3
Sometimes	91	30.3
Always	22	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The table suggests that 30.3% respondents feel that sometimes being indifferent can help in coping up with aggression while 7.3% respondents always feel so.

**Table 47: Aggression with Friends.**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	07	2.3
Never	40	13.3
Sometimes	249	83
Always	04	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the above table a majority of respondents 83% believe that sometimes friends can cause aggression only 1.3% respondents always gets aggressive due to friends.

**Table 48: Aggression with Friends and Coping Mechanism (understand them better)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	41	13.7
Never	114	38
Sometimes	114	38
Always	31	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The table reveals that 38% of respondents never cope up aggression by understanding them better while same 38% respondents sometimes use this technique. But only 10.3% respondents always understand their friends better.

**Table 49: Aggression with Friends and Coping Mechanism (explaining your point of view)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	39	13
Never	100	33.3
Sometimes	133	44.3
Always	28	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that only 9.3% respondents explains their point of view always to cope up aggression which is sometimes applied by 44.3% respondents while 33.3% respondents never use this mechanism.

**Table 50: Aggression with Friends and Coping Mechanism (Stop Interaction)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	43	14.3
Never	142	47.3
Sometimes	98	32.7
Always	17	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the respondents (47.3%) do not stop interacting with friends. But 5.7% respondents always stop interacting to cope up aggression caused by friends.

**Table 51: Aggression with Friends and Coping Mechanism (take out anger on other/self)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	44	14.7
Never	177	59
Sometimes	68	22.7
Always	11	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed that majority of respondents (59%) never believe that taking out anger on others or self can help to cope up aggression. But 3.7% respondents use this mechanism.

**Table 52: Aggression with Friends and Coping Mechanism (explain self "World is like this only")**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	43	14.3
Never	124	41.3
Sometimes	111	37
Always	22	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

A small of 7.3% respondents always feel that world is like this only and cope up aggression but 41.3% do not believe in such coping mechanism.

**Table 53: Aggression with Friends and Coping Mechanism (becoming upset and crying)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	51	17
Never	149	49.7
Sometimes	93	31
Always	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Almost 49.7% respondents feel that becoming upset and crying can never be used to cope up aggression while only 2.3% respondents do believe in getting upset & crying.

**Table 54: Aggression with Close Relatives**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	04	1.3
Never	33	11
Sometimes	217	72.3
Always	46	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The table suggests that 72.3% respondents sometimes get aggression due to close relatives.

**Table 55: Aggression with Close Relatives and Coping Mechanism (try to avoid them)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	32	10.7
Never	76	25.3
Sometimes	152	50.7
Always	40	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of respondents 50.7% are of opinion that sometimes avoiding relatives can help in coping up aggression.

**Table 56: Aggression with Close Relatives and Coping Mechanism (curse the fate)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	34	11.3
Never	153	51
Sometimes	81	27
Always	32	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

51% respondents never curse their fate to cope up aggression while only 10.7% always use this technique to cope up aggression caused by close relatives.

**Table 57: Aggression with Close Relatives and Coping Mechanism (creating insight into problem situation)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	34	11.3
Never	148	49.3
Sometimes	93	31
Always	25	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 49.3% respondents never believed in creating insight into problem situation with relatives to cope up aggression but only 8.3% respondents always use this mechanism.

**Table 58 : Aggression with Close Relatives and Coping Mechanism (creating insight into problem situation)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	33	11
Never	152	50.7
Sometimes	80	26.7
Always	35	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the above table only 11.7% respondents always discuss out matter with relatives while 50.7% respondents never do this to cope up with aggression caused by relatives.

**Table 59: Aggression with Close Relatives and Coping Mechanism (try to harass them)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	35	11.7
Never	220	73.3
Sometimes	34	11.3
Always	11	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of respondents (73.3%) never try to harass relatives but only 3.7% respondents always harass relatives to cope up aggression caused by them.

**Table 60: Aggression with Close Relatives and Coping Mechanism (stop interaction)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	36	12
Never	142	47.3
Sometimes	101	33.7
Always	21	07
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

Only 7% respondents stop interaction with relatives but 47.3% respondents never stop interacting with close relatives.

**Table 61: Manifestation of Aggression (murmuring)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	10	3.3
Never	47	15.7
Sometimes	154	51.3
Always	89	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the above table 29.7% respondents express their aggression always by murmuring but 51.3% sometimes and 15.7% respondents never murmur to express aggression.

**Table 62: Manifestation of Aggression (beating own self /other)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	01	0.3
Never	109	36.3
Sometimes	134	44.7
Always	56	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 18.7% respondents always beat themselves or others when aggressive while 44.7% respondents sometimes express this way but 36.3% respondents never beat themselves or others.

**Table 63: Manifestation of Aggression (abusing other)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	03	01
Never	186	62
Sometimes	78	26
Always	33	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed majority of respondents (62%) never abuse others to express aggression while this is always done by 11% respondents.

**Table 64: Manifestation of Aggression (cursing the fate)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	138	46
Sometimes	124	41.3
Always	38	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table reveals that only 12.7% respondents always curse their fate but 46% respondents never express their aggression, this way.

**Table 65: Manifestation of Aggression (damaging the objects)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	02	0.7
Never	188	62.7
Sometimes	87	29
Always	23	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>



As seen from the above table that majority 62.7% respondents never damage objects to express aggression while 7.7% damages objects, always.

**Table 66: Manifestation of Aggression (eating)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	03	01
Never	174	58
Sometimes	101	33.7
Always	22	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 7.3% respondents always eats but majority 58% respondents never feels that eating can express aggression.

**Table 67: Manifestation of Aggression (drinking alcohol)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	10	3.3
Never	258	86
Sometimes	26	8.7
Always	06	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that majority of respondents (86%) never believe taking to alcohol expresses aggression. But 2% respondents always believe that drinking alcohol is an expression of aggression.

**Table 68: Economic condition of family and frustration**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	80	26.7
Sometimes	145	48.3
Always	75	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 48.3% respondents sometimes feel that economic condition of family causes frustration but 25% respondents always feel frustrated due to family's economic condition.

**Table 69: Health status of Family Members and Frustration**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	121	40.3
Sometimes	161	53.7
Always	18	06
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed from the above table that 6% respondents always feel frustrated due to health status of family.

**Table 70: Parent- Child Relationship and Frustration**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	203	67.7
Sometimes	86	28.7
Always	11	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As observed from the above table that parent-child relationship always causes frustration among 3.7% respondents but majority of 67.7% never gets frustrated on this issue.

**Table 71: Poor Resources and Aspiration for a High Social Status and Frustration**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	128	42.7
Sometimes	113	37.7
Always	59	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table suggests that it is amongst 19.7% respondents that frustration is always caused due to poor resources and aspiration for high social status.

**Table 72: Role and Responsibility and Frustration**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	151	50.3
Sometimes	119	39.7
Always	30	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

As table suggests that amongst 50.3% respondents' role and responsibility never causes frustration always for 10% respondents.

**Table 73: Job Related Issues and Frustration**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	97	32.3
Never	87	29
Sometimes	109	36.3
Always	07	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

The table reveals that job among 2.3% respondents always but for 36.3% respondents it is sometimes a cause of frustration and never amongst 29% respondents.

**Table 74: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (crying)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	181	60.3
Sometimes	108	36
Always	11	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that majority of respondents (60.3%) never feel that crying can help coping frustration but 3.7% respondents do cope up frustration by crying always.

**Table 75: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (curse own self)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	135	45
Sometimes	143	47.7
Always	22	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

7.3% respondents always curse themselves to cope up frustration but 45% never curse themselves.

**Table 76: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (curse other)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	172	57.3
Sometimes	106	35.3
Always	22	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 57.3% respondents never curse others while 7.3% respondents always cope up frustration by cursing others.

**Table 77: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (withdraw from different activities)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	221	73.7
Sometimes	60	20
Always	19	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that majority respondents 73.7% never withdraw from different activities to cope up frustration but 6.3% respondents always withdraw from activities.

**Table 78: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (pray god)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	88	29.3
Sometimes	163	54.3
Always	49	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed from the above table that 54.3% respondents believe sometimes prayers can help to cope frustration but 16.3% respondents always pray god to cope frustration.

**Table 79: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (over involve self in different activities)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	128	42.7
Sometimes	123	41
Always	49	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>

It is observed that 16.3% respondents over involve themselves in different activities but 42.7% respondents never use this as coping mechanism for the caused frustration.

**Table 80: Frustration and Coping Mechanism (try to correct ways of functioning)**

Category	Frequency	Percent
Never	177	59
Sometimes	68	22.7
Always	55	18.3
Total	300	100

It is observed that 59% respondents never try to correct their ways of functioning and 18.3% always correct functioning to cope up frustration.

### **CJ SES: AGGRESSION, FRUSTRATION**

Age, income, education, occupation, marital status and type of family are examined to establish association between SES and aggression, frustration.

**Table 81: Association between Age and Aggression**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Age	18-30	Count	34	28	36	98
		% within Age	34.70%	28.60%	36.70%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	34.00%	36.40%	29.30%	32.70%
	31-40	Count	48	42	57	147
		% within Age	32.70%	28.60%	38.80%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	48.00%	54.50%	46.30%	49.90%
41-50	Count	18	7	30	55	
	% within Age	33.30%	13.00%	53.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	18.00%	9.10%	24.40%	18.39%	
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Age	33.30%	25.70%	41.00%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

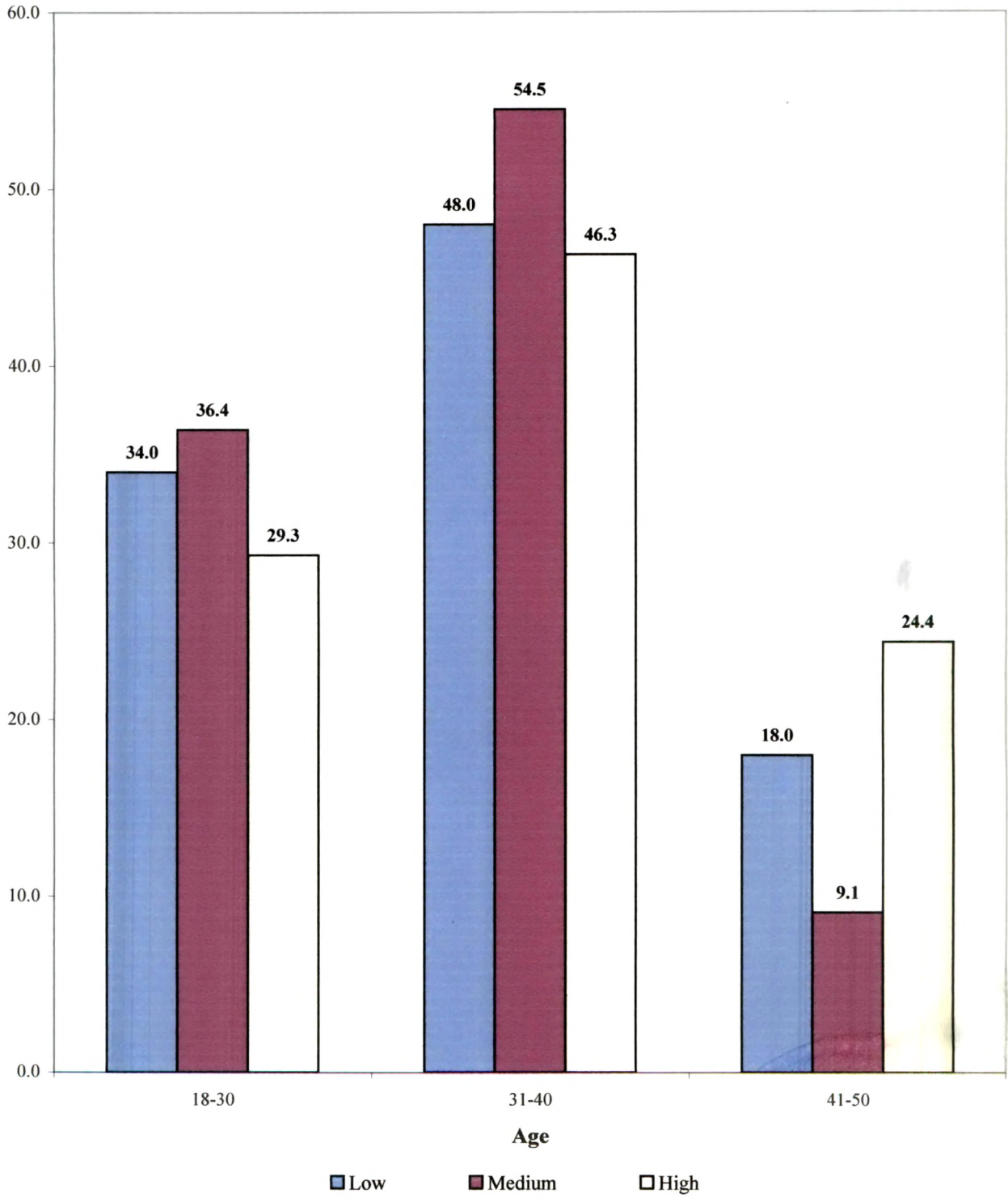
Chi-square

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.452 <sup>a</sup>	6	.0207

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .26

Percent

### Age & Aggression



From the above table, no significant association gets reflected between age and aggression.

49% of the respondents are from the age group 31 to 40 years. 18.3% belong to 41 to 50 years of age and rest 32.7% are of the age 18 to 30 years.

34.7% of the respondents in the age group of 18 to 30 years have low score in aggression.

53.7% of the respondents in the age group of 41 to 50 years have high score in aggression.

**Table 82 : Association between Age & Regression (Frustration mode-1)**  
Cross-tab

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Age	18-30	Count	27	42	29	98
		% within Age	27.60%	42.90%	29.60%	100.00%
		% within Regression	35.50%	37.80%	25.70%	32.70%
	31-40	Count	35	54	58	147
		% within Age	23.80%	36.70%	39.50%	100.00%
		% within Regression	46.10%	48.60%	51.30%	49.00%
	41-50	Count	14	15	26	55
		% within Age	24.10%	27.80%	48.10%	100.00%
		% within Regression	18.40%	13.50%	23.00%	18.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Age	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.855 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.182

a 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25



No significant association between Age and Regression (Frustration mode – 1) gets reflected from the above table.

Within the age group of 18 to 30 years, 42.9% possess moderate regression score which is the larger group than the low and high score regression group. While within 31 to 40 years of age, 39.5% of the respondents which is a larger group than the other two – low (23.8%) and moderate (36.7%) – belongs to high score group in regression.

Within the age group 41 to 50 years, 48.1% have high score in regression.

**Table 83 : Association between Age & Fixation (Frustration Mode-2)**

**Cross-tab**

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Age	18-30	Count	27	42	29	98
		% within Age	27.60%	42.90%	29.60%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	35.50%	37.80%	25.70%	32.70%
	31-40	Count	35	54	58	147
		% within Age	23.80%	36.70%	39.50%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	46.10%	48.60%	51.30%	49.00%
	41-50	Count	14	15	26	55
		% within Age	24.10%	27.80%	48.10%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	18.40%	13.50%	23.00%	18.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Age	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.855 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.182
Likelihood Ratio	8.731	6	0.189
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.171	1	0.141
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5 The minimum expected count is 25

As per the chi-square analysis, there is no significant association between Age and Fixation (Frustration mode – 2).

51.3% of the respondents with high fixation score belong to the age group of 31 to 40 years which is larger than the other two categories – 18 to 30 years (25.7%) and 41 to 50 years (23%) having high score in fixation.

48.1% of the respondents in the age group 41 to 50 years have high score in fixation.

**Table 84: Association between Age & Resignation (Frustration mode-3)**

**Cross-tab**

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Age	18-30	Count	27	42	29	98
		% within Age	27.60%	42.90%	29.60%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	35.50%	37.80%	25.70%	32.70%
	31-40	Count	35	54	58	147
		% within Age	23.80%	36.70%	39.50%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	46.10%	48.60%	51.30%	49.00%
	41-50	Count	14	15	26	55
		% within Age	24.10%	27.80%	48.10%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	18.40%	13.50%	23.00%	18.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Age	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Resignation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.855 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.182

a 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.5

Referring to the above table, a large group of the respondents (42.9%) in the age group of 18 to 30 years have moderate score in Resignation (Frustration mode – 3).

51.3% of the respondents having high score in resignation are in the age group of 31 to 40 years.

**Table 85: Association between Age & Aggression (Frustration mode-4)**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Age	18-30	Count	27	42	29	98
		% within Age	27.60%	42.90%	29.60%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	35.50%	37.80%	25.70%	32.70%
	31-40	Count	35	54	58	147
		% within Age	23.80%	36.70%	39.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	46.10%	48.60%	51.30%	49.00%
	41-50	Count	14	15	26	55
		% within Age	24.10%	27.80%	48.10%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	18.40%	13.50%	23.00%	18.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Age	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

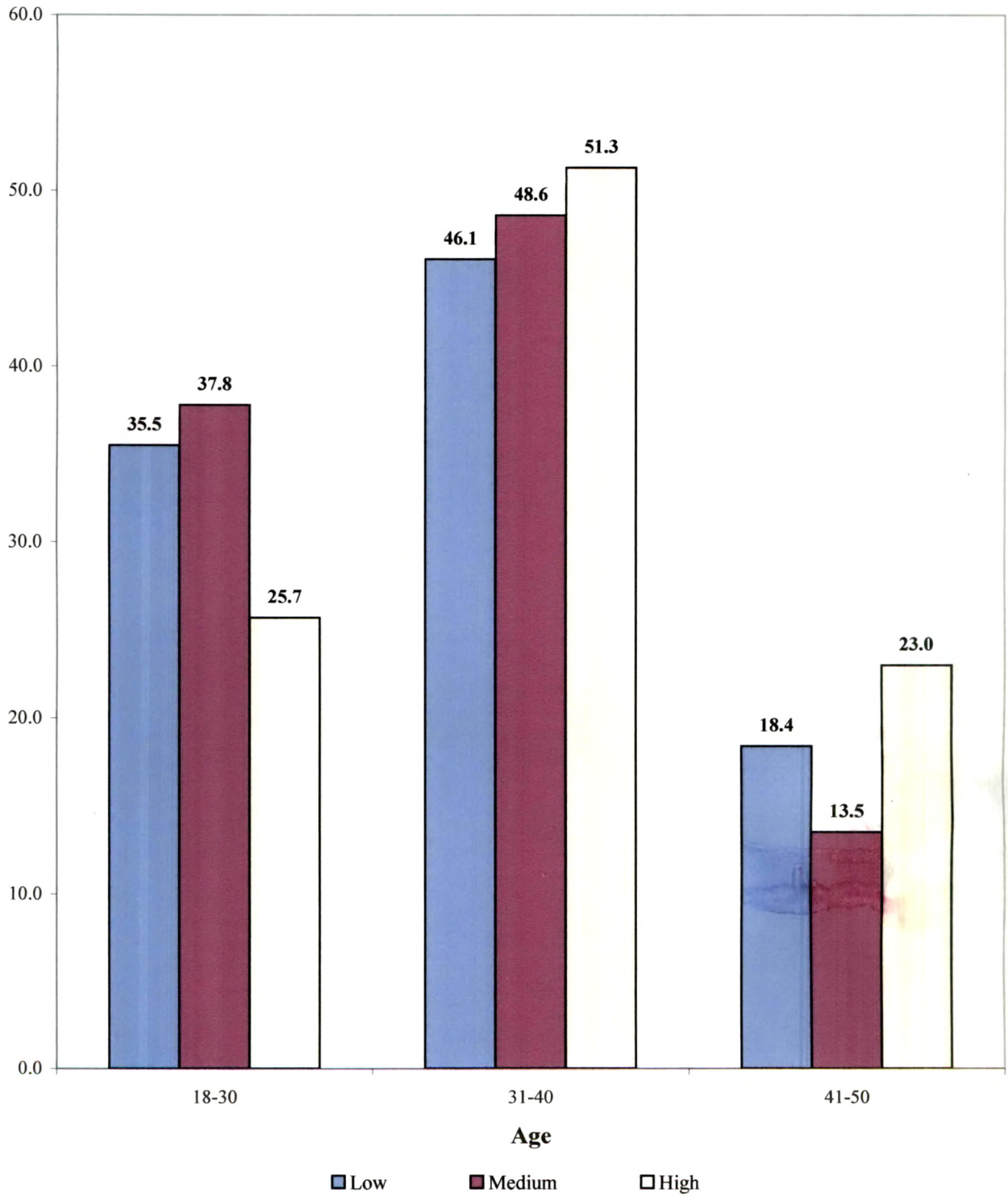
Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.855 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.182
Likelihood Ratio	8.731	6	0.189
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.171	1	0.141
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .25.

Percent

### Age & Frustration



As per the above table, larger group of respondents (39.5%) within the age group 31 to 40 years have high score in Aggression (Frustration mode – 4).

42.9% of the respondents in the age group of 18 to 30 years have moderate score in aggression.

48.1% of the respondents from 41 to 50 years of age group have high aggression (frustration mode – 4).

**Table 86: Association between Caste & Aggression**

**Cross-tab**

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Caste	SC	Count	19	23	31	73
		% within Caste	26.0%	31.5%	42.5%	100.0%
		% within Aggression	19.0%	29.9%	25.2%	24.3%
	ST	Count	7	6	14	27
		% within Caste	25.9%	22.2%	51.9%	100.0%
		% within Aggression	7.0%	7.8%	11.4%	9.0%
	Forward	Count	59	38	63	160
		% within Caste	36.9%	23.8%	39.4%	100.0%
		% within Aggression	59.0%	49.4%	51.2%	53.3%
	Others	Count	15	10	15	40
		% within Caste	37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	100.0%
		% within Aggression	15.0%	13.0%	12.2%	13.3%
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Caste	33.3%	25.7%	41.0%	100.0%	
	% within Aggression	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

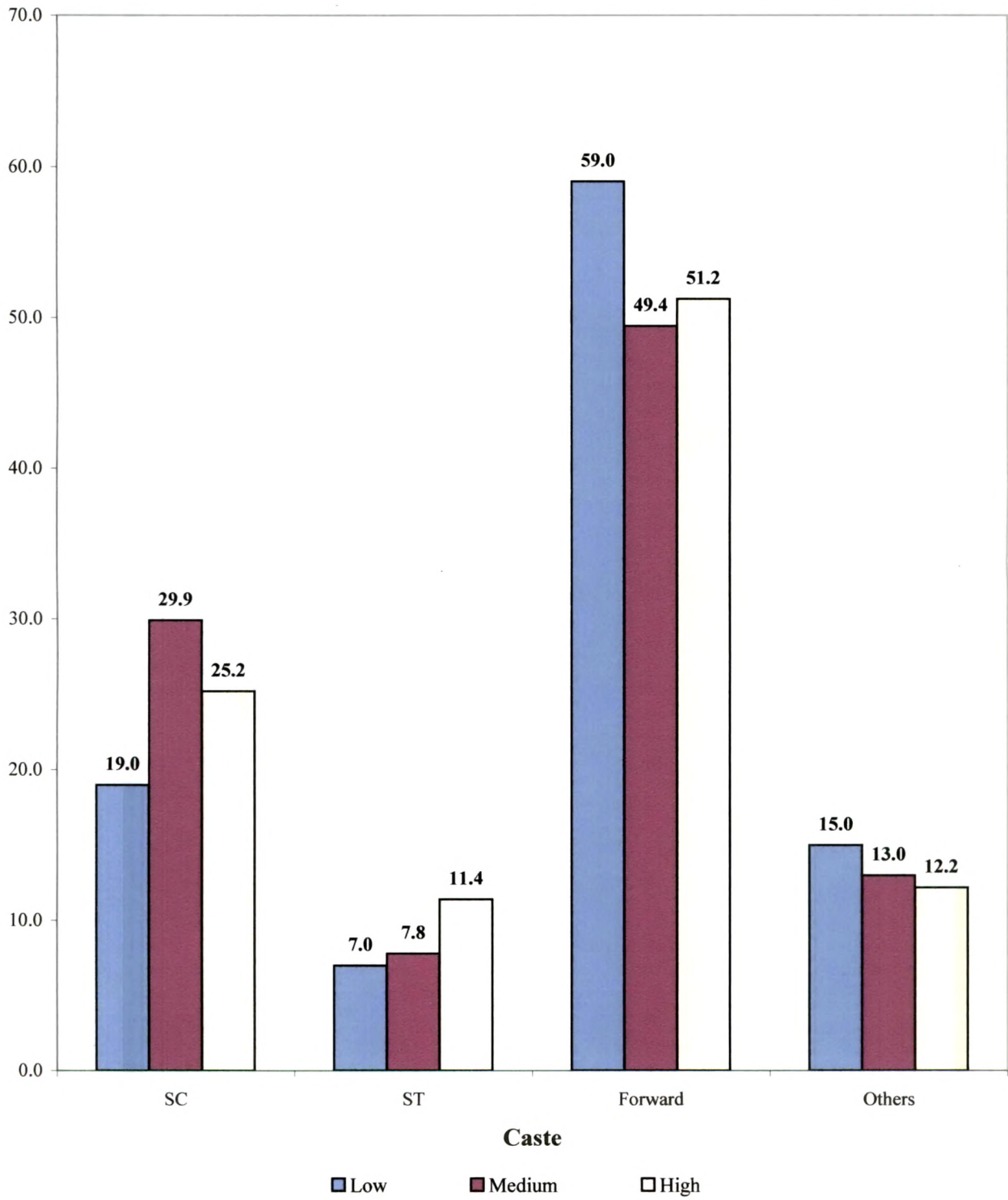
**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	4.791 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.571

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.93

**Percent**

**Caste & Aggression**



The above table does not show significant association between Aggression and Caste.

The table also shows that 53.3% of the total respondents belong to forward caste group. With 9% of the total respondents ST forms a smallest group, rest belong to ST (24.3%) and others (13.3%).

51.2% of the respondents with high aggression belongs to forward caste, while 59% of the respondents with low aggression belongs to forward caste.

**Table 87: Association between Caste & Regression (Frustration mode – 1)  
Cross-tab**

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Caste	SC	Count	14	34	25	73
		% within Caste	19.20%	46.60%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Regression	18.40%	30.60%	22.10%	24.30%
	ST	Count	11	4	12	27
		% within Caste	40.70%	14.80%	44.40%	100.00%
		% within Regression	14.50%	3.60%	10.60%	9.00%
	Forward	Count	45	61	54	160
		% within Caste	28.10%	38.10%	33.80%	100.00%
		% within Regression	59.20%	55.00%	47.80%	53.30%
	Others	Count	6	12	22	40
		% within Caste	15.00%	30.00%	55.00%	100.00%
		% within Regression	7.90%	10.80%	19.50%	13.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Caste	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	16.183 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.013

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.84

The above table shows that there is significant association between Caste and Regression (Frustration mode –1), at 0.05 level of confidence. The table reflects that distribution of respondents with SC, ST, forward and others are 24.3%, 9%, 53.3% and 13.3% respectively.

The table also shows that 47.8% of the respondents with high regression score are from forward caste. A small group of respondents with 10.6% of the respondents with high regression score are from ST.

**Table 88: Association between Caste & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**  
Cross-tab

			Fixation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Caste	SC	Count	14	34	25	73
		% within Caste	19.20%	46.60%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	18.40%	30.60%	22.10%	24.30%
	ST	Count	11	4	12	27
		% within Caste	40.70%	14.80%	44.40%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	14.50%	3.60%	10.60%	9.00%
	Forward	Count	45	61	54	160
		% within Caste	28.10%	38.10%	33.80%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	59.20%	55.00%	47.80%	53.30%
	Others	Count	6	12	22	40
		% within Caste	15.00%	30.00%	55.00%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	7.90%	10.80%	19.50%	13.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Caste	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	16.183 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.013
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	16.737	6	0.01
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.478	1	0.489
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.84



The table shows that there is significant association between Caste & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 47.8% of the respondents with high fixation score – a larger group with high fixation score belongs to forward caste.

55% of the respondents from others caste have high fixation score, which is larger group within the same caste group than low – 15% and moderate – 30% fixation score.

59.2% of the respondents with low fixation score are from forward caste.

**Table 89 : Association between Caste & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3)**

**Cross-tab**

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Caste	SC	Count	14	34	25	73
		% within Caste	19.20%	46.60%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	18.40%	30.60%	22.10%	24.30%
	ST	Count	11	4	12	27
		% within Caste	40.70%	14.80%	44.40%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	14.50%	3.60%	10.60%	9.00%
	Forward	Count	45	61	54	160
		% within Caste	28.10%	38.10%	33.80%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	59.20%	55.00%	47.80%	53.30%
	Others	Count	6	12	22	40
		% within Caste	15.00%	30.00%	55.00%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	7.90%	10.80%	19.50%	13.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Caste	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Resignation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.183 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.013

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.84.

The above table shows that there is significant association between Caste & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 19.2% of SC, 40.7% ST and 28.1% forward caste respondents have low resignation score.

Relatively low percentage (33.8%) of forward class respondents fall in high resignation.

**Table 90 : Association between Caste & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Caste	SC	Count	14	34	25	73
		% within Caste	19.20%	46.60%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	18.40%	30.60%	22.10%	24.30%
	ST	Count	11	4	12	27
		% within Caste	40.70%	14.80%	44.40%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	14.50%	3.60%	10.60%	9.00%
	Forward	Count	45	61	54	160
		% within Caste	28.10%	38.10%	33.80%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	59.20%	55.00%	47.80%	53.30%
	Others	Count	6	12	22	40
		% within Caste	15.00%	30.00%	55.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	7.90%	10.80%	19.50%	13.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Caste	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

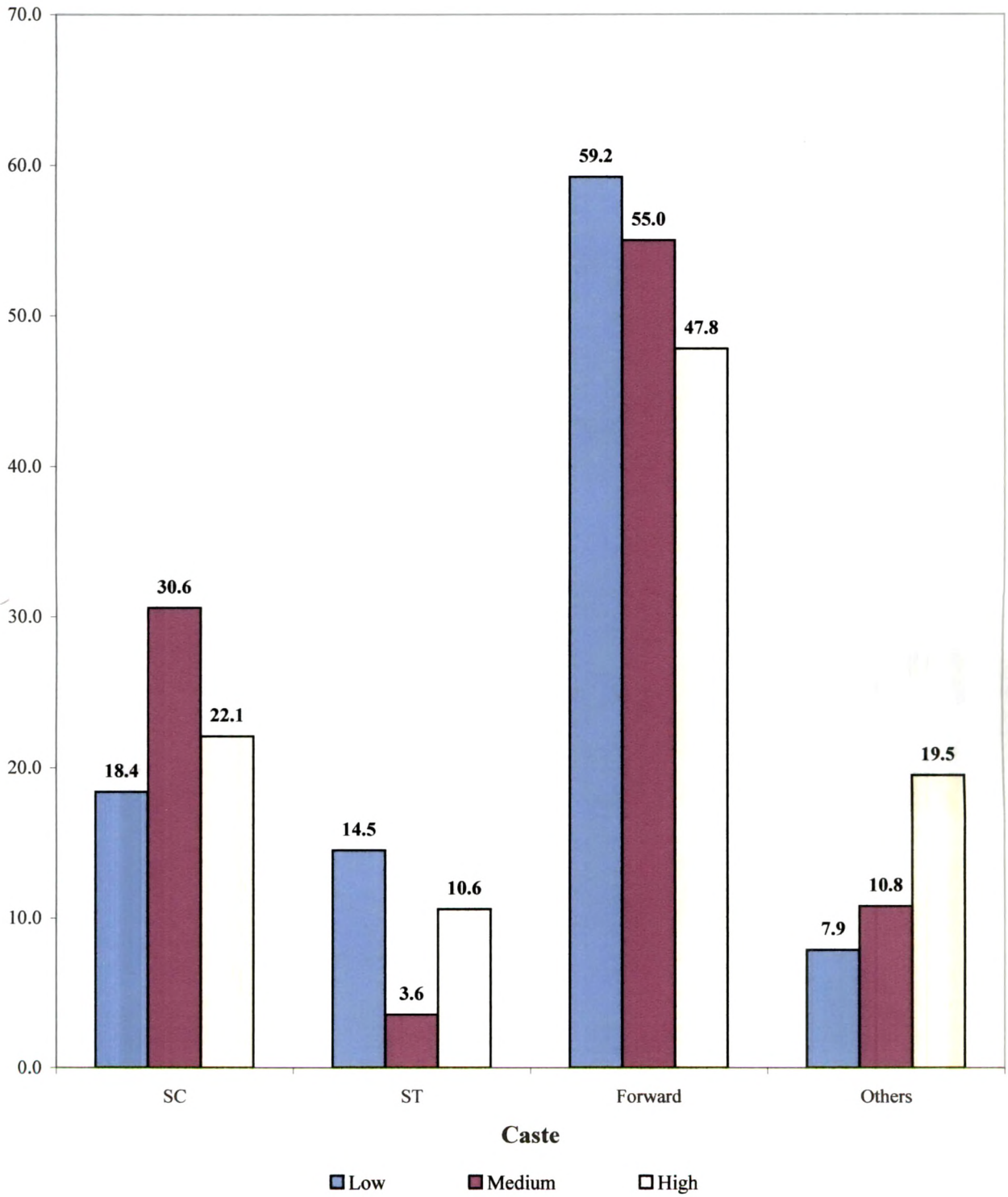
Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	16.183 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.013

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.84

Percent

Caste & Frustration



The above table shows significant association at 0.05 level of confidence between Caste & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4).

The table further shows that relatively higher percentage (40.70%) from ST group fall on low aggression than SC (19.2%) and forward caste group (28.1%).

Relatively higher percentage (46.6%) from SC fall in moderate aggression.

The percentage of respondents with high aggression from SC and forward caste are almost equal 34.2% and 33.8% respectively.

**Table 91 : Association between Marital Status & Aggression**  
Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Marital Status	Single	Count	29	26	33	88
		% within Marital Status	33.00%	29.50%	37.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	29.00%	33.80%	26.80%	29.30%
	Married	Count	63	48	65	176
		% within Marital Status	35.80%	27.30%	36.90%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	63.00%	62.30%	52.80%	58.70%
	Separated	Count	2	2	13	17
		% within Marital Status	11.80%	11.80%	76.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	2.00%	2.60%	10.60%	5.70%
	Widow	Count	6	1	12	19
		% within Marital Status	31.60%	5.30%	63.20%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	6.00%	1.30%	9.80%	6.30%
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Marital Status	33.30%	25.70%	41.00%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

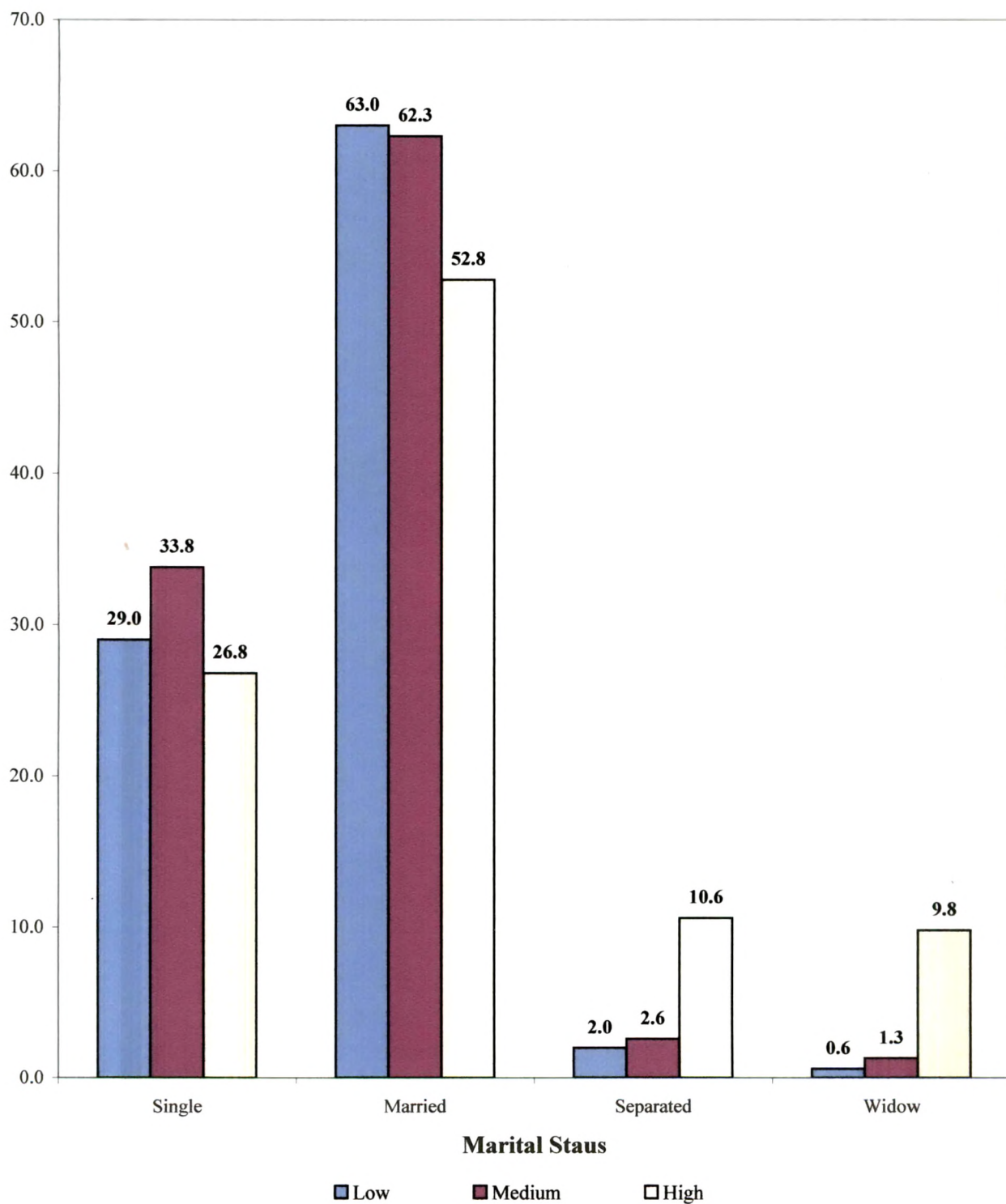
**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.234 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.013

a 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.36

Percent

### Marital Status & Aggression



The significant association gets reflected from the above table at .05 level of confidence between Marital Status & Aggression.

Highest percentage within high aggression group is represented by separated marital status group i.e. 76.5%.

Similarly, lowest percentage with low aggression score shown by the same marital status group i.e. separated, 11.8%.

**Table 92 : Association between Marital Status & Regression (Frustration mode – 1)**  
Cross-tab

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Marital Status	Single	Count	24	38	26	88
		% within Marital Status	27.30%	43.20%	29.50%	100.00%
		% within Regression	31.60%	34.20%	23.00%	29.30%
	Married	Count	49	66	61	176
		% within Marital Status	27.80%	37.50%	34.70%	100.00%
		% within Regression	64.50%	59.50%	54.00%	58.70%
	Separated	Count	1	3	13	17
		% within Marital Status	5.90%	17.60%	76.50%	100.00%
		% within Regression	1.30%	2.70%	11.50%	5.70%
	Widow	Count	2	4	13	19
		% within Marital Status	10.50%	21.10%	68.40%	100.00%
		% within Regression	2.60%	3.60%	11.50%	6.30%
Total		Count	76	111	113	300
		% within Marital Status	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%
		% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.229 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.001
Likelihood Ratio	22.069	6	0.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.891	1	0.001
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.31

The above table shows that there is significant association between Marital status & Regression (frustration mode – 1) at .01 level of confidence.

76.5% of the separated and 68.4% of the widows fall in high regression score group.

In low aggression group also separated and widows have low percentage of contribution 5.9% and 10.5% respectively.

**Table 93: Association between Marital Status & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**

Cross-tab

			Fixation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Marital Status	Single	Count	24	38	26	88
		% within Marital Status	27.30%	43.20%	29.50%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	31.60%	34.20%	23.00%	29.30%
	Married	Count	49	66	61	176
		% within Marital Status	27.80%	37.50%	34.70%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	64.50%	59.50%	54.00%	58.70%
	Separated	Count	1	3	13	17
		% within Marital Status	5.90%	17.60%	76.50%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	1.30%	2.70%	11.50%	5.70%
	Widow	Count	2	4	13	19
		% within Marital Status	10.50%	21.10%	68.40%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	2.60%	3.60%	11.50%	6.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Marital Status	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.229 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.001
Likelihood Ratio	22.069	6	0.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.891	1	0.001
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.31.

Chi-square analysis from the above table reflects that there is significant association at .01 level of confidence between Marital Status & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2).

Separated and widow are equally distributed (11.5% each) in high fixation score.

Smallest group of respondents i.e. 2.7% with moderate fixation score belongs to separated marital status group.

**Table 94: Association between Marital Status & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3)**

Cross-tab

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Marital Status	Single	Count	24	38	26	88
		% within Marital Status	27.30%	43.20%	29.50%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	31.60%	34.20%	23.00%	29.30%
	Married	Count	49	66	61	176
		% within Marital Status	27.80%	37.50%	34.70%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	64.50%	59.50%	54.00%	58.70%
	Separated	Count	1	3	13	17
		% within Marital Status	5.90%	17.60%	76.50%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	1.30%	2.70%	11.50%	5.70%
	Widow	Count	2	4	13	19
		% within Marital Status	10.50%	21.10%	68.40%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	2.60%	3.60%	11.50%	6.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Marital Status	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Resignation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.229 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.001

a 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.31.



The significant association is reflected at .01 level of confidence between Marital Status and Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) from the above table.

Table also reflects that 76.5% of the respondents with separated marital status have high resignation score. The same trend is observed with the group of widow respondents i.e. 68.4% of the widow respondents have high resignation score.

Larger group of respondents with married and single marital status group have moderate resignation group i.e. 43.2% and 37.5% respectively.

**Table 95: Association between Marital Status & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Marital Status	Single	Count	24	38	26	88
		% within Marital Status	27.30%	43.20%	29.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	31.60%	34.20%	23.00%	29.30%
	Married	Count	49	66	61	176
		% within Marital Status	27.80%	37.50%	34.70%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	64.50%	59.50%	54.00%	58.70%
	Separated	Count	1	3	13	17
		% within Marital Status	5.90%	17.60%	76.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	1.30%	2.70%	11.50%	5.70%
	Widow	Count	2	4	13	19
		% within Marital Status	10.50%	21.10%	68.40%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	2.60%	3.60%	11.50%	6.30%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Marital Status	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

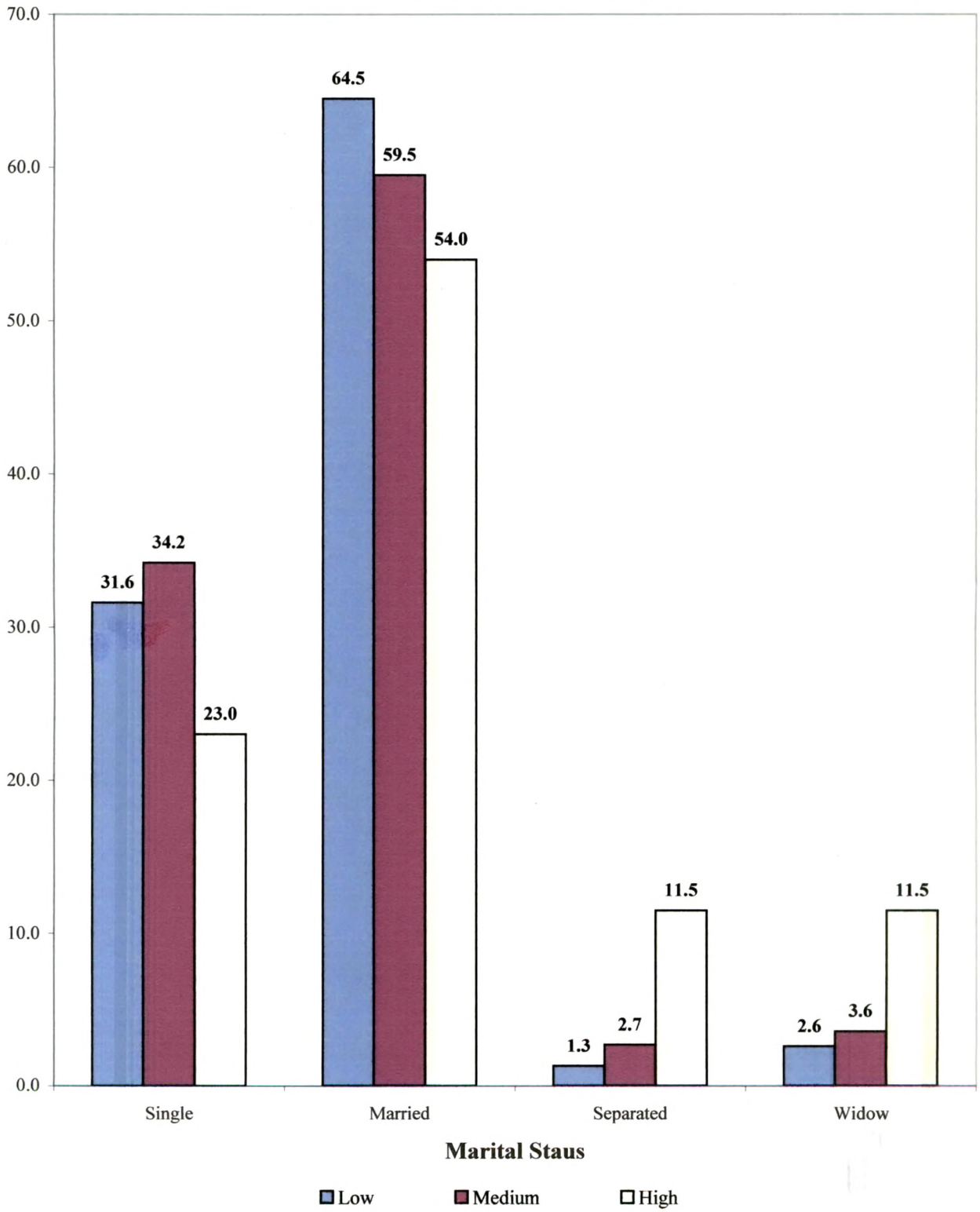
Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.229 <sup>a</sup>	6	0.001

a 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.31

Percent

### Marital Status & Frustration



Significant association between Marital Status and Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) gets reflected from the above table at .01 level of confidence.

The table further reflects that single marital status group have 27.3% low, 43.2% moderate and 29.5% high aggression score.

23%-single, 54%-married, 11.5%-separated and widow-11.5% have high aggression score.

**Table 96: Association between Education & Aggression**  
**Cross-tab**

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Education	Illiterate	Count	14	15	25	54
		% within Education	25.90%	27.80%	46.30%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	14.00%	19.50%	20.30%	18.00%
	Primary	Count	26	16	31	73
		% within Education	35.60%	21.90%	42.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	26.00%	20.80%	25.20%	24.30%
	Secondary	Count	28	23	21	72
		% within Education	38.90%	31.90%	29.20%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	28.00%	29.90%	17.10%	24.00%
	Graduate	Count	22	20	29	71
		% within Education	31.00%	28.20%	40.80%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	22.00%	26.00%	23.60%	23.70%
Post Graduate/ Professional	Count	10	3	17	30	
	% within Education	33.30%	10.00%	56.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	10.00%	3.90%	13.80%	10.00%	
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Education	33.30%	25.70%	41.00%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.091 <sup>a</sup>	8	0.197

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.70

The table shows no significant association between Education & Aggression.

The table further shows that out of total respondents – 18% are illiterate, 24% primary, 24% secondary educated, 23.7% are graduated and 10% have post-graduate or professional education.

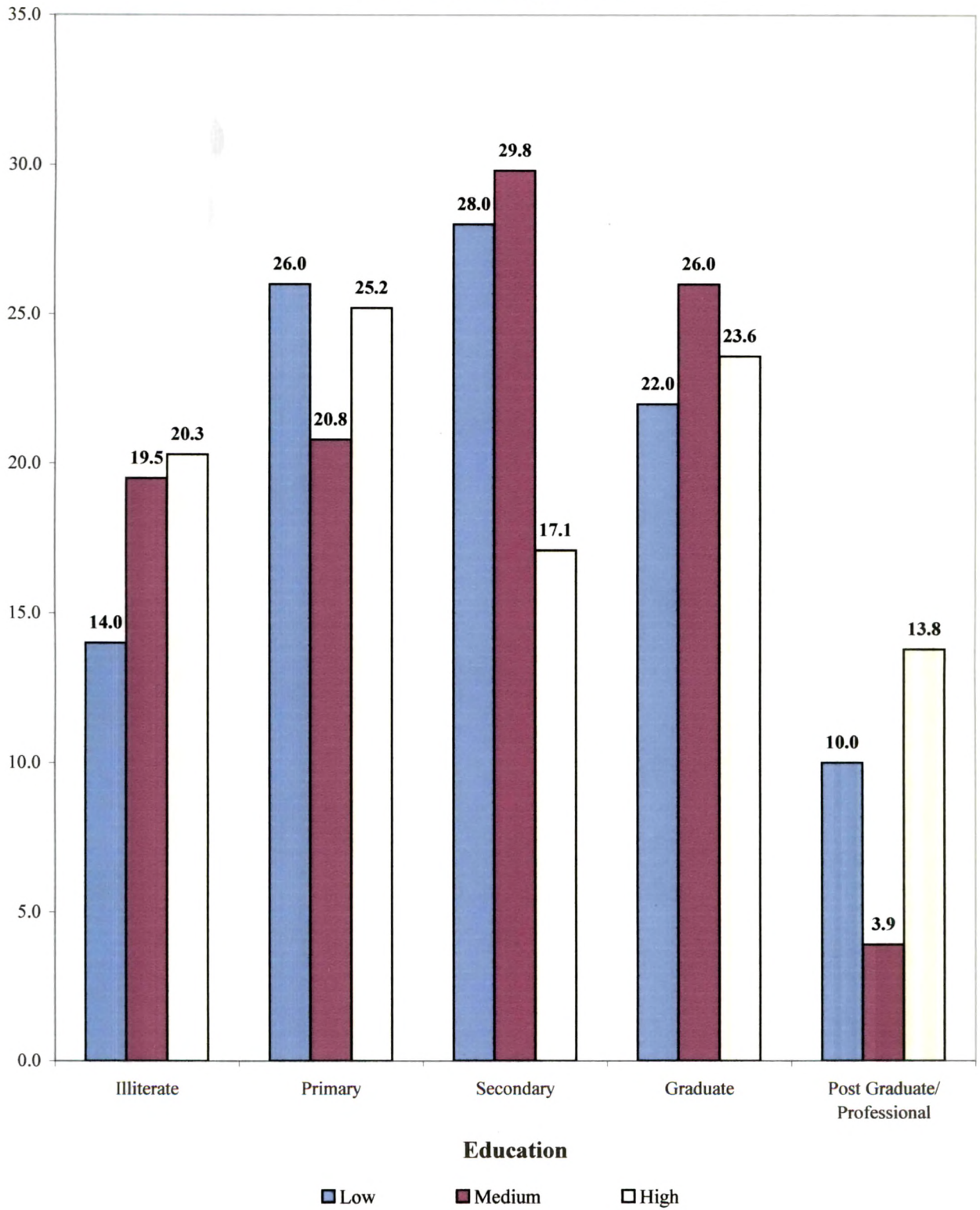
46.3% of the respondents with no education have high aggression score.

56.7% of the respondents with post-graduation/ professionals have high aggression score.

28% of secondary educated respondents with low aggression score makes a larger group in low aggression category.

Percent

### Education & Aggression



**Table 97: Association between Education & Regression (Frustration mode – 1)**

**Cross-tab**

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Education	Illiterate	Count	12	13	29	54
		% within Education	22.20%	24.10%	53.70%	100.00%
		% within Regression	15.80%	11.70%	25.70%	18.00%
	Primary	Count	16	27	30	73
		% within Education	21.90%	37.00%	41.10%	100.00%
		% within Regression	21.10%	24.30%	26.50%	24.30%
	Secondary	Count	19	34	19	72
		% within Education	26.40%	47.20%	26.40%	100.00%
		% within Regression	25.00%	30.60%	16.80%	24.00%
	Graduate	Count	23	26	22	71
		% within Education	32.40%	36.60%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within Regression	30.30%	23.40%	19.50%	23.70%
	Post Graduate/ Professional	Count	6	11	13	30
		% within Education	20.00%	36.70%	43.30%	100.00%
		% within Regression	7.90%	9.90%	11.50%	10.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Education	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	14.227 <sup>a</sup>	8	0.076
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	14.235	8	0.076
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	2.857	1	0.091
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Education and Regression (Frustration mode – 1).

It could be inferred that 53.7% of the respondents with no education have high regression score.

Percentage of respondents from primary and post-graduate/ professionals group with moderate regression score are almost equal i.e. 24.3% and 23.4% respectively.

Percentage of high regression score of illiterate and primary educated groups are almost equal i.e. 25.7% and 26.5% respectively.

**Table 98: Association between Education & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**

Cross-tab

			Fixation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Education	Illiterate	Count	12	13	29	54
		% within Education	22.20%	24.10%	53.70%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	15.80%	11.70%	25.70%	18.00%
	Primary	Count	16	27	30	73
		% within Education	21.90%	37.00%	41.10%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	21.10%	24.30%	26.50%	24.30%
	Secondary	Count	19	34	19	72
		% within Education	26.40%	47.20%	26.40%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	25.00%	30.60%	16.80%	24.00%
	Graduate	Count	23	26	22	71
		% within Education	32.40%	36.60%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	30.30%	23.40%	19.50%	23.70%
	Post Graduate/ Professional	Count	6	11	13	30
		% within Education	20.00%	36.70%	43.30%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	7.90%	9.90%	11.50%	10.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Education	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.227 <sup>a</sup>	8	0.076

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60.



The above table does not reflect the significant association of Education and Fixation (Frustration mode – 2).

The table also reflects that 26.5% of the respondents with high fixation score are primary educated, while 30.3% with low fixation are from graduated respondents.

22.2% and 21.9% respondents from illiterate and primary educated group have low fixation score.



**Table 99 : Association between Education & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3)**

Cross-tab

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Education	Illiterate	Count	12	13	29	54
		% within Education	22.20%	24.10%	53.70%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	15.80%	11.70%	25.70%	18.00%
	Primary	Count	16	27	30	73
		% within Education	21.90%	37.00%	41.10%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	21.10%	24.30%	26.50%	24.30%
	Secondary	Count	19	34	19	72
		% within Education	26.40%	47.20%	26.40%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	25.00%	30.60%	16.80%	24.00%
	Graduate	Count	23	26	22	71
		% within Education	32.40%	36.60%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	30.30%	23.40%	19.50%	23.70%
	Post Graduate/ Professional	Count	6	11	13	30
		% within Education	20.00%	36.70%	43.30%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	7.90%	9.90%	11.50%	10.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Education	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Resignation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.227 <sup>a</sup>	8	0.076
Likelihood Ratio	14.235	8	0.076
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.857	1	0.091
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Education and Resignation (Frustration mode – 3).

The table also shows that out of 54 respondents with no education, 29 respondents have high resignation score, while 13 and 12 respondents have moderate and low resignation score respectively.

Out of 30 respondents, post-graduates/ professionals 13 have high resignation score while 11 and 6 have moderate and low resignation score respectively.

**Table 100 : Association between Education & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**  
Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Education	Illiterate	Count	12	13	29	54
		% within Education	22.20%	24.10%	53.70%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	15.80%	11.70%	25.70%	18.00%
	Primary	Count	16	27	30	73
		% within Education	21.90%	37.00%	41.10%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	21.10%	24.30%	26.50%	24.30%
	Secondary	Count	19	34	19	72
		% within Education	26.40%	47.20%	26.40%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	25.00%	30.60%	16.80%	24.00%
	Graduate	Count	23	26	22	71
		% within Education	32.40%	36.60%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	30.30%	23.40%	19.50%	23.70%
	Post Graduate/ Professional	Count	6	11	13	30
		% within Education	20.00%	36.70%	43.30%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	7.90%	9.90%	11.50%	10.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Education	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.227 <sup>a</sup>	8	0.076
Likelihood Ratio	14.235	8	0.076
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.857	1	0.091
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.60

No significant association reflects from the above table between Education and Regression (Frustration mode – 4).

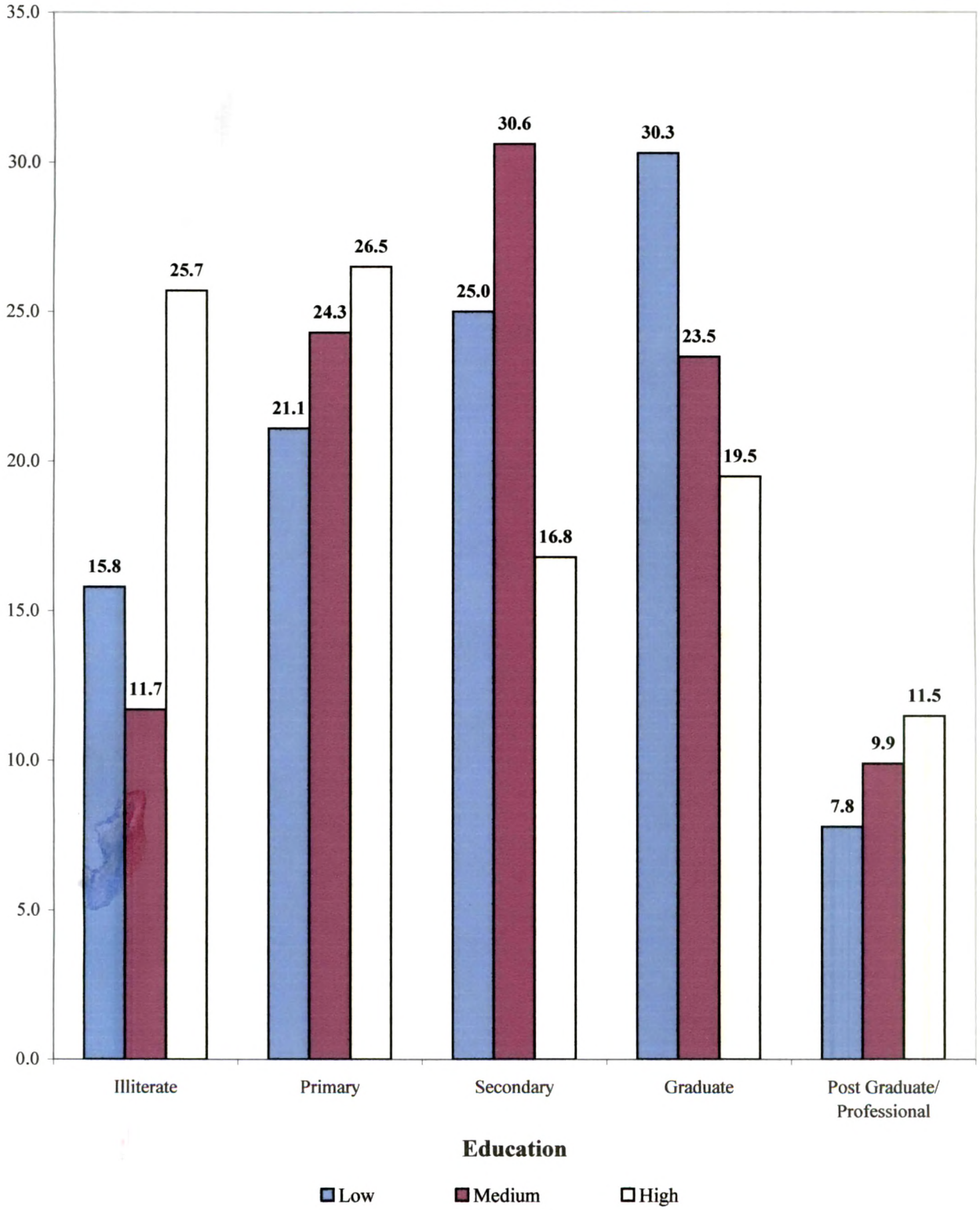
The table further shows that percentage of respondents with low and high aggression score, with secondary educated respondents are equal i.e. 26.4% in each.

53.7% of the respondents with no education have high aggression score.

The groups with no education and primary education higher group of respondents have high aggression score i.e. 53.7% (high) as against 24.1% (moderate) and 22.2% (low) and 41.1% as against 37% moderate and 21.9% low aggression score.

Percent

### Education & Frustration



**Table 101 : Association between Occupation & Aggression**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Occupation	Housewife	Count	33	24	39	96
		% within Occupation	34.40%	25.00%	40.60%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	33.00%	31.20%	31.70%	32.00%
	Private Service	Count	37	27	41	105
		% within Occupation	35.20%	25.70%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	37.00%	35.10%	33.30%	35.00%
	Government Service	Count	10	10	22	42
		% within Occupation	23.80%	23.80%	52.40%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	10.00%	13.00%	17.90%	14.00%
	Own Business	Count	17	15	12	44
		% within Occupation	38.60%	34.10%	27.30%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	17.00%	19.50%	9.80%	14.70%
	Consultant	Count	3		7	10
		% within Occupation	30.00%		70.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	3.00%		5.70%	3.30%
Others	Count		1	2	3	
	% within Occupation		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression		1.30%	1.60%	1.00%	
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Occupation	33.30%	25.70%	41.00%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.601 <sup>a</sup>	10	0.247
Likelihood Ratio	15.884	10	0.103
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.323	1	0.57
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .77.

Chi-square value from the above table shows that there is no significant association between Occupation & Aggression.

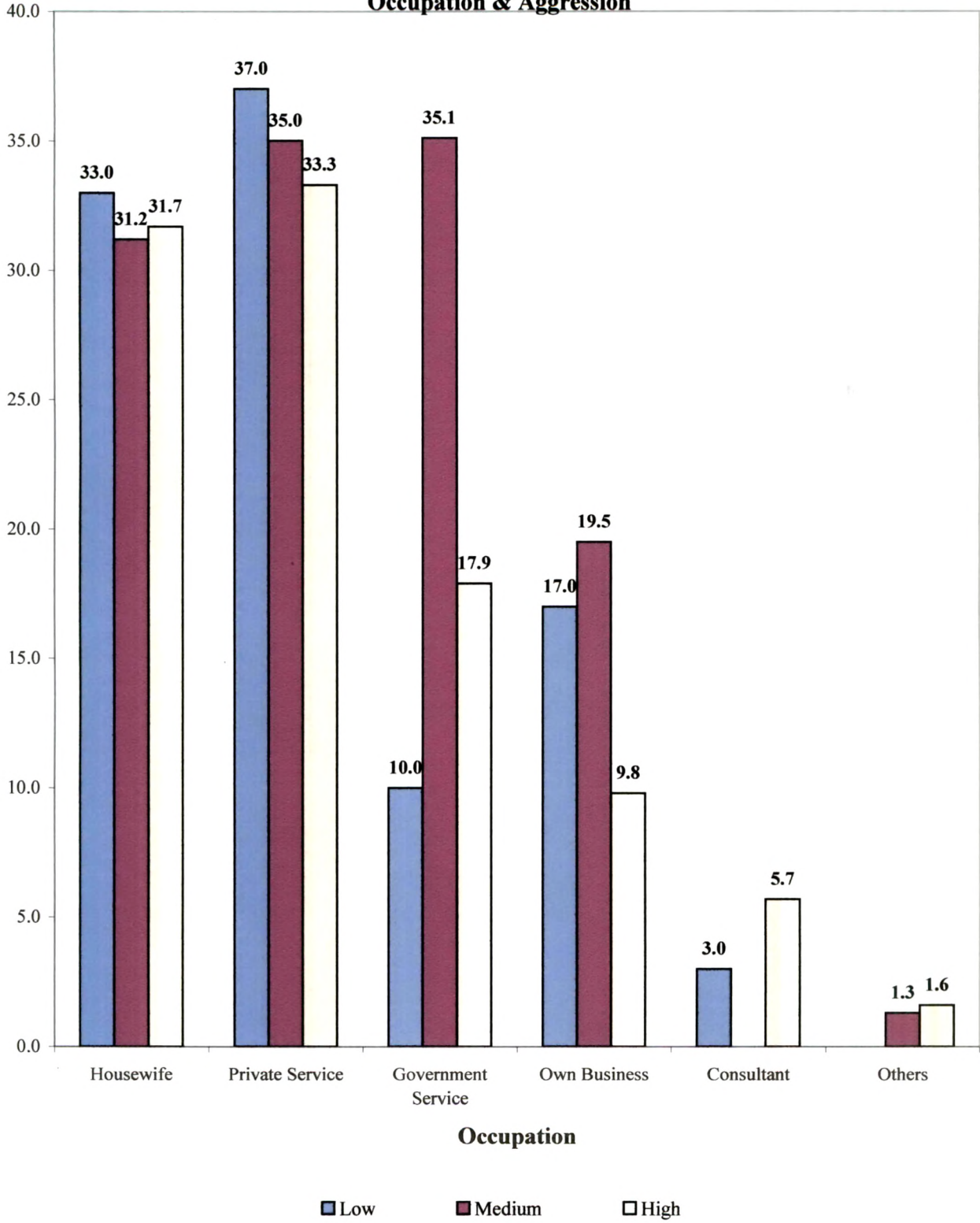
The table further reflects that out of consultant category respondents, 70% respondents have high high aggression, 30% have low aggression and none belonged to moderate aggression score group.

Out of total 96 housewife, 39 have high aggression score, while 24 and 33 have moderate and low score in aggression.

Percentage of respondents with Government service in low and moderate aggression are equal i.e. 23.8% in each.

Percent

### Occupation & Aggression



**Table 102: Association between Occupation & Regression (Frustration mode – 1)**

Cross-tab

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Occupation	Housewife	Count	20	41	35	96
		% within Occupation	20.80%	42.70%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Regression	26.30%	36.90%	31.00%	32.00%
	Private Service	Count	28	31	46	105
		% within Occupation	26.70%	29.50%	43.80%	100.00%
		% within Regression	36.80%	27.90%	40.70%	35.00%
	Government Service	Count	13	18	11	42
		% within Occupation	31.00%	42.90%	26.20%	100.00%
		% within Regression	17.10%	16.20%	9.70%	14.00%
	Own Business	Count	14	13	17	44
		% within Occupation	31.80%	29.50%	38.60%	100.00%
		% within Regression	18.40%	11.70%	15.00%	14.70%
	Consultant	Count	1	6	3	10
		% within Occupation	10.00%	60.00%	30.00%	100.00%
		% within Regression	1.30%	5.40%	2.70%	3.30%
Others	Count		2	1	3	
	% within Occupation		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%	
	% within Regression		1.80%	0.90%	1.00%	
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Occupation	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.148 <sup>a</sup>	10	0.275
Likelihood Ratio	13.025	10	0.222
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.403	1	0.525
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .76



The table infers that a major group of Consultant respondents i.e. 60% have moderate regression (frustration mode – 1) as against 10% with low and 30% with high regression score.

Almost equal percentage of housewives and government servants respondents i.e. 42.7% and 42.9% have moderate regression score.

40.7% of the respondents with private service forms a larger group in high regression score respondents.

Out of 105 respondents, private service 46 have high regression score while 31 and 28 have moderate and low regression score.

**Table 103: Association between Occupation & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**

**Cross-tab**

			Fixation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Occupation	Housewife	Count	20	41	35	96
		% within Occupation	20.80%	42.70%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	26.30%	36.90%	31.00%	32.00%
	Private Service	Count	28	31	46	105
		% within Occupation	26.70%	29.50%	43.80%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	36.80%	27.90%	40.70%	35.00%
	Government Service	Count	13	18	11	42
		% within Occupation	31.00%	42.90%	26.20%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	17.10%	16.20%	9.70%	14.00%
	Own Business	Count	14	13	17	44
		% within Occupation	31.80%	29.50%	38.60%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	18.40%	11.70%	15.00%	14.70%
	Consultant	Count	1	6	3	10
		% within Occupation	10.00%	60.00%	30.00%	100.00%
% within Fixation		1.30%	5.40%	2.70%	3.30%	
Others	Count		2	1	3	
	% within Occupation		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation		1.80%	0.90%	1.00%	
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Occupation	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	12.148 <sup>a</sup>	10	0.275
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	13.025	10	0.222
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.403	1	0.525
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .76.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Occupation & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2).

The cross table also shows that 38.6% of the respondents having own business have high fixation score.

40.7% of the respondents having high fixation score, have private service. 42.9% of the respondents with government service have moderate fixation score.

10% of the consultants have low fixation score. 6 times more than this i.e. 60% have moderate score and 3 times more i.e. 30% have high score.

**Table 104: Association between Occupation & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3)**

Cross-tab

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Occupation	Housewife	Count	20	41	35	96
		% within Occupation	20.80%	42.70%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	26.30%	36.90%	31.00%	32.00%
	Private Service	Count	28	31	46	105
		% within Occupation	26.70%	29.50%	43.80%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	36.80%	27.90%	40.70%	35.00%
	Government Service	Count	13	18	11	42
		% within Occupation	31.00%	42.90%	26.20%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	17.10%	16.20%	9.70%	14.00%
	Own Business	Count	14	13	17	44
		% within Occupation	31.80%	29.50%	38.60%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	18.40%	11.70%	15.00%	14.70%
	Consultant	Count	1	6	3	10
		% within Occupation	10.00%	60.00%	30.00%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	1.30%	5.40%	2.70%	3.30%
	Others	Count		2	1	3
		% within Occupation		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Resignation		1.80%	0.90%	1.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Occupation	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Resignation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	12.148 <sup>a</sup>	10	0.275
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	13.025	10	0.222
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.403	1	0.525
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

<sup>a</sup> 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .76

No significant association is seen from the above table between Occupation & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3).

The table further shows that 40.7% respondents with high resignation score have private service.

Larger group with low resignation score is formed by private service respondents i.e. 36.8%.

Women who are housewives forms a larger group with 36.9% in moderate resignation score group.

**Table 105: Association between Occupation & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**

**Cross-tab**

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Occupation	Housewife	Count	20	41	35	96
		% within Occupation	20.80%	42.70%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	26.30%	36.90%	31.00%	32.00%
	Private Service	Count	28	31	46	105
		% within Occupation	26.70%	29.50%	43.80%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	36.80%	27.90%	40.70%	35.00%
	Government Service	Count	13	18	11	42
		% within Occupation	31.00%	42.90%	26.20%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	17.10%	16.20%	9.70%	14.00%
	Own Business	Count	14	13	17	44
		% within Occupation	31.80%	29.50%	38.60%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	18.40%	11.70%	15.00%	14.70%
	Consultant	Count	1	6	3	10
		% within Occupation	10.00%	60.00%	30.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	1.30%	5.40%	2.70%	3.30%
	Others	Count		2	1	3
		% within Occupation		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Aggression		1.80%	0.90%	1.00%
	Total	Count	76	111	113	300
		% within Occupation	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

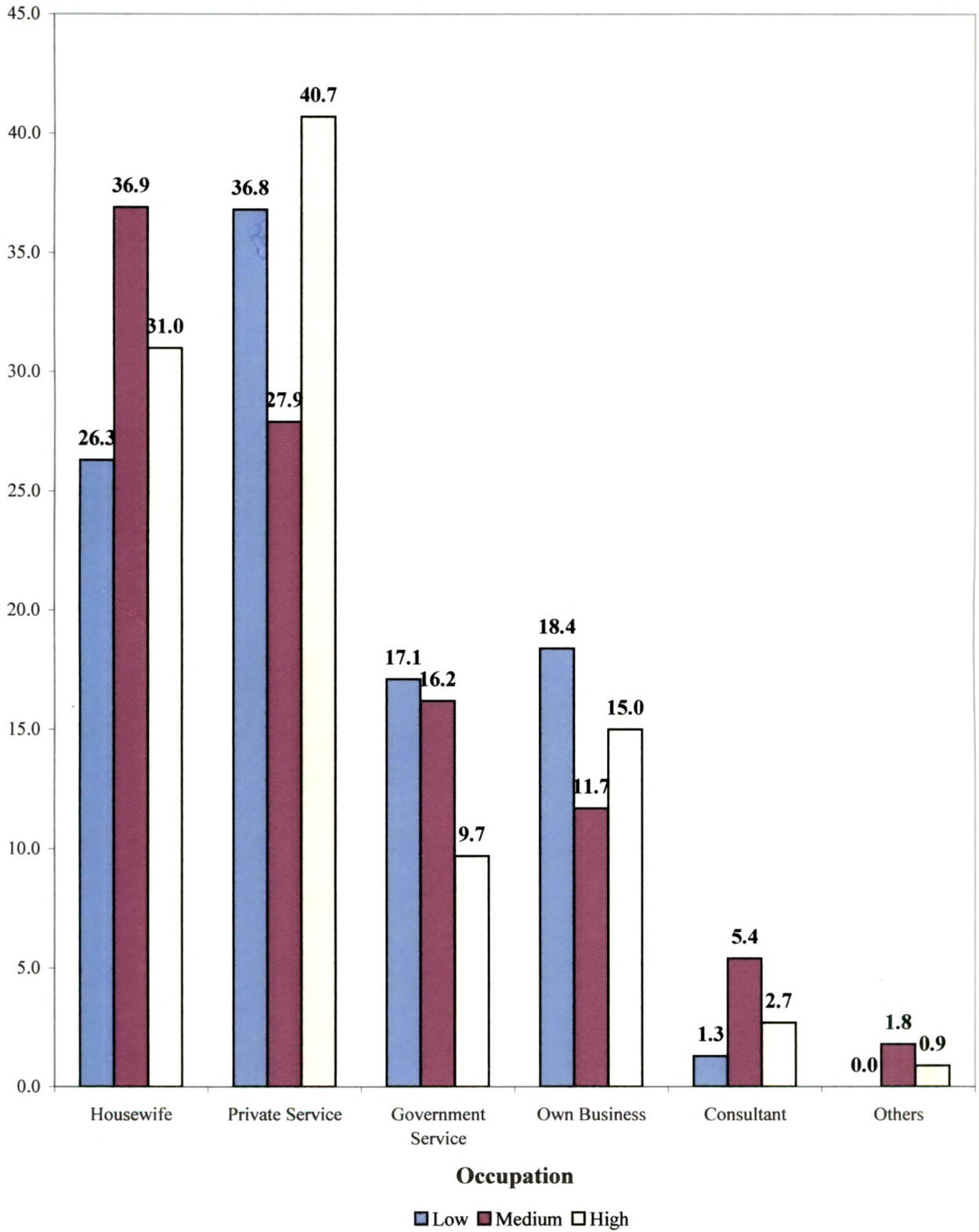
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.148 <sup>a</sup>	10	0.275
Likelihood Ratio	13.025	10	0.222
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.403	1	0.525
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .76

The table does not show significant association between Occupation & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4).

**Percent**

**Occupation & Frustration**



The table shows that 43.8% of the respondents with private service have high aggression score which is larger than low (26.7%) and moderate (29.5%) aggression score.

Housewives, private service, own business respondents forms a larger group with high aggression score i.e. 36.5%, 43.8% and 38.6% respectively.

**Table 106: Association between Income & Aggression**

**Cross-tab**

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Income Per Month Rs.	1 to 5000	Count	51	40	59	150
		% within Income Per Month Rs.	34.00%	26.70%	39.30%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	51.00%	51.90%	48.00%	50.00%
	15001+	Count	49	37	64	150
		% within Income Per Month Rs.	32.70%	24.70%	42.70%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	49.00%	48.10%	52.00%	50.00%
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Income Per Month Rs.	33.30%	25.70%	41.00%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.360 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.835
Likelihood Ratio	0.36	2	0.835
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.221	1	0.638
N of Valid Cases	300		

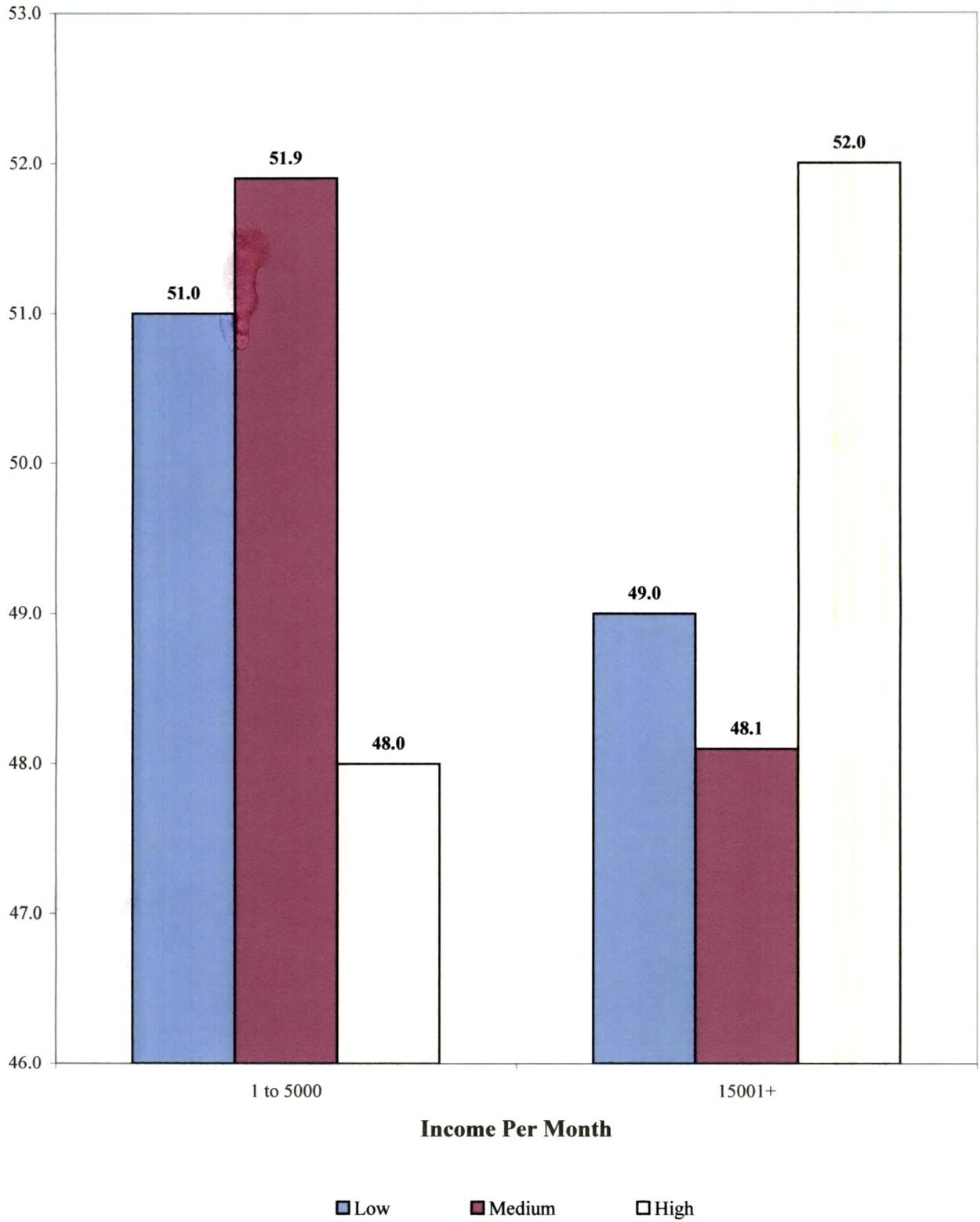
<sup>a</sup> 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.50.

The above table reflects that there is no significant association between Income & Aggression.



**Percent**

**Income & Aggression**



The table further reflects that out of total 123 respondents with high aggression score, 59 belongs to low income group (5000) and 64 belongs to higher income (15000+) group.

49% of the low aggression respondents have higher income (15000+).

**Table 107: Association between Income & Regression (Frustration mode – 1)**

Cross-tab

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Income Per Month Rs.	1 to 5000	Count	31	53	66	150
		% within Income Per Month Rs.	20.70%	35.30%	44.00%	100.00%
		% within Regression	40.80%	47.70%	58.40%	50.00%
	15001+	Count	45	58	47	150
		% within Income Per Month Rs.	30.00%	38.70%	31.30%	100.00%
		% within Regression	59.20%	52.30%	41.60%	50.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Income Per Month Rs.	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.999 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.05
Likelihood Ratio	6.029	2	0.049
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.885	1	0.015
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.00

The chi-square from the above table shows that there is significant association at .05 level of confidence between Income & Regression (frustration mode – 1).

The table further shows that 58.4% of the respondents with high regression have low income (-5000).

59.2% of the respondents with low regression score have higher income (15,000+).

**Table 108: Association between Income & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**

**Cross-tab**

			Fixation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
<b>Income Per Month Rs.</b>	<b>1 to 5000</b>	<b>Count</b>	31	53	66	150
		<b>% within Income Per Month Rs.</b>	20.70%	35.30%	44.00%	100.00%
	<b>15001+</b>	<b>% within Fixation</b>	40.80%	47.70%	58.40%	50.00%
		<b>Count</b>	45	58	47	150
		<b>% within Income Per Month Rs.</b>	30.00%	38.70%	31.30%	100.00%
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	59.20%	52.30%	41.60%	50.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	76	111	113	300	
	<b>% within Income Per Month Rs.</b>	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	<b>% within Fixation</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	5.999 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.05
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	6.029	2	0.049
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	5.885	1	0.015
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.00

Income and Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) have significant association as been reflected by above table at .05 level of confidence.

Percentage increases if we move from low-moderate-high fixation score with low income group i.e. 40.8%, 47.7%, 58.4% respectively.

Percentage decreases if we move from low-moderate-high fixation score with high income group i.e. 59.2%, 52.3%, 41.6%.

**Table 109: Association between Income & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3)**

**Cross-tab**

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
<b>Income Per Month Rs.</b>	<b>1 to 5000</b>	<b>Count</b>	31	53	66	150
		<b>% within Income Per Month Rs.</b>	20.70%	35.30%	44.00%	100.00%
		<b>% within Resignation</b>	40.80%	47.70%	58.40%	50.00%
	<b>15001+</b>	<b>Count</b>	45	58	47	150
		<b>% within Income Per Month Rs.</b>	30.00%	38.70%	31.30%	100.00%
		<b>% within Resignation</b>	59.20%	52.30%	41.60%	50.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	76	111	113	300
		<b>% within Income Per Month Rs.</b>	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%
		<b>% within Resignation</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	5.999 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.05
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	6.029	2	0.049
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	5.885	1	0.015
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.00

The above table shows significant association between Income & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) at .05 level of confidence.

The table further infers that respondents with low and moderate resignation score larger group formed by high income group i.e. 59.2% and 52.3% as against 40.8% and 47.7% with low income respectively, while in high resignation the reverse is seen i.e. low income group forms comparatively larger group i.e. 58.4% as against 41.6% with high income.

**Table 110: Association between Income & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Income Per Month Rs.	1 to 5000	Count	31	53	66	150
		% within Income Per Month Rs.	20.70%	35.30%	44.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	40.80%	47.70%	58.40%	50.00%
	15001+	Count	45	58	47	150
		% within Income Per Month Rs.	30.00%	38.70%	31.30%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	59.20%	52.30%	41.60%	50.00%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Income Per Month Rs.	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

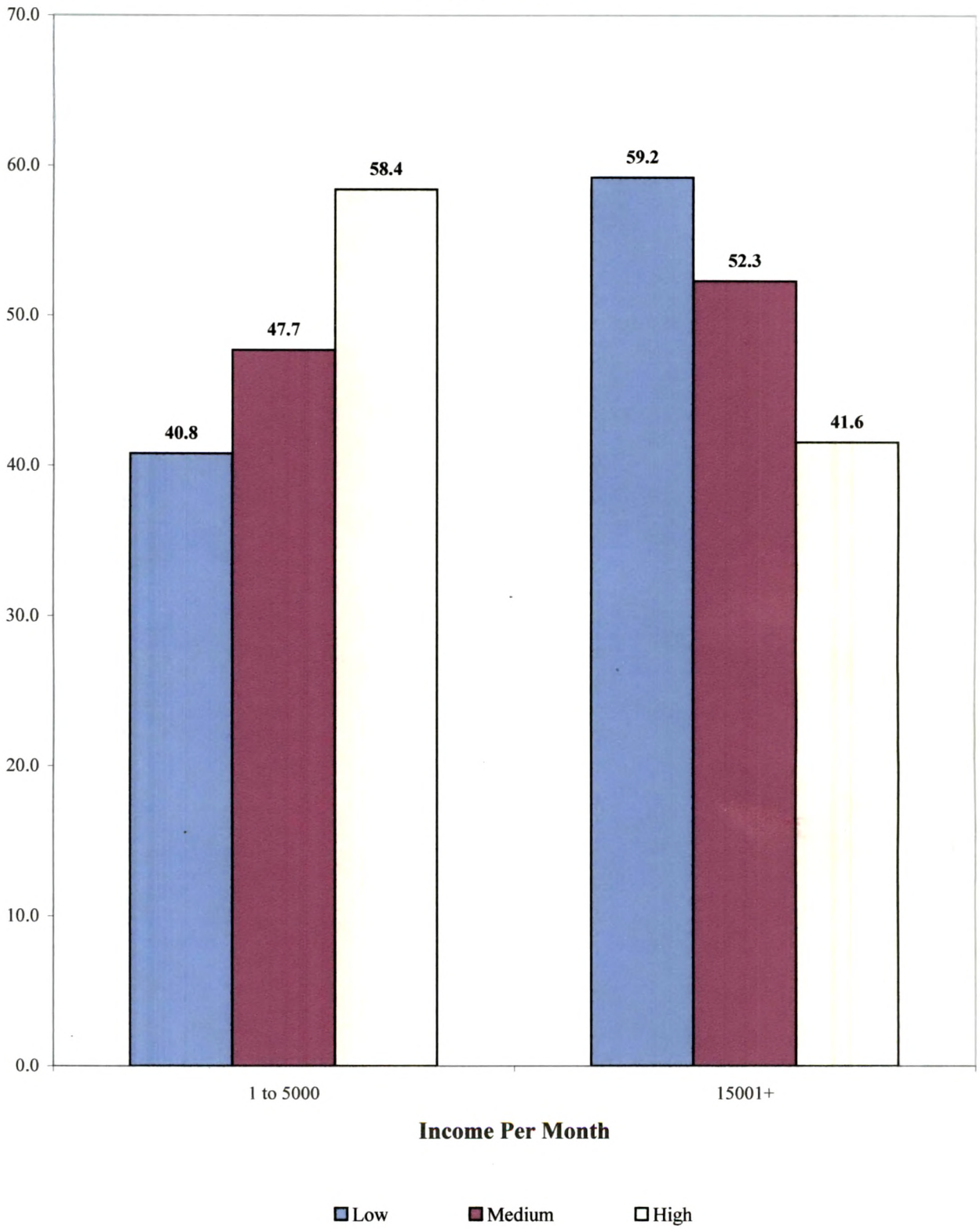
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.999 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.05
Likelihood Ratio	6.029	2	0.049
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.885	1	0.015
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.00.

The association is significant at .05 level of confidence between Income & Aggression (frustration mode – 4), as shown by the table.

**Percent**

**Income & Frustration**



The table also shows that percentage of low-moderate and high aggression score with high income group decreases i.e. 59.2%, 52.3%, 41.6% respectively.

The reverse is seen with low income group i.e. if we move from low-moderate-high aggression, percentage increases i.e. 40.8%, 47.7% and 58.4% respectively.

**Table 111: Association between Family Type & Aggression**

Cross-tab

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Family Type	Nuclear	Count	75	60	68	203
		% within Family Type	36.90%	29.60%	33.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	75.00%	77.90%	55.30%	67.70%
	Joint	Count	25	17	47	89
		% within Family Type	28.10%	19.10%	52.80%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	25.00%	22.10%	38.20%	29.70%
	Single	Count			8	8
		% within Family Type			100.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression			6.50%	2.70%
Total	Count	100	77	123	300	
	% within Family Type	33.30%	25.70%	41.00%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

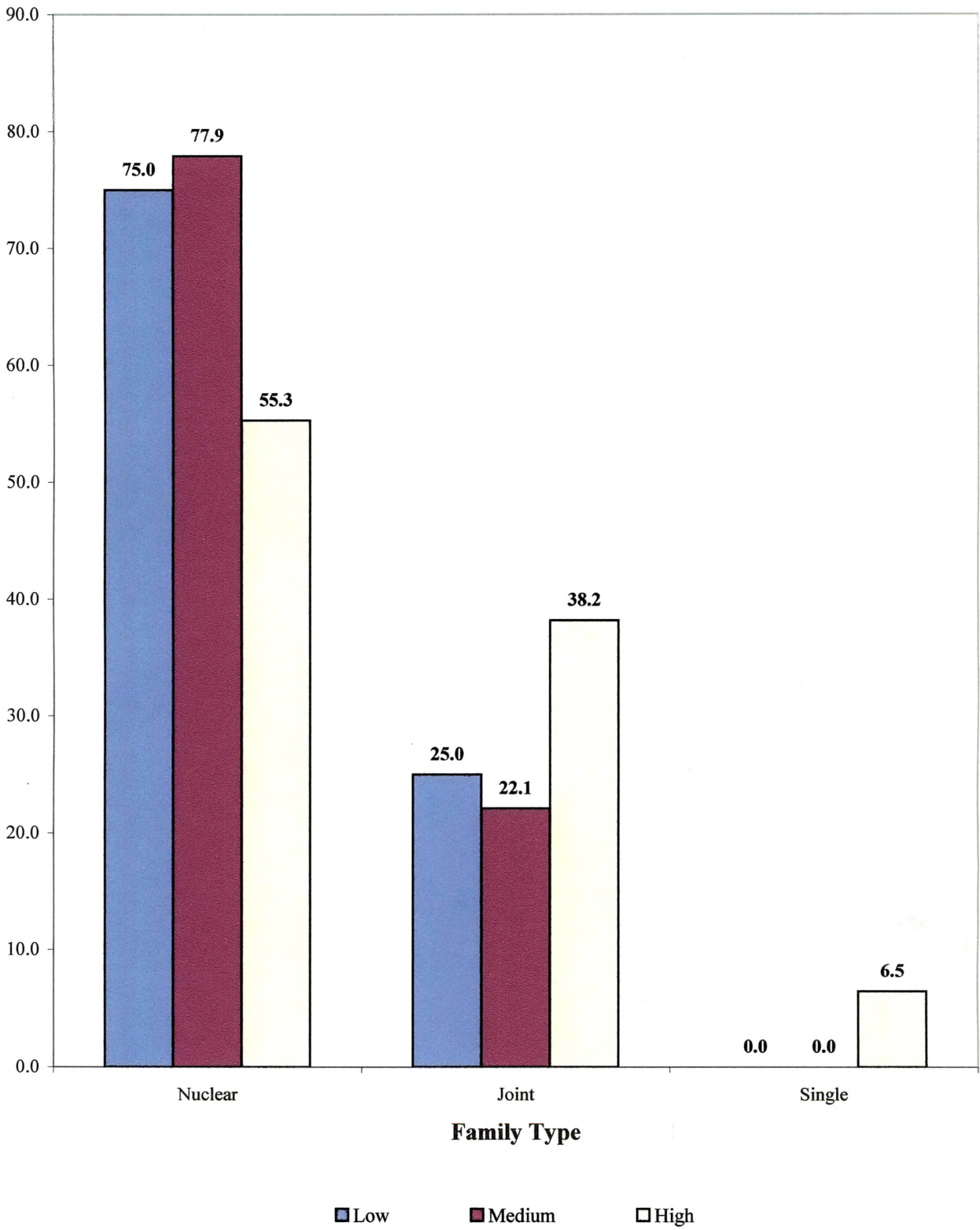
Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.547 <sup>a</sup>	4	0
Likelihood Ratio	24.338	4	0
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.389	1	0
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.05

**Percent**

**Family Type & Aggression**





The chi-square analysis from the above table shows that association between Family type & Aggression is highly significant i.e. at .01 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 100% of the respondents belonging to single person family have high aggression score.

52.8% and 33.5% of the respondents having joint and nuclear family, have high aggression.

55.3% of the respondents with high aggression have nuclear family.

**Table 112: Association between Family Type & Regression (Frustration mode – 1)**  
Cross-tab

			Regression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Family Type	Nuclear	Count	54	75	74	203
		% within Family Type	26.60%	36.90%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Regression	71.10%	67.60%	65.50%	67.70%
	Joint	Count	22	36	31	89
		% within Family Type	24.70%	40.40%	34.80%	100.00%
		% within Regression	28.90%	32.40%	27.40%	29.70%
	Single	Count			8	8
		% within Family Type			100.00%	100.00%
		% within Regression			7.10%	2.70%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Family Type	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Regression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.937 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	16.315	4	0.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.794	1	0.095
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.03

The above table shows that association between Family Type & Regression (Frustration mode – 1) is significant at .01 level of confidence.

The table further infers that 100% of the respondents from single person family have high regression score.

Almost equal percentage of respondents with low and high regression score belongs to joint family.

**Table 113: Association between Family Type & Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**

Cross-tab

			Fixation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Family Type	Nuclear	Count	54	75	74	203
		% within Family Type	26.60%	36.90%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	71.10%	67.60%	65.50%	67.70%
	Joint	Count	22	36	31	89
		% within Family Type	24.70%	40.40%	34.80%	100.00%
		% within Fixation	28.90%	32.40%	27.40%	29.70%
	Single	Count			8	8
		% within Family Type			100.00%	100.00%
		% within Fixation			7.10%	2.70%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Family Type	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Fixation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.937 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	16.315	4	0.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.794	1	0.095
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.03

The table shows significant association between family type and fixation (frustration mode – 2) at .01 level of confidence. Table further shows that

- 100% of the respondents from single person family have high fixation score.
- 75 of total respondents from nuclear family have moderate fixation score. Almost equal number of respondents i.e. 74 with nuclear family have high fixation score.

**Table 114: Association between Family Type & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3)**

Cross-tab

			Resignation			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Family Type	Nuclear	Count	54	75	74	203
		% within Family Type	26.60%	36.90%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	71.10%	67.60%	65.50%	67.70%
	Joint	Count	22	36	31	89
		% within Family Type	24.70%	40.40%	34.80%	100.00%
		% within Resignation	28.90%	32.40%	27.40%	29.70%
	Single	Count			8	8
		% within Family Type			100.00%	100.00%
		% within Resignation			7.10%	2.70%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Family Type	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Resignation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.937 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	16.315	4	0.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.794	1	0.095
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.03.

Chi-square from the above table shows that there is significant association between Family Type & Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) at .01 level of confidence.

The table also shows that –

- 100% of the respondents with single person family, have high resignation score.
- 65% of the respondents with high resignation score, have nuclear family type.
- 71% of the respondents with low resignation score, have nuclear family.

**Table 115: Association between Family Type & Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**

**Cross-tab**

			Aggression			Total
			Low	Medium	High	
Family Type	Nuclear	Count	54	75	74	203
		% within Family Type	26.60%	36.90%	36.50%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	71.10%	67.60%	65.50%	67.70%
	Joint	Count	22	36	31	89
		% within Family Type	24.70%	40.40%	34.80%	100.00%
		% within Aggression	28.90%	32.40%	27.40%	29.70%
	Single	Count			8	8
		% within Family Type			100.00%	100.00%
		% within Aggression			7.10%	2.70%
Total	Count	76	111	113	300	
	% within Family Type	25.30%	37.00%	37.70%	100.00%	
	% within Aggression	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	13.937 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.008

a 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.03

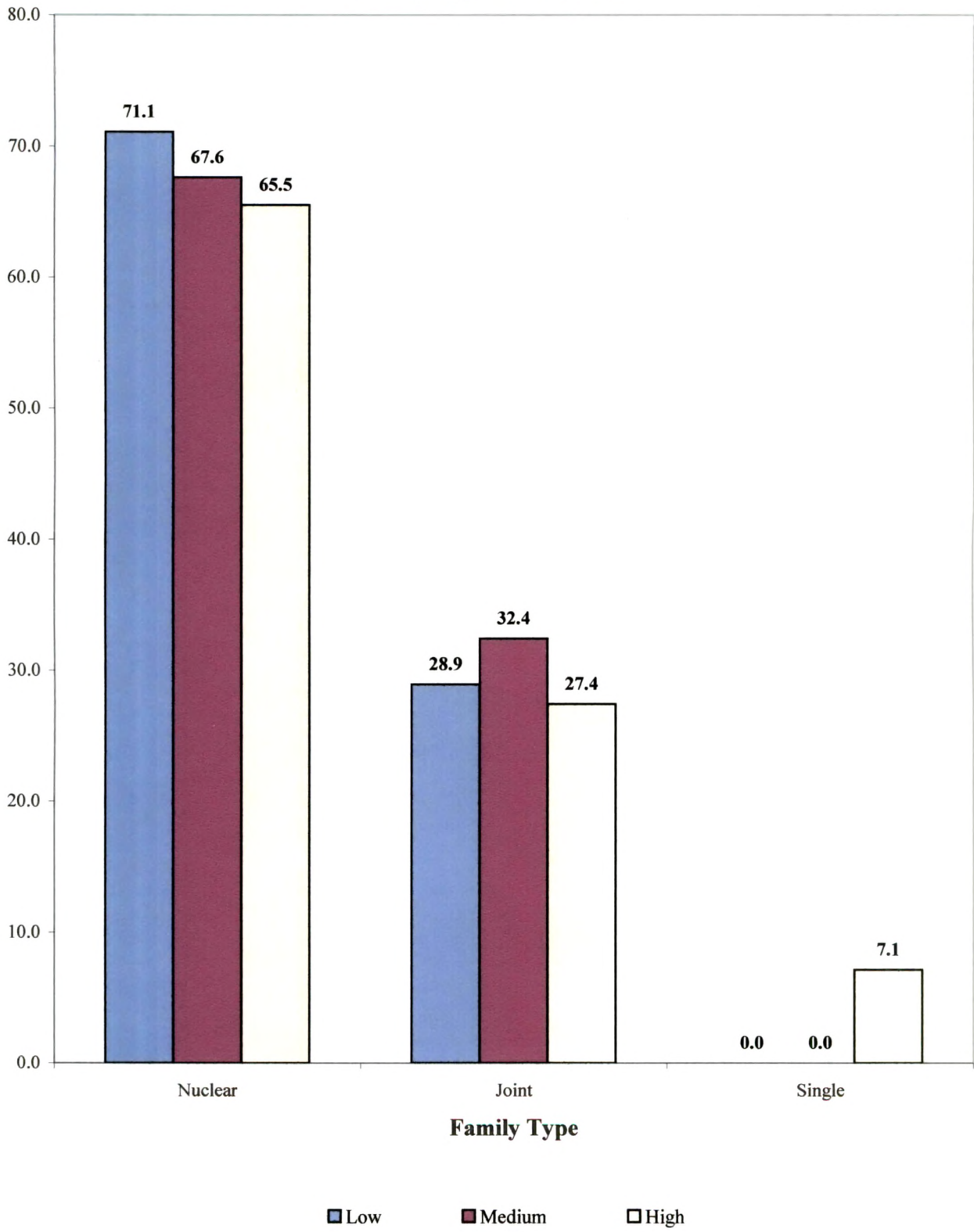
The table shows significant association between Family Type & Regression (Frustration mode – 4) at .01 level of confidence.

The table also shows that:

- Single person family with 100% makes a largest group in high aggression score category
- 67.6% of the respondents with moderate aggression are from nuclear family.

**Percent**

**Family Type & Frustration**



**[D] SELF-CONCEPT: AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION**

Three aspects namely physical self, intellectual self and socio-emotional self are considered to probe their association with aggression and frustration.

**Table 116: Association between Aggression & Physical Self (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Aggression	Low	Count	13	60	27	100
		% within Aggression	13.00%	60.00%	27.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	34.20%	33.10%	33.30%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	7	49	21	77
		% within Aggression	9.10%	63.60%	27.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	18.40%	27.10%	25.90%	25.70%
	High	Count	18	72	33	123
		% within Aggression	14.60%	58.50%	26.80%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	47.40%	39.80%	40.70%	41.00%
Total	Count	38	181	81	300	
	% within Aggression	12.70%	60.30%	27.00%	100.00%	
	% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.372 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.849
Likelihood Ratio	1.438	4	0.838
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.063	1	0.802
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.75.

Referring to the above table, it can be seen that the chi-square value is not significant. Hence there is no significant association between Aggression & Self Concept (Physical Self).

Out of total 300 respondents, 60.3% fall in the moderate self concept regarding physical self and only 12.7% were not satisfied with their physical self.

58.5% of the respondents with high score in aggression fall under moderate physical self concept group.

33.3% of the respondents who were satisfied with their physical self have low score in aggression.



**Table 117: Association between Aggression & Intellectual Self (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Aggression	Low	Count	17	63	20	100
		% within Aggression	17.00%	63.00%	20.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	31.50%	35.80%	28.60%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	13	46	18	77
		% within Aggression	16.90%	59.70%	23.40%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	24.10%	26.10%	25.70%	25.70%
	High	Count	24	67	32	123
		% within Aggression	19.50%	54.50%	26.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	44.40%	38.10%	45.70%	41.00%
Total		Count	54	176	70	300
		% within Aggression	18.00%	58.70%	23.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.825 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.768
Likelihood Ratio	1.835	4	0.766
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.156	1	0.693
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.86.

As far as Intellectual Self (Self Concept) is concerned, the table reflects that 58.7% of the total respondents were moderately satisfied with their intellectual self, 18% are not satisfied and 23.3% are satisfied.

54.5% of the respondents having high score in aggression are moderately satisfied with their intellectual self.

45.7% of the respondents who are satisfied with their intellectual self are having high score in aggression.

The rest are more or less equally distributed in moderate and low score in aggression i.e. 25.7 & 28.6% respectively.

**Table 118: Association between Aggression & Socio-Emotional Self (Self-Concept)**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Aggression	Low	Count	25	58	17	100
		% within Aggression	25.00%	58.00%	17.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	30.90%	35.80%	29.80%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	15	46	16	77
		% within Aggression	19.50%	59.70%	20.80%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	18.50%	28.40%	28.10%	25.70%
	High	Count	41	58	24	123
		% within Aggression	33.30%	47.20%	19.50%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	50.60%	35.80%	42.10%	41.00%
Total		Count	81	162	57	300
		% within Aggression	27.00%	54.00%	19.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.777 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.216
Likelihood Ratio	5.857	4	0.210
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.509	1	0.476
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.63.

No significant association between Aggression and Socio-Economic Self (Self-Concept) is reflected from the table.

54% of the total respondents are moderately satisfied with their socio-emotional self while a small group of respondents (19%) are satisfied.

50.6% of the respondents who are not satisfied with their socio-emotional self have high score in aggression.

35.8% of the respondents with moderate satisfaction regarding socio-emotional self have low score in aggression.

**Table 119: Association between Regression [Frustration Mode – 1] & Self Physical (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Regression	Low	Count	4	52	20	76
		% within Regression	5.30%	68.40%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	10.50%	28.70%	24.70%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	15	70	26	111
		% within Regression	13.50%	63.10%	23.40%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	39.50%	38.70%	32.10%	37.00%
	High	Count	19	59	35	113
		% within Regression	16.80%	52.20%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	50.00%	32.60%	43.20%	37.70%
Total		Count	38	181	81	300
		% within Regression	12.70%	60.30%	27.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.282 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.082
Likelihood Ratio	9.093	4	0.059
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.404	1	0.525
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.63.

The chi-square analysis reflects no significant association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Physical Self (Self Concept).

The table shows that 60.3% of the total respondents have moderate satisfaction in terms of physical self (self concept). A small group of 12.7% of the total is not satisfied.

52.2% of the respondents with high score in regression (frustration mode – 1) shows moderate satisfaction regarding their physical self.

43.2% of the respondents who are satisfied with their physical self have high score in regression.

**Table 120 : Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) & Intellectual Self (Self Concept)**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Regression	Low	Count	13	47	16	76
		% within Regression	17.10%	61.80%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	24.10%	26.70%	22.90%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	19	64	28	111
		% within Regression	17.10%	57.70%	25.20%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	35.20%	36.40%	40.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	22	65	26	113
		% within Regression	19.50%	57.50%	23.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	40.70%	36.90%	37.10%	37.70%
Total	Count	54	176	70	300	
	% within Regression	18.00%	58.70%	23.30%	100.00%	
	% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.737 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.947
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.734	4	0.947
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.012	1	0.911
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.68.

58.7% of the total respondents have moderate satisfaction for their Intellectual Self while 23.3% are satisfied and 18% are not satisfied.

57.5% of the respondents with high score in regression (frustration mode – 1) are moderately satisfied with their intellectual self while 19.5% have no satisfaction.

40% of the respondents who are satisfied with the intellectual self have moderate score in regression (frustration mode – 1).

**Table 121: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) & Socio-Emotional Self (Self Concept)**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
<b>Regression</b>	<b>Low</b>	Count	20	40	16	76
		% within Regression	26.30%	52.60%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	24.70%	24.70%	28.10%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	Count	21	69	21	111
		% within Regression	18.90%	62.20%	18.90%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	25.90%	42.60%	36.80%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	Count	40	53	20	113
		% within Regression	35.40%	46.90%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	49.40%	32.70%	35.10%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		Count	81	162	57	300
		% within Regression	27.00%	54.00%	19.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.369 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.079

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.44



Out of total 300 respondents, 81 are not satisfied, 162 are moderately satisfied and 57 are satisfied with their socio-emotional self.

46.9% with high regression (frustration mode – 1) score are moderately satisfied with the socio-emotional self.

49.4% of the respondents having no satisfaction with the socio-emotional self have high score in regression (frustration mode – 1).

36.8% of the respondents, who are satisfied with the socio-emotional self have moderate regression (frustration mode – 1) score.

**Table 122: Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) & Self Physical (Self-Concept)**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
<b>Fixation</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Count</b>	4	52	20	76
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	5.30%	68.40%	26.30%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical</b>	10.50%	28.70%	24.70%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Count</b>	15	70	26	111
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	13.50%	63.10%	23.40%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical</b>	39.50%	38.70%	32.10%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	<b>Count</b>	19	59	35	113
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	16.80%	52.20%	31.00%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical</b>	50.00%	32.60%	43.20%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	38	181	81	300	
	<b>% within Fixation</b>	12.70%	60.30%	27.00%	100.00%	
	<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.282 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.082
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	9.093	4	0.059
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.404	1	0.525
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.63.

The table does not reflect significant association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) and Physical Self (Self Concept).

68.4% of the respondents having low score in fixation are moderately satisfied with the physical self. 43.2% of the respondents who are satisfied with the physical self have high score in fixation.

**Table 123: Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) & Intellectual Self (Self-Concept)**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Fixation	Low	Count	13	47	16	76
		% within Fixation	17.10%	61.80%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	24.10%	26.70%	22.90%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	19	64	28	111
		% within Fixation	17.10%	57.70%	25.20%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	35.20%	36.40%	40.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	22	65	26	113
		% within Fixation	19.50%	57.50%	23.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	40.70%	36.90%	37.10%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		Count	54	176	70	300
		% within Fixation	18.00%	58.70%	23.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.737 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.947

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.68.

The table shows no significant association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) and the Intellectual Self (Self-Concept).

As table shows a move from satisfied – moderately satisfied – not satisfied, there is decrease in percentage with the group having moderate score in fixation i.e. 40%, 36.4% and 35.2% respectively. It can also be observed from the table that at all the three level of fixation i.e. low, moderate and high score group respondents with moderate satisfaction forms a larger group than that of not satisfied and satisfied.

**Table 124: Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) & Socio-Emotional Self**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
<b>Fixation</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Count</b>	20	40	16	76
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	26.30%	52.60%	21.10%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self</b>	24.70%	24.70%	28.10%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Count</b>	21	69	21	111
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	18.90%	62.20%	18.90%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self</b>	25.90%	42.60%	36.80%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	<b>Count</b>	40	53	20	113
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	35.40%	46.90%	17.70%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self</b>	49.40%	32.70%	35.10%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	81	162	57	300
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	27.00%	54.00%	19.00%	100.00%
		<b>% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.369 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.079
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	8.403	4	0.078
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	2.026	1	0.155
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.44

This table shows no significant association between socio-emotional self (self-concept) and fixation (frustration mode – 2).

The table also shows that respondents with low score in fixation are equally distributed between not satisfied and moderately satisfied with socio-emotional self group of respondents i.e. 24.7% in each.

Respondents with no satisfaction with the socio-emotional self forms a larger group of respondents with high score in fixation (35.4%) than that of moderate and low score in fixation i.e. 18.9%, 26.3% respectively.

**Table 125: Association between Resignation (Frustration Mode – 3) & Self Physical (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Resignation	Low	Count	4	52	20	76
		% within Resignation	5.30%	68.40%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	10.50%	28.70%	24.70%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	15	70	26	111
		% within Resignation	13.50%	63.10%	23.40%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	39.50%	38.70%	32.10%	37.00%
	High	Count	19	59	35	113
		% within Resignation	16.80%	52.20%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	50.00%	32.60%	43.20%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		Count	38	181	81	300
		% within Resignation	12.70%	60.30%	27.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.282 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.082

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.63.

No significant association gets reflected through the table between Resignation (Frustration Mode – 3) and Physical Self (Self-Concept).

The table also reflects that 50% of the respondents who are not satisfied with their physical self (self concept) possess high score in resignation. A major group at all the three level score in resignation i.e. low, moderate and high belongs to moderately satisfied category in physical self i.e. 68.4%, 63.1%, 52.2% respectively.

**Table 126: Association between Resignation (Frustration Mode - 3) & Intellectual Self (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Resignation	Low	Count	13	47	16	76
		% within Resignation	17.10%	61.80%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	24.10%	26.70%	22.90%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	19	64	28	111
		% within Resignation	17.10%	57.70%	25.20%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	35.20%	36.40%	40.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	22	65	26	113
		% within Resignation	19.50%	57.50%	23.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	40.70%	36.90%	37.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	54	176	70	300
		% within Resignation	18.00%	58.70%	23.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.737 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.947
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.734	4	0.947
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.012	1	0.911
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.68.



The table shows there is no significant association between Intellectual Self (Self-Concept) and Resignation (Frustration Mode – 3).

The table also reflects that 57.5% of the respondents have moderate score in intellectual self-satisfaction.

40% of the respondents who are satisfied with their intellectual self with moderate resignation, forms a larger group of respondents than other two category i.e. low (22.9%) and high (37.1%) score category in resignation.

**Table 127 : Association between Resignation (Frustration Mode – 3) & Socio-Emotional Self (Self-Concept)**

**Cross-tab**

			How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Resignation	Low	Count	20	40	16	76
		% within Resignation	26.30%	52.60%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	24.70%	24.70%	28.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	21	69	21	111
		% within Resignation	18.90%	62.20%	18.90%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	25.90%	42.60%	36.80%	37.00%
	High	Count	40	53	20	113
		% within Resignation	35.40%	46.90%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	49.40%	32.70%	35.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	81	162	57	300
		% within Resignation	27.00%	54.00%	19.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.369 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.079

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.44

Chi-square analysis shows that there is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration Mode – 3) and Socio-Emotional Self (Self-Concept).

The table shows that only 19% of the total respondents are satisfied with the socio-emotional self. Amongst the respondents who are not satisfied with the socio-emotional self, a larger group (49.4%) possess the high score in resignation.

**Table 128: Association between Aggression (Frustration Mode – 4) & Physical (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Aggression	Low	Count	4	52	20	76
		% within Aggression	5.30%	68.40%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	10.50%	28.70%	24.70%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	15	70	26	111
		% within Aggression	13.50%	63.10%	23.40%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	39.50%	38.70%	32.10%	37.00%
	High	Count	19	59	35	113
		% within Aggression	16.80%	52.20%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	50.00%	32.60%	43.20%	37.70%
Total		Count	38	181	81	300
		% within Aggression	12.70%	60.30%	27.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the self physical	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.282 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.082
Likelihood Ratio	9.093	4	0.059
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.404	1	0.525
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.63

Table shows that there is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration Mode – 4) & Physical Self (Self-Concept).

The table also reflects that 27% of the total respondents are satisfied with their physical self (self concept) while majority of the respondents (60.3%) are moderately satisfied.

52.2% of the respondents having high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) have moderate satisfaction as far as the physical self is concerned.

68.4% of the respondents with low aggression (frustration mode – 4) possess moderate physical self concept which is larger than other two groups i.e. not satisfied and satisfied 5.3% and 26.3% respectively are not satisfied and satisfied.

**Table 129: Association between Aggression (Frustration Mode – 4) & Intellectual Self (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Aggression	Low	Count	13	47	16	76
		% within Aggression	17.10%	61.80%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	24.10%	26.70%	22.90%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	19	64	28	111
		% within Aggression	17.10%	57.70%	25.20%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	35.20%	36.40%	40.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	22	65	26	113
		% within Aggression	19.50%	57.50%	23.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	40.70%	36.90%	37.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	54	176	70	300
		% within Aggression	18.00%	58.70%	23.30%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the Intellectual self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.737 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.947
Likelihood Ratio	0.734	4	0.947
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.012	1	0.911
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.68

No significant association between Aggression (Frustration Mode – 4) and Intellectual Self (Self-Concept) is reflected from the above table.

As far as physical self is concerned 58.7% of the total respondents have moderate physical self satisfaction which is higher than other two group i.e. not satisfied (18%) and satisfied (23.3%).

The table also shows that percentage of the respondents with moderate intellectual self satisfaction are almost equally distributed in moderate and high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) 36.4% and 36.9% respectively.

**Table 130: Association between Aggression (Frustration Mode – 4) & Socio-Emotional Self (Self-Concept)**

Cross-tab

			How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self			Total
			Not satisfied	Medium	Satisfied	
Aggression	Low	Count	20	40	16	76
		% within Aggression	26.30%	52.60%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	24.70%	24.70%	28.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	21	69	21	111
		% within Aggression	18.90%	62.20%	18.90%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	25.90%	42.60%	36.80%	37.00%
	High	Count	40	53	20	113
		% within Aggression	35.40%	46.90%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	49.40%	32.70%	35.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	81	162	57	300
		% within Aggression	27.00%	54.00%	19.00%	100.00%
		% within How do you appreciate yourself on the socio-emotional self	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.369 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.079
Likelihood Ratio	8.403	4	0.078
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.026	1	0.155
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.44.

The table shows no significant association between Aggression (Frustration Mode – 4) and Socio-Emotional Self (Self-Concept).

Out of total 300 respondents, 81 have no socio-emotional self satisfaction, 162 moderately satisfied and 57 are satisfied.

A larger group i.e. 46.9% of the respondents with high score in aggression (Frustration mode – 4) are moderately satisfied with the socio-emotional self.

49.4% of the respondents who have no socio-emotional self-satisfaction have high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4)



**[E] QUALITY OF LIFE : AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION**

Various parameters of quality of life viz. love and affection, friendship, faith, freedom, power and peace are considered to examine their relation with aggression and frustration.

**Table 131: Association between Aggression, Love and Affection (quality of life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Love and affection		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	41	59	100
		% within Aggression	41.00%	59.00%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	29.30%	36.90%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	34	43	77
		% within Aggression	44.20%	55.80%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	24.30%	26.90%	25.70%
	High	Count	65	58	123
		% within Aggression	52.80%	47.20%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	46.40%	36.30%	41.00%
Total		Count	140	160	300
		% within Aggression	46.70%	53.30%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	3.372 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.185
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	3.376	2	0.185
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	3.186	1	0.074
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.93

The above table shows that there is no significant association between Aggression and Love and Affection (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that out of total 300 respondents, 140 have low score in love and affection as against 160 with high score.

A larger group of respondents i.e. 52.8% with high aggression score, have low score in love and affection which also forms a larger group with low love and affection score than in the other two category i.e. moderate (44.2%) and low (41.0%) aggression.

59% of the respondents with low aggression score have high love and affection score which is a larger group than the other two category i.e. 55.8% moderate and 47.2% high aggression score with high score in love and affection.

**Table 132: Association between Aggression & Friendship (Quality of Life)**  
Cross-tab

			Friendship		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	45	55	100
		% within Aggression	45.00%	55.00%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	34.10%	32.70%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	34	43	77
		% within Aggression	44.20%	55.80%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	25.80%	25.60%	25.70%
	High	Count	53	70	123
		% within Aggression	43.10%	56.90%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	40.20%	41.70%	41.00%
<b>Total</b>		Count	132	168	300
		% within Aggression	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.083 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.959

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.88.

No significant association gets reflected from the above table between Aggression & Friendship (Quality of Life).

The table also reflects that 44% of the total respondents have low score in friendship as against 56% with high score.

A larger group of respondents i.e. 56.9% of the respondents with high aggression have high score in friendship.

It is also seen from the table that at all the three level of aggression i.e. low, moderate and high the respondents with high score in friendship forms a larger group i.e. 55%, 55.8% and 56.9% respectively.

It is also observed from the table that there is a decrease in percentage of the respondents with low score in friendship from low-moderate-high aggression score i.e. 45%, 44.2%, 43.1% respectively.

**Table 133 : Association between Aggression & Faith (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Faith		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	40	60	100
		% within Aggression	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%
		% within Faith	32.00%	34.30%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	29	48	77
		% within Aggression	37.70%	62.30%	100.00%
		% within Faith	23.20%	27.40%	25.70%
	High	Count	56	67	123
		% within Aggression	45.50%	54.50%	100.00%
		% within Faith	44.80%	38.30%	41.00%
Total		Count	125	175	300
		% within Aggression	41.70%	58.30%	100.00%
		% within Faith	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.377 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.502
Likelihood Ratio	1.377	2	0.502
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.763	1	0.382
N of Valid Cases	300		

<sup>a</sup> 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.08.

The above table reflects that there is no significant association between Aggression & Faith (Quality of Life).

The table also reflects that the ratio of the number of total respondents with low and high score in faith is 5:7.

62.3% of the respondents having moderate aggression score is larger than the other two category of aggression respondents with high faith score i.e. low (60%) and high (54.4%) aggression score.

60% of the respondents with low aggression score have high score in faith.

**Table 134: Association between Aggression, Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Freedom and Independence		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	42	58	100
		% within Aggression	42.00%	58.00%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	33.90%	33.00%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	32	45	77
		% within Aggression	41.60%	58.40%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	25.80%	25.60%	25.70%
	High	Count	50	73	123
		% within Aggression	40.70%	59.30%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	40.30%	41.50%	41.00%
<b>Total</b>		Count	124	176	300
		% within Aggression	41.30%	58.70%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.044 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.978
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.044	2	0.978
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.042	1	0.837
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.83.

There is no significant association as shown by the table between Aggression & Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that 58.7% of the total respondents have high score in freedom and independence as against 41.3% with low score.

59.3% of the respondents with high aggression have high freedom and independence score.

Respondents having low and moderate score in high score category of freedom and independence are almost equal i.e. 58% and 58.4% respectively.

**Table 135: Association between Aggression & Power (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Power		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	33	67	100
		% within Aggression	33.00%	67.00%	100.00%
		% within Power	28.40%	36.40%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	39	38	77
		% within Aggression	50.60%	49.40%	100.00%
		% within Power	33.60%	20.70%	25.70%
	High	Count	44	79	123
		% within Aggression	35.80%	64.20%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.90%	42.90%	41.00%
Total		Count	116	184	300
		% within Aggression	38.70%	61.30%	100.00%
		% within Power	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.450 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.04
Likelihood Ratio	6.357	2	0.042
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.084	1	0.772
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.77.

The above table reflects significant association at 0.05 level of confidence between Aggression & Power (Quality of Life).

The table also reflects that 64.2% of the respondents with high aggression score have high score in power, against 35.8% low score in power.

Respondents with moderate aggression are divided almost equally with low (50.6%) and high (49.4%) score in power. 20.7% of the respondents with high score in power have moderate score in aggression, which is lesser than the other two categories of aggression score respondents with high power score i.e. low (36.4%) and high (42.9%).

**Table 136: Association between Aggression & Peace of Mind (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Peace of mind		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	47	53	100
		% within Aggression	47.00%	53.00%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	32.40%	34.20%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	33	44	77
		% within Aggression	42.90%	57.10%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	22.80%	28.40%	25.70%
	High	Count	65	58	123
		% within Aggression	52.80%	47.20%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	44.80%	37.40%	41.00%
Total		Count	145	155	300
		% within Aggression	48.30%	51.70%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.999 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.368
Likelihood Ratio	2.002	2	0.367
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.855	1	0.355
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 37.22

There is no significant association between Aggression & Peace of Mind as being reflected by the above table.

The table also shows that 52.8% of the respondents with high aggression score have low score in peace of mind.

53% of the respondents with low aggression score have high score in peace of mind.

22.8% of the respondents with low score in peace of mind have moderate aggression score.

47.2% of the respondents with high aggression score have high peace of mind score.



**Table 137: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1), Love and Affection (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Love and affection		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Regression	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	27.90%	23.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	48	63	111
		% within Regression	43.20%	56.80%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	34.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Regression	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	37.90%	37.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	140	160	300
		% within Regression	46.70%	53.30%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.185 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.553
Likelihood Ratio	1.185	2	0.553
Linear-by-Linear Association	.0232	1	0.63
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.47

Chi-square analysis from the above table does not reflect significant association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Love and Affection (Quality of Life).

The table also shows the distribution of respondents between low and high score in love and affection i.e. 46.7% and 53.3% respectively.

The respondents with low (37.9%) and high (37.5%) score in love and affection with high score in regression are equal.

23.1% of the respondents with high score in love and affection have low regression score which forms a smaller group than the other two categories of regression i.e. 39.4% (moderate), 37.5% (high) with high score in love and affection.

**Table 138: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) & Friendship (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Friendship		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Regression	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	45	66	111
		% within Regression	40.50%	59.50%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	34.10%	39.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Regression	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	40.20%	35.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	132	168	300
		% within Regression	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.624
Likelihood Ratio	0.944	2	0.624
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.162	1	0.687
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

No significant association gets reflected by the above table between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Friendship (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that 56% of the respondents score high in friendship as against 44% with low score.

53.1% of the respondents with high score in regression have high score in friendship.

Respondents with low and high score (25.8% and 25.0%) belonging to low regression score are respectively equal.

**Table 139: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) & Faith (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Faith		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	27	49	76
		% within Regression	35.50%	64.50%	100.00%
		% within Faith	21.60%	28.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	38	73	111
		% within Regression	34.20%	65.80%	100.00%
		% within Faith	30.40%	41.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	60	53	113
		% within Regression	53.10%	46.90%	100.00%
		% within Faith	48.00%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	125	175	300
		% within Regression	41.70%	58.30%	100.00%
		% within Faith	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.776 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	9.749	2	0.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.874	1	0.009
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.67.

The above table shows that there is significant association at 0.01 level of confidence between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Freedom and Independence.

The table also shows that 58.3% of the total respondents score high in faith as against 41.7% with low score.

53.1% of the respondents with high regression score have low score in faith.

64.5% of the respondents with low regression score have high score in faith.

**Table 140: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1), Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Freedom and Independence		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	31	45	76
		% within Regression	40.80%	59.20%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	25.00%	25.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	36	75	111
		% within Regression	32.40%	67.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	29.00%	42.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	57	56	113
		% within Regression	50.40%	49.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	46.00%	31.80%	37.70%
Total		Count	124	176	300
		% within Regression	41.30%	58.70%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.503 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.023
Likelihood Ratio	7.543	2	0.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.555	1	0.11
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.41.

The above table shows significant association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life) at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also reflects that respondents with high regression score are almost equally distributed between low (50.4%) and high (49.6%) score in freedom and independence.

Respondents with low (25%) and high (25.6%) score in freedom and independence with low regression score are almost equal.

**Table 141: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) & Power (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Power		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	29	47	76
		% within Regression	38.20%	61.80%	100.00%
		% within Power	25.00%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Regression	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.90%	36.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	43	70	113
		% within Regression	38.10%	61.90%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.10%	38.00%	37.70%
Total		Count	116	184	300
		% within Regression	38.70%	61.30%	100.00%
		% within Power	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	0.71 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.965
Likelihood Ratio	0.07	2	0.965
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.002	1	0.963
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.39

The table shows that there is no significant association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Power (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that majority (61.3%) of the total respondents have high score in power.

61.9% of the respondents with high regression score, have high score in power. Almost same percentage (61.8%) of the respondents with low regression score also have high score in power. 60.4% of the respondents with moderate regression score again belongs to the group with high score in power.

**Table 142: Association between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) & Peace of Mind (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Peace of mind		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	35	41	76
		% within Regression	46.10%	53.90%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	24.10%	26.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Regression	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	30.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	66	47	113
		% within Regression	58.40%	41.60%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	45.50%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	145	155	300
		% within Regression	48.30%	51.70%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.110 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.017
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	8.151	2	0.017
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	3.723	1	0.054
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.73.

The table reflects that there is significant association at 0.05 level of confidence between Regression (Frustration Mode – 1) and Peace of Mind (Quality of Life).

The table also reflects that 51.7% of the respondents have high score in peace of mind as against 48.3% with low score.

58.4% of the respondents with high regression score, have low score in peace of mind.

Major group of respondents with high score in peace of mind i.e. 43.2% have moderate regression score.

**Table 143 : Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2), Love and Affection (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Love and affection		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Fixation	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	27.90%	23.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	48	63	111
		% within Fixation	43.20%	56.80%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	34.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Fixation	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	37.90%	37.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	140	160	300
		% within Fixation	46.70%	53.30%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.185 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.553
Likelihood Ratio	1.185	2	0.553
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.232	1	0.63
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.47



No significant association is shown by the table above between Fixation (Frustration Mode → 2) and Love and Affection (Quality of Life).

As the table further shows 53.3% of the total respondents have high score in love and affection and 46.7% have low score.

53.1% of the respondents with high fixation score, have high score in love and affection.

Almost equal are the percentage of low and high score in affection with high score in fixation i.e. 37.9% and 37.5% respectively.

39.4% respondents with high score in love and affection forms a larger group in the category with moderate fixation.

**Table 144 : Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Friendship (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Friendship		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Fixation	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	45	66	111
		% within Fixation	40.50%	59.50%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	34.10%	39.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Fixation	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	40.20%	35.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	132	168	300
		% within Fixation	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.624
Likelihood Ratio	0.944	2	0.624
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.162	1	0.687
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

The above chi-square table does not reflect Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) and Friendship (Quality of Life). The table also shows that 56.0% of the total respondents have high score in friendship as against 44% with low score.

Tendency of higher percentage is observed with high friendship score group than that of low score at all the three level of fixation i.e. 55.3%, 59.5%,

53.1% as against 44.7%, 40.5%, 46.9% with low score at low, moderate and high level of fixation respectively.

**Table 145: Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) & Faith (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Faith		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	27	49	76
		% within Fixation	35.50%	64.50%	100.00%
		% within Faith	21.60%	28.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	38	73	111
		% within Fixation	34.20%	65.80%	100.00%
		% within Faith	30.40%	41.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	60	53	113
		% within Fixation	53.10%	46.90%	100.00%
		% within Faith	48.00%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	125	175	300
		% within Fixation	41.70%	58.30%	100.00%
		% within Faith	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.776 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	9.749	2	0.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.874	1	0.009
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.67

Pearson Chi-square from the above table shows significant association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) and Faith (Quality of Life) at 0.01 level of confidence.

The cross table further reflects that out of total 300 respondents, 175 have high score in faith as against 125 with low score.

53.1 of the respondents with high fixation score have low score in faith.

Almost equal are the percentage with low and moderate fixation care i.e. 64.5% and 65.8% respectively with high score in faith.

**Table 146: Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2), Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Freedom and Independence		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	31	45	76
		% within Fixation	40.80%	59.20%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	25.00%	25.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	36	75	111
		% within Fixation	32.40%	67.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	29.00%	42.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	57	56	113
		% within Fixation	50.40%	49.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	46.00%	31.80%	37.70%
Total		Count	124	176	300
		% within Fixation	41.30%	58.70%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.503 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.023
Likelihood Ratio	7.543	2	0.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.555	1	0.11
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.41.

The above table shows significant association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) and Freedom and Independence at 0.05 level of confidence.

The cross table also shows that 58.7% of the total respondents have high score in freedom and independence, as against 41.3% with low score.

Distribution of percentage in low fixation group respondents between low and high score in freedom and independence is almost equal i.e. 25% and 25.6% respectively.

67.6% of the respondents with moderate fixation score have high score in freedom and independence.

**Table 147 : Association between Fixation (Frustration Mode – 2) & Power (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Power		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	29	47	76
		% within Fixation	38.20%	61.80%	100.00%
		% within Power	25.00%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Fixation	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.90%	36.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	43	70	113
		% within Fixation	38.10%	61.90%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.10%	38.00%	37.70%
Total		Count	116	184	300
		% within Fixation	38.70%	61.30%	100.00%
		% within Power	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.071 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.965

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.39

The chi-square analysis from the above table shows there is no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Power (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that 61.3% of the total respondents have high score in power as against 38.7% with low score.

61.9% of the respondents with high fixation score have high score in power. Almost same percentage of the respondents i.e. 61.8% with low score in fixation have high power score.

At all the three level of fixation i.e. low, moderate and high, high power score respondents forms a major group i.e. 61.8%, 60.4%, 61.9% respectively.

**Table 148: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Peace of Mind (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

		Peace of mind		Total	
		Low	High		
Fixation	Low	Count	35	41	76
		% within Fixation	46.10%	53.90%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	24.10%	26.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Fixation	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	30.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	66	47	113
		% within Fixation	58.40%	41.60%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	45.50%	30.30%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	145	155	300
		% within Fixation	48.30%	51.70%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.110 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.017
Likelihood Ratio	8.151	2	0.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.723	1	0.054
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.73

The table shows significant association at 0.05 level of confidence between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Peace of Mind (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that 51.7% of the total respondents have high score in peace of mind as against 48.3% with low score.

58.4% of the respondents with high fixation score have low peace of mind score.

60.4% of the respondents with moderate fixation score have high peace of mind score.

Respondents with low peace of mind score forms larger group with high fixation score i.e. 45.5% as against 30.3% with moderate and 24.1% with low fixation score.

**Table 149: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Love and Affection (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Love and affection		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Resignation	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	27.90%	23.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	48	63	111
		% within Resignation	43.20%	56.80%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	34.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Resignation	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	37.90%	37.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	140	160	300
		% within Resignation	46.70%	53.30%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.185 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.553

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.47.



The table shows that there is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Love and Affection (Quality of Life).

The table also reflects that 53.1% of the respondents with high resignation score have high score in love and affection as against 46.9% with low score.

With 39.4% respondents with moderate resignation score and high score in love and affection forms comparatively a larger group than the other two categories of resignation having high love and affection score i.e. 23.1% and 37.5% respectively.

51.3% of the respondents with low resignation score, have low love and affection score as against 48.7% with high score.

**Table 150: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Friendship (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Friendship		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Resignation	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	45	66	111
		% within Resignation	40.50%	59.50%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	34.10%	39.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Resignation	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	40.20%	35.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	132	168	300
		% within Resignation	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.624
Likelihood Ratio	0.944	2	0.624
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.162	1	0.687
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Friendship (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that 56% of the total respondents have high score in friendship. 53.1% of the respondents with high resignation score have score in friendship.

A larger group of respondents with high score in friendship belongs to moderate resignation score i.e. 39.3%, while larger group i.e. 40.2% respondents with low friendship score have high resignation score.

**Table 151: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Faith (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Faith		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	27	49	76
		% within Resignation	35.50%	64.50%	100.00%
		% within Faith	21.60%	28.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	38	73	111
		% within Resignation	34.20%	65.80%	100.00%
		% within Faith	30.40%	41.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	60	53	113
		% within Resignation	53.10%	46.90%	100.00%
		% within Faith	48.00%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	125	175	300
		% within Resignation	41.70%	58.30%	100.00%
		% within Faith	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.776 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	9.749	2	0.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.874	1	0.009
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.67.

The chi-square from the table reflects that there is significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Faith (Quality of Life) at 0.01 level of confidence.

The table also reflects that 58.3% of the total respondents have high score in faith as against 41.7% with low score.

53.1% of the respondents with high resignation score have low score in faith.

A larger group – 41.7% of the respondents with high score in faith have moderate score in resignation.

64.5% of the respondents with low resignation score have high score in faith.

**Table 152: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Freedom and Independence		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	31	45	76
		% within Resignation	40.80%	59.20%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	25.00%	25.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	36	75	111
		% within Resignation	32.40%	67.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	29.00%	42.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	57	56	113
		% within Resignation	50.40%	49.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	46.00%	31.80%	37.70%
Total		Count	124	176	300
		% within Resignation	41.30%	58.70%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-Square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.503 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.023
Likelihood Ratio	7.543	2	0.023
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.555	1	0.110
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.41.

The significant association gets reflected through the above table at 0.05 level of confidence between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life).

Distribution of respondents with high resignation score between low and high freedom and independence score is almost equal i.e. 50.4% and 49.6% respectively. While in other two categories of resignation i.e. low and moderate respondents with high score in freedom and independence forms a larger group 59.2% and 67.6% respectively.

46% of the respondents with low freedom and independence score forms a larger group than the other two categories of resignation i.e. low – 25% and moderate – 29%.

**Table 153 : Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Power (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Power		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	29	47	76
		% within Resignation	38.20%	61.80%	100.00%
		% within Power	25.00%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Resignation	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.90%	36.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	43	70	113
		% within Resignation	38.10%	61.90%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.10%	38.00%	37.70%
Total		Count	116	184	300
		% within Resignation	38.70%	61.30%	100.00%
		% within Power	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.071 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.965
Likelihood Ratio	0.07	2	0.965
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.002	1	0.963
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.39

The above table does not reflect significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Power (Quality of Life).

The table reflects that 61.9% of the respondents with high score in power have high resignation score in power.

Distribution of percentage of respondents with low, moderate and high resignation score having low power score is almost equal i.e. 38.2%, 39.6%, 38.1% respectively.

Respondents with low and high score in power with low resignation score are almost equal i.e. 25% and 25.5% respectively.

**Table 154: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Peace of Mind (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Peace of mind		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	35	41	76
		% within Resignation	46.10%	53.90%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	24.10%	26.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Resignation	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	30.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	66	47	113
		% within Resignation	58.40%	41.60%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	45.50%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	145	155	300
		% within Resignation	48.30%	51.70%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.110 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.017
Likelihood Ratio	8.151	2	0.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.723	1	0.054
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.73.

The above table shows that there is significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Peace of Mind (Quality of Life) at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 58.4% of the total respondents with high resignation score; have low peace of mind score. 53.9% of the respondents with low resignation score have high peace of mind score.

Moderate resignation score of 60.4% amongst moderate resignation score have high peace of mind score which forms a larger group in the category.

**Table 155: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Love and Affection (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Love and affection		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Aggression	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	27.90%	23.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	48	63	111
		% within Aggression	43.20%	56.80%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	34.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Aggression	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	37.90%	37.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	140	160	300
		% within Aggression	46.70%	53.30%	100.00%
		% within Love and affection	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.185 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.553

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.47



The table shows that there is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Love and Affection (Quality of Life).

The table also shows that 53.1% of the respondents with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have high love and affection score.

A larger group of respondents is formed having moderate aggression score i.e 56.8% with high love and affection score.

39.4% of the respondents with high love and affection score, have moderate score in aggression, which is larger than the respondents with high love and affection score.

**Table 156: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Friendship (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Friendship		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Aggression	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	45	66	111
		% within Aggression	40.50%	59.50%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	34.10%	39.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	53	60	113
		% within Aggression	46.90%	53.10%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	40.20%	35.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	132	168	300
		% within Aggression	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Friendship	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.624
Likelihood Ratio	0.944	2	0.624
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.162	1	0.687
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

The above table shows no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Friendship (Quality of Life).

The table also reflects that 46.9% of the respondents with high aggression score have low friendship score as against 53.1% with high score.

Respondents with low and high score i.e. 25.8% and 25% respectively with low aggression score are almost equal.

59.5% of the respondents with moderate score in aggression have high friendship score.

**Table 157: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Faith (Quality of Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Faith		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	27	49	76
		% within Aggression	35.50%	64.50%	100.00%
		% within Faith	21.60%	28.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	38	73	111
		% within Aggression	34.20%	65.80%	100.00%
		% within Faith	30.40%	41.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	60	53	113
		% within Aggression	53.10%	46.90%	100.00%
		% within Faith	48.00%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	125	175	300
		% within Aggression	41.70%	58.30%	100.00%
		% within Faith	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.776 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	9.749	2	0.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.874	1	0.009
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.67.

The table above shows that there is significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Faith (Quality of Life), at 0.01 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 64.5% of the respondents with low aggression (frustration mode – 4) score, have high score in faith.

Almost same percentage i.e. 65.8% respondents with moderate aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have high faith score.

53.1% of the respondents with high aggression score have low faith score.

**Table 158: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Freedom and Independence (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Freedom and Independence		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	31	45	76
		% within Aggression	40.80%	59.20%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	25.00%	25.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	36	75	111
		% within Aggression	32.40%	67.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	29.00%	42.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	57	56	113
		% within Aggression	50.40%	49.60%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	46.00%	31.80%	37.70%
Total		Count	124	176	300
		% within Aggression	41.30%	58.70%	100.00%
		% within Freedom and Independence	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.503 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.023

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.41

The chi-square table above shows that there is significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Freedom and Independence at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 50.4% of the respondents with high aggression score have low freedom and independence score.

67.6% of the respondents with moderate aggression score have high freedom and independence score.

59.2% of the respondents with low aggression score have high freedom and independence score.

**Table 159: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Power (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Power		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	29	47	76
		% within Aggression	38.20%	61.80%	100.00%
		% within Power	25.00%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Aggression	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.90%	36.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	43	70	113
		% within Aggression	38.10%	61.90%	100.00%
		% within Power	37.10%	38.00%	37.70%
Total		Count	116	184	300
		% within Aggression	38.70%	61.30%	100.00%
		% within Power	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.071 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.965
Likelihood Ratio	0.07	2	0.965
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.002	1	0.963
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.39.

The above table does not reflect significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Power (Quality of Life).

The table reflects that 61.8% and 61.9% with low and high aggression score have high power score are almost equal.

60.4% of the respondents with moderate aggression have high power score.

**Table 160: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Peace of Mind (Quality of Life)**

Cross-tab

			Peace of mind		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	35	41	76
		% within Aggression	46.10%	53.90%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	24.10%	26.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	44	67	111
		% within Aggression	39.60%	60.40%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	30.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	66	47	113
		% within Aggression	58.40%	41.60%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	45.50%	30.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	145	155	300
		% within Aggression	48.30%	51.70%	100.00%
		% within Peace of mind	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.110 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.017
Likelihood Ratio	8.151	2	0.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.723	1	0.054
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 36.73

The chi-square analysis from the above shows that there is significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Peace of Mind (Quality of Life), at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 53.9% of the respondents with low aggression have high peace of mind score.

39.6% of the respondents with moderate aggression score belongs to high peace of mind score as against 60.4% with high score.

58.4% of the respondents with high aggression score have low peace of mind score.



**[F] PURPOSE IN LIFE : AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION**

Various parameters of purpose in life viz. life goals and aims, purpose and meaning in life, joy and satisfaction in life, mission fulfillment in life, clarity of relationships, control of internal/ external life factors are considered to examine their association with aggression and frustration.

**Table 161: Association between Aggression, Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Life goals and aims		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	63	37	100
		% within Aggression	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	36.20%	29.40%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	54	23	77
		% within Aggression	70.10%	29.90%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	31.00%	18.30%	25.70%
	High	Count	57	66	123
		% within Aggression	46.30%	53.70%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	32.80%	52.40%	41.00%
Total		Count	174	126	300
		% within Aggression	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.540 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.002
Likelihood Ratio	12.626	2	0.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.917	1	0.009
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.34.

Referring to the table, it can be seen that the chi-square value is significant at .01 level of confidence. Hence there is strong association between Aggression and Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life).

Further, it can be interpreted that out of 77 moderate aggression group of respondents, a big majority of them i.e. 70.1% fall in low life goals and aims.

Further, the table also reflects that the respondents with high score in aggression (53.7%) have also high score in life goals and aims (52.4%).

**Table 162: Association between Aggression, Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Purpose and Meaning in Life		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	47	53	100
		% within Aggression	47.00%	53.00%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	38.50%	29.80%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	30	47	77
		% within Aggression	39.00%	61.00%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	24.60%	26.40%	25.70%
	High	Count	45	78	123
		% within Aggression	36.60%	63.40%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	36.90%	43.80%	41.00%
Total		Count	122	178	300
		% within Aggression	40.70%	59.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.604 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.272
Likelihood Ratio	2.593	2	0.274
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.407	1	0.121
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.31

As per the table, it can be seen that chi-square value is not significant. Hence, there is no association between Aggression and Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life).

Majority of the respondents i.e. 63.4% belong to high score group in terms of aggression and also possess high score in purpose and meaning in life (43.8%).

**Table 163: Association between Aggression, Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life).**

**Cross-tab**

			Joy and Satisfaction in Life		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	65	35	100
		% within Aggression	65.00%	35.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	31.90%	36.50%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	47	30	77
		% within Aggression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	23.00%	31.30%	25.70%
	High	Count	92	31	123
		% within Aggression	74.80%	25.20%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	45.10%	32.30%	41.00%
Total		Count	204	96	300
		% within Aggression	68.00%	32.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	4.740 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.094
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	4.791	2	0.091
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	2.672	1	0.102
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.64

According to the table, it can be observed that chi-square value is not significant. Therefore, there is no association between Aggression and Joy and Satisfaction in life (Purpose in Life).

Out of the total respondents, majority (68%) belong to low score group in above area of purpose in life while 32% had high purpose in life score.

Majority of the respondents (74.8%) having high score in aggression belongs to low score in joy and satisfaction in life.

It can be seen that majority of the respondents having high score in joy and satisfaction in life belongs to low aggression score group (74.8%).

**Table 164: Association between Aggression & Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Chi-square

			Mission fulfillment in life		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	67	33	100
		% within Aggression	67.00%	33.00%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	36.60%	28.20%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	50	27	77
		% within Aggression	64.90%	35.10%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	27.30%	23.10%	25.70%
	High	Count	66	57	123
		% within Aggression	53.70%	46.30%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	36.10%	48.70%	41.00%
Total		Count	183	117	300
		% within Aggression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.801 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.091
Likelihood Ratio	4.79	2	0.091
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.278	1	0.039
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.03

The table reflects no significant association between Aggression and Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life).

53.7% of high aggression score group have low score in mission fulfillment in life while 43.6% have high score.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 36.6% having low score in mission fulfillment in life belongs to low aggression score group.

48.7% of respondents i.e. majority of the respondents having high score in mission fulfillment in life belong to high aggression group.

**Table 165: Association between Aggression & Clarify of Relationships (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Clarity of Relationships		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	57	43	100
		% within Aggression	57.00%	43.00%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	30.00%	39.10%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	47	30	77
		% within Aggression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	24.70%	27.30%	25.70%
	High	Count	86	37	123
		% within Aggression	69.90%	30.10%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	45.30%	33.60%	41.00%
Total		Count	190	110	300
		% within Aggression	63.30%	36.70%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.199 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.123
Likelihood Ratio	4.23	2	0.121
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.041	1	0.044
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.23

Chi-square test shows no significant association between Aggression and Clarity of Relationships.

69.9% of the group with high aggression score belongs to low score in clarity of relationships (30.1%).

A group with high score in clarity of relationships (39.1%) belongs to low aggression group.

**Table 166: Association between Aggression & Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Control of Internal/ External life factors		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	69	31	100
		% within Aggression	69.00%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	31.80%	37.30%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	51	26	77
		% within Aggression	66.20%	33.80%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/external life factors	23.50%	31.30%	25.70%
	High	Count	97	26	123
		% within Aggression	78.90%	21.10%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/external life factors	44.70%	31.30%	41.00%
Total		Count	217	83	300
		% within Aggression	72.30%	27.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/external life factors	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.606 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.100
Likelihood Ratio	4.685	2	0.096
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.907	1	0.088
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.30

According to the above table, chi-square does not reflect association between Aggression and Control of Internal/ External Life Factors.

72.3% of the total respondents belongs to low control of internal/ external life factors while 27.7% belongs to high score group.

69% of the respondents having low score in aggression fall with low score group in control of internal/ external life factors.

21.1% of the respondents having high score in aggression, fall in high score group of control of internal/ external life factors.

**Table 167: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Life goals and aims		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Regression	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	22.40%	29.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	70	41	111
		% within Regression	63.10%	36.90%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	40.20%	32.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	65	48	113
		% within Regression	57.50%	42.50%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	37.40%	38.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	174	126	300
		% within Regression	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.573 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.276
Likelihood Ratio	2.572	2	0.276
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.457	1	0.499
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.92



The chi-square analysis of the above data show no significant relationship between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life).

Out of total respondents, 76 fall under low regression count, of which 39 & 37 belong to low and high scores with life, goals and aims respectively.

57.5% amongst the group with high regression score belong to low life goals and aims group.

**Table 168: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Purpose and meaning in life		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Regression	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	27.90%	23.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	47	64	111
		% within Regression	42.30%	57.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	38.50%	36.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	41	72	113
		% within Regression	36.30%	63.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	33.60%	40.40%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		Count	122	178	300
		% within Regression	40.70%	59.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.551 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.461

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.91

No significant association is reflected from the above table between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Purpose and Meaning in Life.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 59.3% belong to high purpose and meaning in life group while 40.7% have low score.

Majority of the respondents having high score in purpose and meaning in life (40.4%) falls under high regression group.

Majority of the respondents (55.3%) having low score in regression belongs to high purpose and meaning in life score group.



**Table 169: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Joy and satisfaction in life		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Regression	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	23.50%	29.20%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	72	39	111
		% within Regression	64.90%	35.10%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	35.30%	40.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	84	29	113
		% within Regression	74.30%	25.70%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	41.20%	30.20%	37.70%
Total		Count	204	96	300
		% within Regression	68.00%	32.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.405 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.182
Likelihood Ratio	3.462	2	0.177
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.918	1	0.088
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.32

The above table reflects, there is no significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life).

68% of the total respondents belong to low joy and satisfaction in life score group while 32% have high score.

Majority of the respondents (74.3%) with high regression belong to low joy and satisfaction in life group.

35.1% of the respondents belonging to moderate regression score group fall in high joy and satisfaction in life score group.

**Table 170: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Mission fulfillment in life		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Regression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	23.00%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	73	38	111
		% within Regression	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	39.90%	32.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	68	45	113
		% within Regression	60.20%	39.80%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	37.20%	38.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	183	117	300
		% within Regression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.143 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.342
Likelihood Ratio	2.145	2	0.342
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.267	1	0.605
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64

As per the above table, there is no significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life).

Table also reflects that only 39% of the total respondents belong to high mission fulfillment in life score group while 61% belong to low mission fulfillment in life score group.

Majority of the respondents (65.8%) with moderate regression count belonged to low mission fulfillment in life score group.

**Table 170: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Clarity of relationships		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Regression	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	69	42	111
		% within Regression	62.20%	37.80%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	36.30%	38.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Regression	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	38.90%	35.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	190	110	300
		% within Regression	63.30%	36.70%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.364 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.834

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.87

No significant association is reflected between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life) from the above table.

A majority of the total respondents (63.3%) belong to low clarity of relationships score group whereas 36.7% belong to high clarity of relationships.

63.5% respondents with high regression score belong to low clarity of relationships score group.

26.4% respondents with high score in clarity of relationships (purpose in life) belong to low score in regression.

**Table 172: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Control of internal/ external life factors		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	58	18	76
		% within Regression	76.30%	23.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	26.70%	21.70%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Regression	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	34.10%	44.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Regression	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	39.20%	33.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	217	83	300
		% within Regression	72.30%	27.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.854 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.24
Likelihood Ratio	2.818	2	0.244
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.002	1	0.969
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.03

According to the table above, chi-square does not reflect significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life).

A majority i.e. 72.3% of the total respondents belong to low & 27.7% belong to high control of internal/ external life factors (purpose in life) score group.

76.3% respondents with low score in regression also had low score in control of internal/ external life factors. 33.7% of the respondents having high score in control of internal/ external life factors also had high score in regression.

While 39.2% of the respondents having low score in control of internal/ external life factors belong to high score in regression.

**Table 173: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Life goals and aims		Total
			Low	High	
<b>Fixation</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Count</b>	39	37	76
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		<b>% within Life goals and aims</b>	22.40%	29.40%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Count</b>	70	41	111
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	63.10%	36.90%	100.00%
		<b>% within Life goals and aims</b>	40.20%	32.50%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	<b>Count</b>	65	48	113
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	57.50%	42.50%	100.00%
		<b>% within Life goals and aims</b>	37.40%	38.10%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	174	126	300
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%
		<b>% within Life goals and aims</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.573 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.276

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.92



As per the above table, it can be seen that chi-square value is not significant. Hence, there is no association between fixation (frustration mode – 2) and life goals and aims (purpose in life).

So far as life goals and aims score is concerned, 58% respondents belong to low score and 42% belong to high score.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 48.7% having high score in life goals and aims belong to low fixation score.

57.5% of the respondents having high score in fixation had low score in life goals and aims.

**Table 174: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Purpose and meaning in life		Total
			Low	High	
<b>Fixation</b>	<b>Low</b>	Count	34	42	76
		% within Fixation	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	27.90%	23.60%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	Count	47	64	111
		% within Fixation	42.30%	57.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	38.50%	36.00%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	Count	41	72	113
		% within Fixation	36.30%	63.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	33.60%	40.40%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		Count	122	178	300
		% within Fixation	40.70%	59.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.551 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.461

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.91

Referring to the above table, it can be seen that there is no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life).

40.7% of the total respondents belong to low purpose and meaning in life score group against 59.3% in high score group.

63.7% with high fixation score group have high purpose and meaning in life score.

A majority of respondents i.e. 55.3% having low score in fixation have high score in purpose and meaning in life.

**Table 175 : Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Joy and satisfaction in life		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Fixation	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	23.50%	29.20%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	72	39	111
		% within Fixation	64.90%	35.10%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	35.30%	40.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	84	29	113
		% within Fixation	74.30%	25.70%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	41.20%	30.20%	37.70%
Total		Count	204	96	300
		% within Fixation	68.00%	32.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.405 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.182

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.32.

As per the above table, no significant association is seen between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life).

68% of the total respondents have low score in joy and satisfaction in life against 32% with high score.

74.3% respondents with high score in fixation have low score. 40.6% respondents with high score in joy & satisfaction in life have moderate score in fixation.

**Table 176: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Mission fulfillment in life		Total
			Low	High	
<b>Fixation</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Count</b>	42	34	76
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		<b>% within Mission fulfillment in life</b>	23.00%	29.10%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Count</b>	73	38	111
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		<b>% within Mission fulfillment in life</b>	39.90%	32.50%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	<b>Count</b>	68	45	113
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	60.20%	39.80%	100.00%
		<b>% within Mission fulfillment in life</b>	37.20%	38.50%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	183	117	300
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		<b>% within Mission fulfillment in life</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.143 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.342

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64.

No significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose of Life) is established as per the above table.

61% of the total respondents have low score in mission fulfillment in life and 39% have high score.

44.7% respondents with low score in fixation belong to high score in mission fulfillment in life.

Majority i.e. 39.9% of the respondents with low score in mission fulfillment in life belong to moderate fixation score.

**Table 177: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Clarity of relationships		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Fixation	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	69	42	111
		% within Fixation	62.20%	37.80%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	36.30%	38.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Fixation	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	38.90%	35.50%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		Count	190	110	300
		% within Fixation	63.30%	36.70%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.364 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.834
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.365	2	0.833
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.296	1	0.586
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.87

The table shows that majority of the total respondents i.e 63.3% belong to low score group in Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life) against 36.7% with high score.

65.5% of the respondents with high score in fixation have low score in clarity of relationships.

24.7% of the respondents belonging to low score in clarity of relationships have low score in fixation.

**Table 178 : Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Control of internal/ external life factors		Total
			Low	High	
<b>Fixation</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Count</b>	58	18	76
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	76.30%	23.70%	100.00%
		<b>% within Control of internal/ external life factors</b>	26.70%	21.70%	25.30%
	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Count</b>	74	37	111
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		<b>% within Control of internal/ external life factors</b>	34.10%	44.60%	37.00%
	<b>High</b>	<b>Count</b>	85	28	113
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		<b>% within Control of internal/ external life factors</b>	39.20%	33.70%	37.70%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	217	83	300
		<b>% within Fixation</b>	72.30%	27.70%	100.00%
		<b>% within Control of internal/ external life factors</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.854 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.24
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	2.818	2	0.244
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.002	1	0.969
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.03

Out of a total of 300 respondents, 217 (72.3%) belong to low score in Control & Internal/ External Life Factors group while 83 (27.7%) belong to high score group.

76.3% of the respondents with low fixation score have low control of internal/ external life factors score.

44.6% of the respondents with high score in control of internal/ external life factors have moderate score in fixation which is relatively higher than the other two groups.

**Table 179: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Life Goals & Aims (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Life goals and aims		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Resignation	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	22.40%	29.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	70	41	111
		% within Resignation	63.10%	36.90%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	40.20%	32.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	65	48	113
		% within Resignation	57.50%	42.50%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	37.40%	38.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	174	126	300
		% within Resignation	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.573 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.276

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.92

No significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life) is established as per the above table.

58% of the total respondents belong to the group having low score in life goals and aims while 42% have high score.

As many as 63.1% of respondent having moderate resignation mode of frustration perceived low life goals and aims.

76 respondents from the low resignation group are more or less equally distributed in low & high life goals and aims groups i.e. 39 and 37 respectively.



**Table 180: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Purpose and meaning in life		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Resignation	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	27.90%	23.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	47	64	111
		% within Resignation	42.30%	57.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	38.50%	36.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	41	72	113
		% within Resignation	36.30%	63.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	33.60%	40.40%	37.70%
Total		Count	122	178	300
		% within Resignation	40.70%	59.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.551 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.461
Likelihood Ratio	1.557	2	0.459
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.45	1	0.229
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.91

Chi-square indicated no strong association between resignation mode of frustration and purpose and meaning in life.

63.7% of the respondents from high purpose and meaning in life also have high resignation mode of frustration.

Moderate & low groups of resignation mode of frustration could not indicate much variation with reference to purpose and meaning in life scores.

**Table 181: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Joy and satisfaction in life		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Resignation	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	23.50%	29.20%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	72	39	111
		% within Resignation	64.90%	35.10%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	35.30%	40.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	84	29	113
		% within Resignation	74.30%	25.70%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	41.20%	30.20%	37.70%
Total		Count	204	96	300
		% within Resignation	68.00%	32.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.405 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.182
Likelihood Ratio	3.462	2	0.177
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.918	1	0.088
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.32

From the above table it could be interpreted that as many as 74.3% of respondents with high resignation mode of frustration have low joy and satisfaction in life.

The other two groups also indicated that lower the score in joy and satisfaction in life, higher the resignation mode of frustration.

**Table 182: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Mission fulfillment in life		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Resignation	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	23.00%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	73	38	111
		% within Resignation	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	39.90%	32.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	68	45	113
		% within Resignation	60.20%	39.80%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	37.20%	38.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	183	117	300
		% within Resignation	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.143 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.342
Likelihood Ratio	2.145	2	0.342
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.267	1	0.605
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64

61% of the total respondents have low resignation mode<sup>l</sup> of frustration and 39% have high resignation mode of frustration.

High score group of resignation also indicated low mission fulfillment in life (60.2%). 65.8% of respondents from the moderate resignation also perceived low mission fulfillment in life.

**Table 183: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Clarity of relationships		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Resignation	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	69	42	111
		% within Resignation	62.20%	37.80%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	36.30%	38.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Resignation	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	38.90%	35.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	190	110	300
		% within Resignation	63.30%	36.70%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.364 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.834
Likelihood Ratio	0.365	2	0.833
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.296	1	0.586
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.87

Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life) doesn't form any association with resignation mode of frustration.

Majority i.e. 65.5% of the respondents from high resignation fall in low clarity of relationships group (Group-E). The same trends are indicated by moderate resignation group of respondents.

**Table 184: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Control of internal/ external life factors		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	58	18	76
		% within Resignation	76.30%	23.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	26.70%	21.70%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Resignation	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	34.10%	44.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Resignation	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	39.20%	33.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	217	83	300
		% within Resignation	72.30%	27.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.854 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.24
Likelihood Ratio	2.818	2	0.244
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.002	1	0.969
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.03

As many as 75.2% of the respondents with high score in resignation mode of frustration belong to low control of internal/ external life factors group.

The moderate group also indicated lower the control of internal/ external life factors higher the score in resignation i.e. 34.1%

**Table 185: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life)**

			Life goals and aims		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	39	37	76
		% within Aggression	51.30%	48.70%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	22.40%	29.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	70	41	111
		% within Aggression	63.10%	36.90%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	40.20%	32.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	65	48	113
		% within Aggression	57.50%	42.50%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	37.40%	38.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	174	126	300
		% within Aggression	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%
		% within Life goals and aims	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.573 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.276
Likelihood Ratio	2.572	2	0.276
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.457	1	0.499
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.92

The chi-square test show no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Life Goals and Aims (Purpose in Life).

The table reflects that a majority i.e. 58% have low score in life goals and aims against 42% with high score.

Amongst the respondents with high score in life, goals and aims i.e. 38.1% belong to high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4).

Respondents having low score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) i.e. 76 are almost equally distributed in groups having low & high score in life goals and aims 39 and 37 respectively.

**Table 186: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode - 4) and Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Purpose and Meaning in Life		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Aggression	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	27.90%	23.60%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	47	64	111
		% within Aggression	42.30%	57.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	38.50%	36.00%	37.00%
	High	Count	41	72	113
		% within Aggression	36.30%	63.70%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	33.60%	40.40%	37.70%
Total		Count	122	178	300
		% within Aggression	40.70%	59.30%	100.00%
		% within Purpose and meaning in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.551 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.461

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.91

The above table does not reflect significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Purpose and Meaning in Life (Purpose in Life).

Out of total 300 respondents, 178 have high score in purpose and meaning life, while 122 belong to low score group.

63.7% respondents having high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) also have high score in purpose and meaning in life.

Rest of the respondents with high score in purpose and meaning in life are almost equally distributed within the groups having low score & moderate score in aggression i.e. 55.3% & 57.7% respectively.



**Table 187: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life)**

**Cross-tab**

			Joy and satisfaction in life		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Aggression	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	23.50%	29.20%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	72	39	111
		% within Aggression	64.90%	35.10%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	35.30%	40.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	84	29	113
		% within Aggression	74.30%	25.70%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	41.20%	30.20%	37.70%
Total		Count	204	96	300
		% within Aggression	68.00%	32.00%	100.00%
		% within Joy and satisfaction in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	3.405 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.182
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	3.462	2	0.177
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	2.918	1	0.088
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 24.32

No significant association is reflected between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Joy and Satisfaction in Life (Purpose in Life) from the above table.

Out of total 300 respondents; 68% & 32% belong to low & high joy and satisfaction in life score group respectively. 74.3% of the respondents having high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) belong to the group of

respondents having low score in joy and satisfaction in life which is almost three times more than the respondents having high score in aggression and joy and satisfaction in life i.e. 25.7%.

Majority of the respondents having high score in joy and satisfaction in life (40.6%) belong to moderate aggression (frustration mode – 4) group.

**Table 188: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Mission Fulfillment in Life (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Mission fulfillment in life		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Aggression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	23.00%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	73	38	111
		% within Aggression	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	39.90%	32.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	68	45	113
		% within Aggression	60.20%	39.80%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	37.20%	38.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	183	117	300
		% within Aggression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Mission fulfillment in life	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.143 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.342
Likelihood Ratio	2.145	2	0.342
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.267	1	0.605
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64

Out of total number of respondents, 61% belong to Low Mission Fulfillment (Purpose in Life) against 39% with high score.

Out of total 300 respondents, 76 respondents have low aggression (frustration mode – 4) score while rest of the respondents are almost equally distributed in the groups with moderate & high aggression (frustration mode – 4) scores i.e. 111 & 113 respectively.

44.7% of the respondents having low score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) belong to high mission fulfillment in life score group.

**Table 189: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Clarity of Relationships (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Clarity of relationship		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Aggression	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	69	42	111
		% within Aggression	62.20%	37.80%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	36.30%	38.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Aggression	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	38.90%	35.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	190	110	300
		% within Aggression	63.30%	36.70%	100.00%
		% within Clarity of relationships	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.364 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.834

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.87

63.3% of the total respondents have low score in Clarity of Relationships against 36.7% with high score.

65.5% of respondents with high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) have low score in clarity of relationships.

Respondents with low & high score in clarity of relationships i.e. 36.3% & 38.2% respectively belong to moderate aggression (frustration mode – 4) group.

**Table 190: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) & Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life)**

Cross-tab

			Control of internal/ external life factors		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	58	18	76
		% within Aggression	76.30%	23.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	26.70%	21.70%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Aggression	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	34.10%	44.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Aggression	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	39.20%	33.70%	37.70%
Total		Count	217	83	300
		% within Aggression	72.30%	27.70%	100.00%
		% within Control of internal/ external life factors	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.854 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.24

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.03

Chi-square indicated no strong association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Control of Internal/ External Life Factors (Purpose in Life).

72.3% of the total respondents belong to low score group of control of internal/ external life factors against 27.7% with high score.

Respondents belonging to low control of internal/ external life factors group i.e. 66.7% are double than the respondents with high score in control of internal/ external life factors i.e. 33.3% within the moderate aggression (frustration mode – 4) group.

76.3% of the respondents with low score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) belong to low control of internal/ external life factors.

**[G] LIFE STYLE : AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION**

Various life styles viz. individualistic, exploitive, pampered-spoiled, resistive, domineering, confirming, escapist, evasive life styles are considered to examine their association with aggression and frustration.

**Table 191: Association between Aggression & Individualistic Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Individualistic		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	56	44	100
		% within Aggression	56.00%	44.00%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	33.70%	32.80%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	40	37	77
		% within Aggression	51.90%	48.10%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	24.10%	27.60%	25.70%
	High	Count	70	53	123
		% within Aggression	56.90%	43.10%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	42.20%	39.60%	41.00%
Total	Count	166	134	300	
	% within Aggression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%	
	% within Individualistic	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.499 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.779
Likelihood Ratio	0.498	2	0.78
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.03	1	0.864
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.39

No significant association gets reflected between Aggression and Individualistic Life Style.

55.3% of the total respondents have low score in individualistic life style against 44.7% with high score.

56.9% of the respondents with high aggression score have low score in individualistic life style. While almost same percentage i.e. 56% of the respondents with low score in aggression have low score in individualistic life style.

Larger group of 39.6% of the respondents having high score in individualistic life style have high score in aggression.

**Table 192: Association between Aggression & Exploitive Life Style**  
Cross-tab

			Exploitive		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	41	59	100
		% within Aggression	41.00%	59.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	31.10%	35.10%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	32	45	77
		% within Aggression	41.60%	58.40%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	24.20%	26.80%	25.70%
	High	Count	59	64	123
		% within Aggression	48.00%	52.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	44.70%	38.10%	41.00%
Total		Count	132	168	300
		% within Aggression	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.337 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.512

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5 The minimum expected count is 33.88.

No significant association is reflected between Aggression & Exploitive Life Style from the above table.

44% of the total respondents score low in exploitive life style against 56% with high score.

52% of the respondents with high score in aggression also have high score in exploitive life style.

59% & 41% of the respondents with low score in aggression have high and low exploitive life style respectively.

**Table 193: Association between Aggression and Pampered-Spoiled Life Style Cross-tab**

			Pampered - Spoiled		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	67	33	100
		% within Aggression	67.00%	33.00%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	35.40%	29.70%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	39	38	77
		% within Aggression	50.60%	49.40%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	20.60%	34.20%	25.70%
	High	Count	83	40	123
		% within Aggression	67.50%	32.50%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	43.90%	36.00%	41.00%
Total	Count	189	111	300	
	% within Aggression	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%	
	% within Pampered - Spoiled	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.784 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.034
Likelihood Ratio	6.647	2	0.036
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.044	1	0.834
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.49.



The chi-square analysis from table reflects significant association at .05 level of confidence between Aggression and Pampered – Spoiled Life Style.

63% of the total respondents have low score in pampered – spoiled life style as against 37% with high score.

67.5% of the respondents with high aggression score have low score in pampered – spoiled life style.

Respondents having moderate aggression are almost equally distributed with low (50.6%) & high (49.4%) score in pampered – spoiled life style.

Majority of the respondents (67%) having low aggression score have low score in pampered – spoiled life style.

**Table 194: Association between Aggression & Resistive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Resistive		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	66	34	100
		% within Aggression	66.00%	34.00%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	36.10%	29.10%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	41	36	77
		% within Aggression	53.20%	46.80%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	22.40%	30.80%	25.70%
	High	Count	76	47	123
		% within Aggression	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	41.50%	40.20%	41.00%
Total	Count	183	117	300	
	% within Aggression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%	
	% within Resistive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.029 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.22
Likelihood Ratio	3.01	2	0.222
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.308	1	0.579
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.03

No significant association gets reflected between Aggression and Resistive Life Style from the above table.

61% of the total respondents have low score in resistive life style as against 39% with high score.

61.8% of the respondents with high score in aggression have low score in resistive life style.

66% of the respondents with low aggression score belongs to low resistive life style score.

**Table 195: Association between Aggression & Domineering Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Domineering		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	68	32	100
		% within Aggression	68.00%	32.00%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	31.90%	36.80%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	59	18	77
		% within Aggression	76.60%	23.40%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	27.70%	20.70%	25.70%
	High	Count	86	37	123
		% within Aggression	69.90%	30.10%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	40.40%	42.50%	41.00%
Total	Count	213	87	300	
	% within Aggression	71.00%	29.00%	100.00%	
	% within Domineering	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.690 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.43
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	1.732	2	0.421
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.061	1	0.805
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

<sup>a</sup> 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.33.

There is no significant association between Aggression and Domineering Life-Style as reflected by the table.

Majority of the total respondents i.e. 71% have low score in domineering life style as against 29% with high score.

The table also reflects that 69.9% of the respondents with high aggression score have low score in domineering life style.

While 76.6% of the respondents with moderate score in aggression also have low score in domineering life style.

**Table 196: Association between Aggression & Confirming Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Confirming		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	58	42	100
		% within Aggression	58.00%	42.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	35.60%	30.70%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	44	33	77
		% within Aggression	57.10%	42.90%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	27.00%	24.10%	25.70%
	High	Count	61	62	123
		% within Aggression	49.60%	50.40%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	45.30%	41.00%
Total		Count	163	137	300
		% within Aggression	54.30%	45.70%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.901 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.387
Likelihood Ratio	1.9	2	0.387
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.637	1	0.201
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 35.16.

There is no significant association between Aggression and Confirming Style as indicated by the table.

The table also reflects that 54.3% of the total respondents have low score in confirming life style as against 45.7% with high score.

Respondents with low and moderate score in aggression are almost equally distributed having low score in confirming life style i.e. 58% & 57.1% respectively.

Almost same pattern with the high score group in confirming life style gets reflected in the table. 42% low aggression and 42.9% moderate aggression which are almost equal.

**Table 197: Association between Aggression and Escapist Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Escapist		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	69	31	100
		% within Aggression	69.00%	31.00%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	35.60%	29.20%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	46	31	77
		% within Aggression	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	23.70%	29.20%	25.70%
	High	Count	79	44	123
		% within Aggression	64.20%	35.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	40.70%	41.50%	41.00%
Total	Count	194	106	300	
	% within Aggression	64.70%	35.30%	100.00%	
	% within Escapist	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.650 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.438
Likelihood Ratio	1.652	2	0.438
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.468	1	0.494
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.21.

No significant association gets reflected from the table between Aggression and Escapist Life Style.

The table shows that 64.7% of the total respondents have low score in escapist life style and 35.3% have high score.

64.2% of the respondents with high score in aggression possess low score in escapist life style. While 41.5% of the respondents with high score in escapist life style have high score in aggression.

**Table 198: Association between Aggression & Evasive Life Style**  
Cross-tab

			Evasive		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	63	37	100
		% within Aggression	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	36.40%	29.10%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	33	44	77
		% within Aggression	42.90%	57.10%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	19.10%	34.60%	25.70%
	High	Count	77	46	123
		% within Aggression	62.60%	37.40%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	44.50%	36.20%	41.00%
Total		Count	173	127	300
		% within Aggression	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.310 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.01
Likelihood Ratio	9.232	2	0.01
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.01	1	0.92
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.60.

The chi-square analysis reflects significant correlation between aggression and evasive life style at 0.05 level of confidence as reflected by the table.

57.7% of the total respondents have low score in evasive life style as against 42.3% with high score.

62.6% of the respondents with high score in aggression have low score in evasive life style.

34.6% of the respondents with high score in evasive life style have moderate aggression score.

**Table 199: Association between Regression (Frustration mode - 1) & Individualistic Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Individualistic		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	37	39	76
		% within Regression	48.70%	51.30%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	22.30%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	58	53	111
		% within Regression	52.30%	47.70%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	34.90%	39.60%	37.00%
High	Count	71	42	113	
	% within Regression	62.80%	37.20%	100.00%	
	% within Individualistic	42.80%	31.30%	37.70%	
Total		Count	166	134	300
		% within Regression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.357 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.113
Likelihood Ratio	4.385	2	0.112
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.00	1	0.045
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.95

There is no significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Individualistic Life Style as reflected from the table.

Distribution of the respondents between low and high score in individualistic life style is 55.3% & 44.7% respectively.

62.8% respondents with high score in regression have low score in individualistic life style. While 42.8% of the respondents with low score in individualistic life style have high score in regression.

Distribution of the respondents with high score in individualistic life style between low, moderate and high regression score is 29.1%, 39.6% and 31.3% respectively.



**Table 200: Association between Regression (Frustration mode –1 ) & Exploitive Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Exploitive		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Regression	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	46	65	111
		% within Regression	41.40%	58.60%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	34.80%	38.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	52	61	113
		% within Regression	46.00%	54.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	39.40%	36.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	132	168	300	
	% within Regression	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%	
	% within Exploitive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.498 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.779
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.499	2	0.779
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.065	1	0.799
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0-cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

No significant association gets established between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Exploitive Life Style as indicated by the table.

54% of the respondents with high regression score have high score in exploitive life style.

Almost equal distribution of the respondents with low and high score in exploitive life style with low regression score i.e. 25.8% and 25% respectively gets reflected from the table.

38.7% of the respondents with high score in exploitive life style have moderate score in regression which is against a larger group than the other two categories in regression i.e. low (25%) and high (36.3%).

**Table 201: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Pampered – Spoiled Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Pampered - Spoiled		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	50	26	76
		% within Regression	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	26.50%	23.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	63	48	111
		% within Regression	56.80%	43.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	33.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	76	37	113
		% within Regression	67.30%	32.70%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	40.20%	33.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	189	111	300	
	% within Regression	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%	
	% within Pampered - Spoiled	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.988 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.224
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	2.97	2	0.227
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.168	1	0.682
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.12

No significant association gets reflected from the table between Regression (Frustration mode –1) and Pampered – Spoiled life style.

43.2% of the respondents with high score in pampered – spoiled life style have moderate score in regression as against 23.4% with low regression core and 33.3% with high regression score.

Larger group of respondents i.e. 40.2% having low score in pampered – spoiled life style have high score in regression as against 33.3% in moderate and 26.5% in low regression score.

**Table 202: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Resistive Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Resistive		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Regression	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	25.70%	24.80%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	62	49	111
		% within Regression	55.90%	44.10%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	33.90%	41.90%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Regression	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	40.40%	33.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	183	117	300
		% within Regression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.214 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.331
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	2.212	2	0.331
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.446	1	0.504
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64.

The chi-square analysis does not reflect significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Resistive Life Style.

The table indicates that 65.5% of the respondents with high score in regression have low score in resistive life style.

Larger group of respondents i.e. 40.4% with low score in resistive life style have high regression score.

61.8% of the respondents with low regression score have low resistive life style score.

**Table 203: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Domineering Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Domineering		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	56	20	76
		% within Regression	73.70%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	26.30%	23.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Regression	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	34.70%	42.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	83	30	113
		% within Regression	73.50%	26.50%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	39.00%	34.50%	37.70%
Total	Count	213	87	300	
	% within Regression	71.00%	29.00%	100.00%	
	% within Domineering	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.608 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.448
Likelihood Ratio	1.592	2	0.451
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.014	1	0.906
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.04.

The table indicates that there is no significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Domineering Life Style.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 73.5% with high regression score have low domineering life style score.

Almost same percentage of the respondents with low regression score i.e. 73.7% have low domineering life style score.

66.7% of the respondents with moderate regression score have low score in domineering life style.

**Table 204: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Confirming Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Confirming		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	41	35	76
		% within Regression	53.90%	46.10%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	25.20%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Regression	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	36.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	61	52	113
		% within Regression	54.00%	46.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	38.00%	37.70%
Total		Count	163	137	300
		% within Regression	54.30%	45.70%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.027 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.986
Likelihood Ratio	0.027	2	0.986
Linear-by-Linear Association	0	1	0.988
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.71

No significant association is indicated by the above table between Regression (Frustration mode - 1) and Confirming Life Style.

54% of the respondents with high score in regression have low score in confirming life style.

53.9% of the respondents with low regression belongs to low conforming life style group as against 46.1% with high score.

Distribution of the respondents with high score in confirming life style belongs to moderate regression score i.e. 36.5% and 38% with high regression score is almost equal.

**Table 205: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Escapist Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Escapist		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Regression	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Regression	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	31.40%	47.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Regression	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	43.80%	26.40%	37.70%
Total		Count	194	106	300
		% within Regression	64.70%	35.30%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.167 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.006
Likelihood Ratio	10.336	2	0.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.042	1	0.044
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.85.

The chi-square test analysis from the above table shows significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Escapist Life Style at .01 level of confidence.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 75.2% with high score in regression have low score in escapist life style.

63.2% of the respondents with low regression score have low score in escapist life style.

Respondents with high score in escapist life style were equally distributed in low and high regression score group i.e. 26.4% in each group.

**Table 206: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Evasive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Evasive		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	43	33	76
		% within Regression	56.60%	43.40%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	24.90%	26.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Regression	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	35.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	69	44	113
		% within Regression	61.10%	38.90%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	39.90%	34.60%	37.70%
Total	Count	173	127	300	
	% within Regression	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%	
	% within Evasive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.905 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.636
Likelihood Ratio	0.907	2	0.635
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.481	1	0.488
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.17.

The above table shows that there is no significant association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Evasive Life Style.



61.1% of the respondents with high regression score have low evasive life style score.

26% of the respondents with low regression score have high score in evasive life style.

**Table 207: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Individualistic Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Individualistic		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	37	39	76
		% within Fixation	48.70%	51.30%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	22.30%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	58	53	111
		% within Fixation	52.30%	47.70%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	34.90%	39.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	71	42	113
		% within Fixation	62.80%	37.20%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	42.80%	31.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	166	134	300
		% within Fixation	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.357 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.113
Likelihood Ratio	4.385	2	0.112
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.00	1	0.045
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.95.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Individualistic Life Style.

The table also reflects that 42.8% of the respondents with low score in individualistic life style have high score in fixation.

48.7% of the respondents with low score in individualistic life style have low score in fixation.

Amongst the respondents with high score in individualistic life style, a larger group i.e. 39.6% have moderate fixation score.

**Table 208: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Exploitive Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Exploitive		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Fixation	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	46	65	111
		% within Fixation	41.40%	58.60%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	34.80%	38.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	52	61	113
		% within Fixation	46.00%	54.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	39.40%	36.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	132	168	300	
	% within Fixation	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%	
	% within Exploitive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.498 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.779

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

The table shows no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode -2 ) and Exploitive Life Style.

The table also indicates that 54% of the respondents with high score in fixation have high score in exploitive life style as against 46% with low score.

A major group (39.4%) of respondents with low score in exploitive life style have high fixation score.

55.3% with low score and 54% with high score in fixation have high score in exploitive life style.

**Table 209: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Pampered – Spoiled Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Pampered - Spoiled		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	50	26	76
		% within Fixation	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	26.50%	23.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	63	48	111
		% within Fixation	56.80%	43.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	33.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	76	37	113
		% within Fixation	67.30%	32.70%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	40.20%	33.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	189	111	300	
	% within Fixation	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%	
	% within Pampered - Spoiled	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.988 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.224
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	2.970	2	0.227
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.168	1	0.682
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.12

Chi-square analysis shows no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode –2 ) and Pampered-Spoiled Life Style.

The table also shows that majority (67.3%) of the respondents with high score in fixation have low score in pampered-spoiled life style.

A larger group (43.2%) with high score in pampered-spoiled life style belongs to moderate score group of fixation as against 23.4% with low fixation score and 33.3% with high fixation score.

43.2% of the respondents with moderate fixation score belongs to high score group of pampered-spoiled life style, while the same percentage i.e. 43.2% of the respondents with high pampered-spoiled life style score have moderate fixation score.

**Table 210: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Resistive Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Resistive		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Fixation	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	25.70%	24.80%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	62	49	111
		% within Fixation	55.90%	44.10%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	33.90%	41.90%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Fixation	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	40.40%	33.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	183	117	300	
	% within Fixation	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%	
	% within Resistive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.214 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.331
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	2.212	2	0.331
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	<sup>†</sup> 0.446	1	0.504
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Resistive Life Style.

The table also indicates that 65.5% of the respondents with high fixation score, have low resistive life style score.

Comparatively a larger group of respondents i.e. 41.9% with high resistive life style score have moderate fixation score, as against 24.8% with low and 33.3% with high fixation score.

61.8% of the respondents with low fixation score have low resistive lie style score.

**Table 211: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode –2) and Domineering Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Domineering		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	56	20	76
		% within Fixation	73.70%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	26.30%	23.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Fixation	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	34.70%	42.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	83	30	113
		% within Fixation	73.50%	26.50%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	39.00%	34.50%	37.70%
Total		Count	213	87	300
		% within Fixation	71.00%	29.00%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.608 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.448

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.04.

The table does not reflect significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Domineering Life Style.

The table also shows that a majority of the respondents i.e. 73.5% with high fixation score have low score in domineering life style. Almost the same percentage i.e. 73.7% with low fixation score have low score in domineering life style.

The same type of trend is observed with the respondents with low and high fixation score i.e. 26.3% and 26.5% have high score in domineering life style.

**Table 212: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Confirming Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Confirming		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	41	35	76
		% within Fixation	53.90%	46.10%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	25.20%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Fixation	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	36.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	61	52	113
		% within Fixation	54.00%	46.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	38.00%	37.70%
Total	Count	163	137	300	
	% within Fixation	54.30%	45.70%	100.00%	
	% within Confirming	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.027 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.986
Likelihood Ratio	0.027	2	0.986
Linear-by-Linear Association	0	1	0.988
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.71.

The table reflects that there is no significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode –2 ) and Confirming Life Style.

The table also indicates that 54% of the respondents with high fixation score have low score in confirming life style.

46.1%, 45% and 46% of the respondents with low, moderate and high fixation score, have high score in confirming life style.



25.2% with low and 25.5% with high conforming life style have low fixation score.

**Table 213: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Escapist Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Escapist		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Fixation	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Fixation	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	31.40%	47.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Fixation	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	43.80%	26.40%	37.70%
Total	Count	194	106	300	
	% within Fixation	64.70%	35.30%	100.00%	
	% within Escapist	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.167 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.006
Likelihood Ratio	10.336	2	0.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.042	1	0.044
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.85

Chi-square analysis from the table shows that there is significant association between Fixation (Frustration mode –2 ) and Escapist Life Style at 0.01 level of confidence.

A majority of the respondents i.e. 75.2% with high fixation score have low escapist life style score.

There is an increase in percentage with low score in escapist life style. Respondents with a move from low, moderate and high fixation score i.e. 24.7%, 31.4% and 43.8% respectively.

While respondents with high score in escapist life style, distribution of the percentage is equal in low and high fixation score i.e. 26.4% in each.

**Table 214: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Evasive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Evasive		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	43	33	76
		% within Fixation	56.60%	43.40%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	24.90%	26.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Fixation	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	35.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	69	44	113
		% within Fixation	61.10%	38.90%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	39.90%	34.60%	37.70%
Total		Count	173	127	300
		% within Fixation	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.905 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.636
Likelihood Ratio	0.907	2	0.635
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.481	1	0.488
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.17.

The table indicates that the significant association is not there between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) and Evasive Life Style.

The table also shows that 61.1% of the respondents with high fixation score, have low score in evasive life style, while distribution of the respondents with low and moderate score in fixation with low score in evasive life style is almost equal i.e. 56.6% and 55% respectively.

Distribution of the respondents with high evasive life style score is almost equal in low and moderate fixations i.e. 43.4% and 45% respectively.

**Table 215: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Individualistic Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Individualistic		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	37	39	76
		% within Resignation	48.70%	51.30%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	22.30%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	58	53	111
		% within Resignation	52.30%	47.70%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	34.90%	39.60%	37.00%
High	Count	71	42	113	
	% within Resignation	62.80%	37.20%	100.00%	
	% within Individualistic	42.80%	31.30%	37.70%	
Total	Count	166	134	300	
	% within Resignation	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%	
	% within Individualistic	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.357 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.113
Likelihood Ratio	4.385	2	0.112
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.00	1	0.045
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.95

No significant association gets reflected from the above table between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Individualistic Life Style.

62.8% of the respondents with high resignation score have low score in individualistic life style.

A larger group of respondents with low individualistic life style score i.e. 42.8% have high resignation score.

A higher group with 39.6% with high score in individualistic life style have moderate resignation score.

**Table 216: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Exploitive Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Exploitive		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Resignation	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	46	65	111
		% within Resignation	41.40%	58.60%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	34.80%	38.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	52	61	113
		% within Resignation	46.00%	54.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	39.40%	36.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	132	168	300	
	% within Resignation	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%	
	% within Exploitive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.498 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.779
Likelihood Ratio	0.499	2	0.779
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.065	1	0.799
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44.

There is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Exploitive Life Style gets reflected from the table.

The table shows that 54% of the respondents with high resignation score have high exploitive life style as against 46% with low score.

At all the three level of resignation i.e. low, moderate and high, respondents having high score in exploitive life style forms a larger group i.e. 55.3%, 58.6% and 54% respectively.

**Table 217: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Pampered-Spoiled Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Pampered - Spoiled		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	50	26	76
		% within Resignation	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	26.50%	23.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	63	48	111
		% within Resignation	56.80%	43.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	33.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	76	37	113
		% within Resignation	67.30%	32.70%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	40.20%	33.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	189	111	300	
	% within Resignation	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%	
	% within Pampered - Spoiled	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.988 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.224
Likelihood Ratio	2.970	2	0.227
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.168	1	0.682
N of Valid Cases	300		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.12.

There is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Pampered-Spoiled Life Style as indicated by the above table.

The cross table also reflects that 67.3% of the respondents with high resignation score, have low pampered-spoiled life style score as against 32.7% with high score.

The percentage of the respondents with moderate resignation score having high score in pampered spoiled life style and respondents with high score in pampered-spoiled life style with moderate resignation score are equal i.e. 43.2%.

**Table 218: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Resistive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Resistive		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Resignation	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	25.70%	24.80%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	62	49	111
		% within Resignation	55.90%	44.10%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	33.90%	41.90%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Resignation	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	40.40%	33.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	183	117	300	
	% within Resignation	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%	
	% within Resistive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	2.214 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.331

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64.

The significant association is not there between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Resistive Life Style, as shown by the above table.

The table also shows that 65.5% of the respondents with high resignation score, have low score in resistive life style, as against 34.5% with high score.

A tendency to increase is observed from low => moderate => high resignation score groups with low score in resistive life styles, i.e. 25.7%, 33.9% and 40.4% respectively.

**Table 219: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Domineering Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Domineering		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	56	20	76
		% within Resignation	73.70%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	26.30%	23.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Resignation	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	34.70%	42.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	83	30	113
		% within Resignation	73.50%	26.50%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	39.00%	34.50%	37.70%
Total	Count	213	87	300	
	% within Resignation	71.00%	29.00%	100.00%	
	% within Domineering	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.608 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.448
Likelihood Ratio	1.592	2	0.451
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.014	1	0.906
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.04.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode –3) and Domineering Life Style.

A majority of the respondents with high resignation score i.e. 73.5% have low domineering life style score as against 26.5% with high score.

A majority of the respondents with low, moderate and high score in resignation i.e. 73.7%, 66.7% and 73.5% respectively have low score in domineering life style.

**Table 220: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Confirming Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Confirming		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	41	35	76
		% within Resignation	53.90%	46.10%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	25.20%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Resignation	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	36.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	61	52	113
		% within Resignation	54.00%	46.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	38.00%	37.70%
Total		Count	163	137	300
		% within Resignation	54.30%	45.70%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.027 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.986
Likelihood Ratio	0.027	2	0.986
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.000	1	0.988
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.71.



There is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and confirming Life Style gets reflected from the above table.

The table also indicates that 54% of the respondents with high resignation score have low score in confirming life style as against 46% with high score. Percentage of respondents with low and high score in confirming life style are almost equal in moderate and high score in resignation groups i.e. 37.4%, 36.5% (moderate resignation score) and 37.4%, 38% (high resignation score respectively).

**Table 221: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Escapist Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Escapist		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Resignation	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Resignation	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	31.40%	47.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Resignation	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	43.80%	26.40%	37.70%
Total	Count	194	106	300	
	% within Resignation	64.70%	35.30%	100.00%	
	% within Escapist	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.167 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.006
Likelihood Ratio	10.336	2	0.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.042	1	0.044
N of Valid Cases	300		

<sup>a</sup> 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.85.

The chi-square analysis in the above table shows significant association between at Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Escapist Life Style.

The table also indicates that 75.2% of the respondents with high resignation score, have low score in escapist life style.

A group of respondents with high escapist life style score makes equal percentage in the group with low and high resignation i.e. 26.4% in each.

Out of the total (194) respondents with low score in escapist life style majority i.e. 85 have high resignation score.

**Table 222: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Evasive Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Evasive		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	43	33	76
		% within Resignation	56.60%	43.40%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	24.90%	26.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Resignation	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	35.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	69	44	113
		% within Resignation	61.10%	38.90%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	39.90%	34.60%	37.70%
Total		Count	173	127	300
		% within Resignation	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.905 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.636
Likelihood Ratio	0.907	2	0.635
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.481	1	0.488
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.17.

The table shows that there is no significant association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) and Evasive Life Style.

The table also shows that 61.1% of the respondents with high score in resignation have low score in evasive life style.

39.9% of the respondents with low score in evasive life style have high resignation score as against 35.3% with moderate and 24.9% with low resignation score with low score in evasive life style.

**Table 223: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Individualistic Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Individualistic		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	37	39	76
		% within Aggression	48.70%	51.30%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	22.30%	29.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	58	53	111
		% within Aggression	52.30%	47.70%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	34.90%	39.60%	37.00%
	High	Count	71	42	113
		% within Aggression	62.80%	37.20%	100.00%
		% within Individualistic	42.80%	31.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	166	134	300	
	% within Aggression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%	
	% within Individualistic	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.357 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.113
Likelihood Ratio	4.385	2	0.112
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.000	1	0.045
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.95.

There is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Individualistic Life Style, as reflected by the above table.

The table also reflects that 62.8% of the respondents with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) have low score in individualistic life style, as against 37.2% with high score.

A larger group of respondents with high score in individualistic life style i.e. 39.6% have moderate aggression (frustration mode – 4) score.

**Table 224: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Exploitive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Exploitive		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	34	42	76
		% within Aggression	44.70%	55.30%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	25.80%	25.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	46	65	111
		% within Aggression	41.40%	58.60%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	34.80%	38.70%	37.00%
	High	Count	52	61	113
		% within Aggression	46.00%	54.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	39.40%	36.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	132	168	300
		% within Aggression	44.00%	56.00%	100.00%
		% within Exploitive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.498 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.779
Likelihood Ratio	0.499	2	0.779
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.065	1	0.799
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.44

The above table reflects no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Exploitive Life Style.

The table also indicates that 39.4% of the respondents with low score in exploitive life style have high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score.

A larger group with 38.7% with high score in exploitive life style have moderate aggression (frustration mode – 4) score.

**Table 225: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Pampered – Spoiled Life Style**  
Cross-tab

			Pampered - Spoiled		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	50	26	76
		% within Aggression	65.80%	34.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	26.50%	23.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	63	48	111
		% within Aggression	56.80%	43.20%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	33.30%	43.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	76	37	113
		% within Aggression	67.30%	32.70%	100.00%
		% within Pampered - Spoiled	40.20%	33.30%	37.70%
Total	Count	189	111	300	
	% within Aggression	63.00%	37.00%	100.00%	
	% within Pampered - Spoiled	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.988 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.224
Likelihood Ratio	2.97	2	0.227
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.168	1	0.682
N of Valid Cases	300		

<sup>a</sup> 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.12.

The table does not reflect the significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Pampered – Spoiled Life Style.

The cross table also reflects that 67.3% of the respondents with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have low score in pampered-spoiled life style.

65.8% of the respondents with low aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have low score in pampered-spoiled life style.

40.2% of the respondents with low score in pampered-spoiled life style have high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) as against 33.3% with moderate and 26.5% low score.

**Table 226: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Resistive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Resistive		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	47	29	76
		% within Aggression	61.80%	38.20%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	25.70%	24.80%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	62	49	111
		% within Aggression	55.90%	44.10%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	33.90%	41.90%	37.00%
	High	Count	74	39	113
		% within Aggression	65.50%	34.50%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	40.40%	33.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	183	117	300
		% within Aggression	61.00%	39.00%	100.00%
		% within Resistive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.214 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.331
Likelihood Ratio	2.212	2	0.331
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.446	1	0.504
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.64

There is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Resistive Life Style, appears in the table above.

The table also shows that 65.5% of the respondents with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score, have low score in resistive life style.

61.8% of the respondents with low aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have low score in resistive life style.

41.9% of the respondents, which is larger group than the other two low (24.8%) and high aggression (frustration mode - 4) (33.3%) with high score in resistive life style.

**Table 227: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Domineering Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Domineering		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	56	20	76
		% within Aggression	73.70%	26.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	26.30%	23.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	74	37	111
		% within Aggression	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	34.70%	42.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	83	30	113
		% within Aggression	73.50%	26.50%	100.00%
		% within Domineering	39.00%	34.50%	37.70%
Total	Count	213	87	300	
	% within Aggression	71.00%	29.00%	100.00%	
	% within Domineering	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.608 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.448
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	1.592	2	0.451
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.014	1	0.906
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 22.04.



The table shows that there is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Domineering Life Style.

Table also shows that a majority of the respondents with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score i.e. 73.5% have low score in domineering life style. Almost same percentage i.e. 73.7% with low aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have low score in domineering life style.

The respondents with low and high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) having high score in domineering life style are almost equal i.e. 26.3% and 26.5% respectively.

**Table 228: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Confirming Life Style**

**Cross-tab**

			Confirming		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	41	35	76
		% within Aggression	53.90%	46.10%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	25.20%	25.50%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Aggression	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	36.50%	37.00%
	High	Count	61	52	113
		% within Aggression	54.00%	46.00%	100.00%
		% within Confirming	37.40%	38.00%	37.70%
Total	Count	163	137	300	
	% within Aggression	54.30%	45.70%	100.00%	
	% within Confirming	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	0.027 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.986

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 34.71.

There is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Confirming Life Style as shows in the table.

The table also further shows that 54% of the respondents with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) have low score in confirming life style. Again these percentage are almost equal to the percentage with moderate and low aggression (frustration mode – 4) score i.e. 55% and 53.9% respectively, which also belongs to low score group of confirming life style.

**Table 229: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Escapist Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Escapist		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	48	28	76
		% within Aggression	63.20%	36.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	24.70%	26.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Aggression	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	31.40%	47.20%	37.00%
	High	Count	85	28	113
		% within Aggression	75.20%	24.80%	100.00%
		% within Escapist	43.80%	26.40%	37.70%
Total	Count	194	106	300	
	% within Aggression	64.70%	35.30%	100.00%	
	% within Escapist	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.167 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.006
Likelihood Ratio	10.336	2	0.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.042	1	0.044
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.85

The chi-square analysis from the table shows that there is significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Escapist Life Style at 0.01 level of confidence.

The table also reflects that majority of the respondents i.e. 75.2% with high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score have low score in escapist life style.

26.4% of the respondents with low score in escapist life style have low score in aggression (frustration mode – 4) and the equal percentage of respondents (26.4%) with high escapist lie style score have high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score.

**Table 230 : Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Evasive Life Style**

Cross-tab

			Evasive		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	43	33	76
		% within Aggression	56.60%	43.40%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	24.90%	26.00%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	61	50	111
		% within Aggression	55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	35.30%	39.40%	37.00%
	High	Count	69	44	113
		% within Aggression	61.10%	38.90%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	39.90%	34.60%	37.70%
Total		Count	173	127	300
		% within Aggression	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Evasive	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.905 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.636

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.17

No significant association gets reflected through the table between Aggression (Frustration mode - 4) and Evasive Life Style.

The table also reflects that 61.1% with high score in aggression (frustration mode - 4) and 55% with moderate and 56.6% with low aggression (frustration mode - 4) score have low evasive life style score.

There is an increase in the percentage with the respondents having low score in evasive life style from low => moderate => high score in aggression i.e. 24.9%, 35.3% and 39.9% respectively.

## [H] LIFE SATISFACTION: AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION

Life satisfaction and its association with aggression and frustration are examined.

**Table 231: Association between Aggression & Life Satisfaction**  
Cross-tab

			Life Satisfaction		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	56	44	100
		% within Aggression	56.00%	44.00%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	31.30%	36.40%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	49	28	77
		% within Aggression	63.60%	36.40%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	27.40%	23.10%	25.70%
	High	Count	74	49	123
		% within Aggression	60.20%	39.80%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	41.30%	40.50%	41.00%
Total		Count	179	121	300
		% within Aggression	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.075 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.584
Likelihood Ratio	1.077	2	0.584
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.342	1	0.558
N of Valid Cases	300		

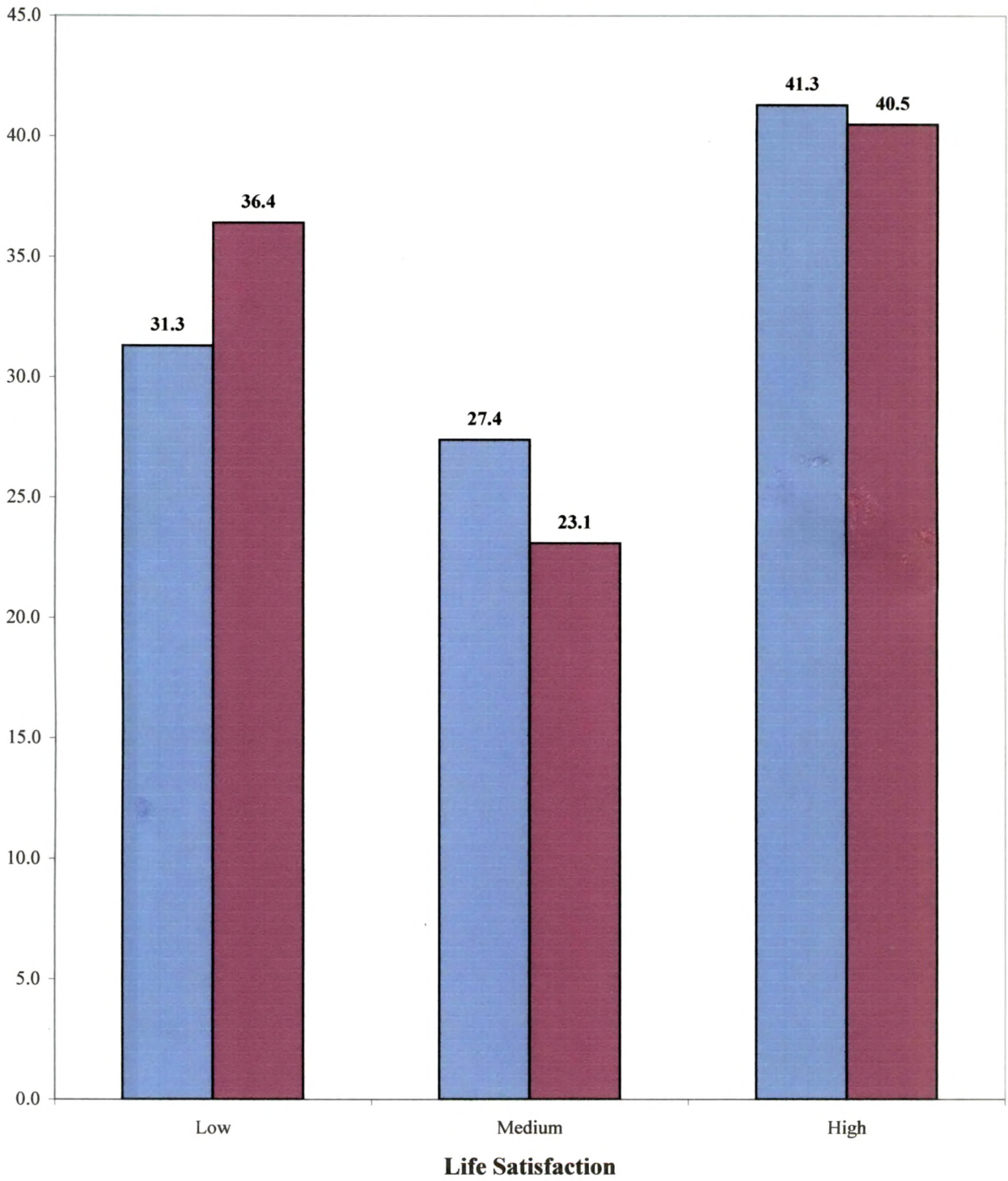
a 0 cells (0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.06

Chi-square analysis in the table shows no significant association between Aggression and Life-Satisfaction.

Out of total respondents 59.7% show low life satisfaction as against 40.3% with high life satisfaction.

**Percent**

**Life Satisfaction & Aggression**



■ Low

■ High

The table also reflects that majority of the respondents (60.2%) with high aggression possess low life satisfaction. Respondents with low aggression score – 36.4% have high life satisfaction and 31.3% have low life satisfaction.

**Table 232: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) & Life Satisfaction**

**Cross-tab**

			Life Satisfaction		Total
			Low	High	
Regression	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Regression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	23.50%	28.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	64	47	111
		% within Regression	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	35.80%	38.80%	37.00%
	High	Count	73	40	113
		% within Regression	64.60%	35.40%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	40.80%	33.10%	37.70%
Total	Count	179	121	300	
	% within Regression	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%	
	% within Life Satisfaction	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.379
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	1.952	2	0.377
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	1.788	1	0.181
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.65.

No significant association gets reflected through the above table between Life Satisfaction and Regression (Frustration mode – 1).

The table further shows that 64.6% respondents with high regression score have low life satisfaction.

The group of respondents with low life satisfaction from low => moderate => high regression score shows increase in the percentage i.e. 23.5%, 35.8% and 40.8% respectively. Amongst high life satisfaction group, 38.8% of the respondents have moderate regression (frustration mode – 1) score which is higher than both the other groups i.e. low regression (28.1%) and high regression (33.1%).

**Table 233: Association between Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) & Life Satisfaction**  
Cross-tab

			Life Satisfaction		Total
			Low	High	
Fixation	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Fixation	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	23.50%	28.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	64	47	111
		% within Fixation	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	35.80%	38.80%	37.00%
	High	Count	73	40	113
		% within Fixation	64.60%	35.40%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	40.80%	33.10%	37.70%
Total	Count	179	121	300	
	% within Fixation	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%	
	% within Life Satisfaction	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.379
Likelihood Ratio	1.952	2	0.377
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.788	1	0.181
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.65



There is no significant association as chi-square analysis gets reflected in the table. The table also shows that 55.3% of the respondents with low score in Fixation (Frustration mode – 3) have low life satisfaction. 38.8% women respondents with high life satisfaction have moderate score in fixation.

**Table 234: Association between Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) & Life Satisfaction**

Cross-tab

			Life Satisfaction		Total
			Low	High	
Resignation	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Resignation	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	23.50%	28.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	64	47	111
		% within Resignation	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	35.80%	38.80%	37.00%
	High	Count	73	40	113
		% within Resignation	64.60%	35.40%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	40.80%	33.10%	37.70%
Total		Count	179	121	300
		% within Resignation	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chi-square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.379
Likelihood Ratio	1.952	2	0.377
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.788	1	0.181
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.65

No significant association between Life Satisfaction and Resignation (Frustration mode – 4) shows by the above table.

It also shows that percentage increases from low => moderate => high resignation score i.e. 23.5%, 35.8% and 40.8% respectively of the respondents with low life satisfaction.

**Tale 235: Association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Life Satisfaction**

**Cross-tab**

			Life Satisfaction		Total
			Low	High	
Aggression	Low	Count	42	34	76
		% within Aggression	55.30%	44.70%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	23.50%	28.10%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	64	47	111
		% within Aggression	57.70%	42.30%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	35.80%	38.80%	37.00%
	High	Count	73	40	113
		% within Aggression	64.60%	35.40%	100.00%
		% within Life Satisfaction	40.80%	33.10%	37.70%
Total	Count	179	121	300	
	% within Aggression	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%	
	% within Life Satisfaction	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

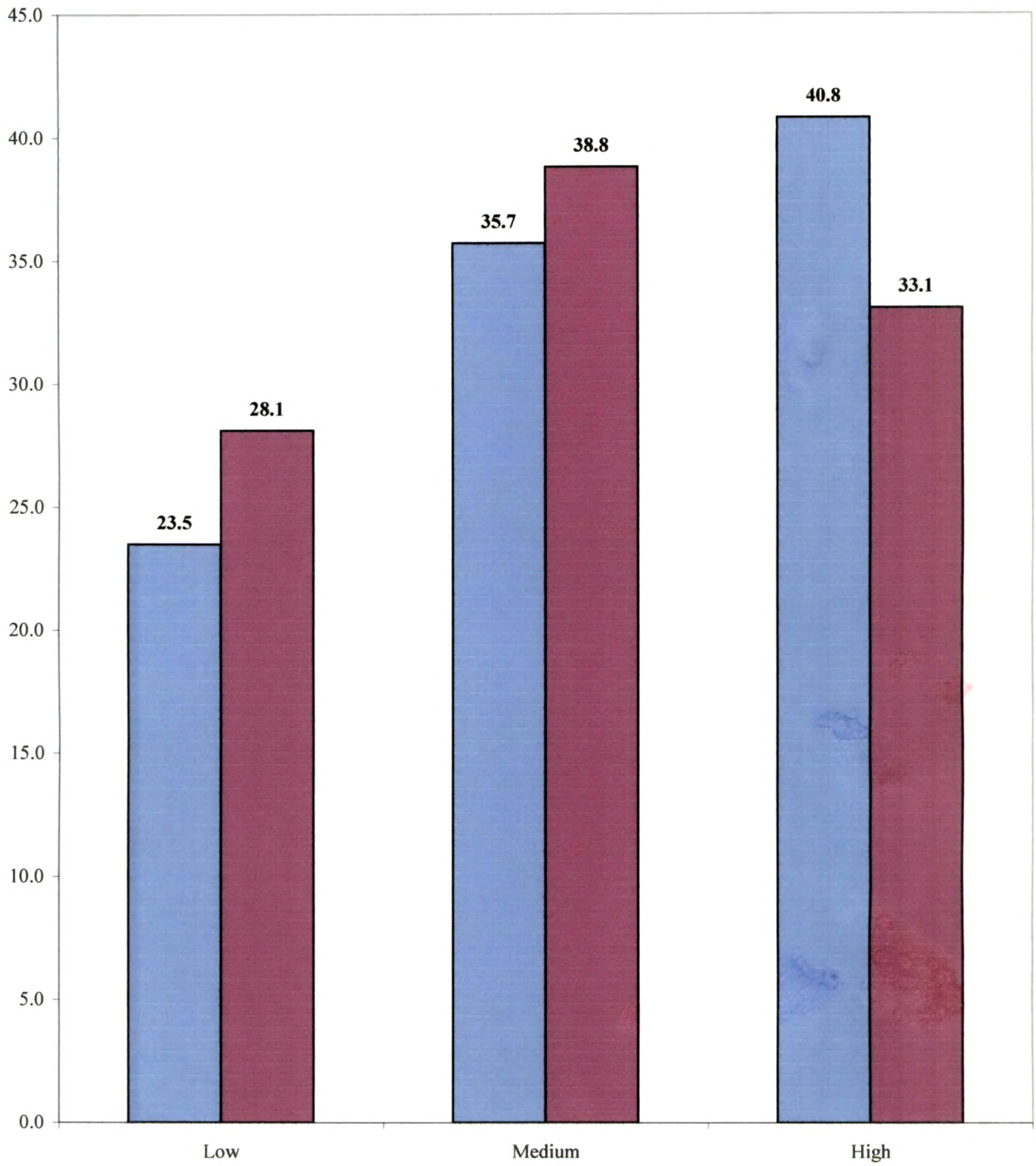
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.942 <sup>a</sup>	2	0.379
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	1.952	2	0.377
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	1.788	1	0.181
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

<sup>a</sup> 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.65.

There is no significant association between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Life Satisfaction, as the table shows.

**Percent**

**Life Satisfaction & Frustration**



**Life Satisfaction**

■ Low

■ High

The table also reflects that 33.1% of the respondents with high life satisfaction have high aggression (frustration mode – 4) score while 40.8% with low life satisfaction respondents have high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4).

## **II] SEX TYPE: AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION**

3 sex-types viz. feminine, masculine and undifferentiated are considered to examine their association with aggression and frustration.

**Table 236: Association between Aggression & Sex-Type**

**Cross-tab**

			Sex-type			Total
			Feminine	Masculine	Undifferentiated	
Aggression	Low	Count	63	30	7	100
		% within Aggression	63.00%	30.00%	7.00%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	37.30%	32.60%	17.90%	33.30%
	Medium	Count	34	22	21	77
		% within Aggression	44.20%	28.60%	27.30%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	20.10%	23.90%	53.80%	25.70%
	High	Count	72	40	11	123
		% within Aggression	58.50%	32.50%	8.90%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	42.60%	43.50%	28.20%	41.00%
Total	Count	169	92	39	300	
	% within Aggression	56.30%	30.70%	13.00%	100.00%	
	% within Sex-type	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	19.577 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.001
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	17.541	4	0.002
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	0.22	1	0.639
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.01.

Chi-square analysis from the above table reflects significant coordination between Aggression and Sex type at 0.01 level of confidence.

The table also shows that 56.3% of the total respondents have feminine sex type, while 30.7% i.e almost half than that have masculine and 13% have undifferentiated sex type.

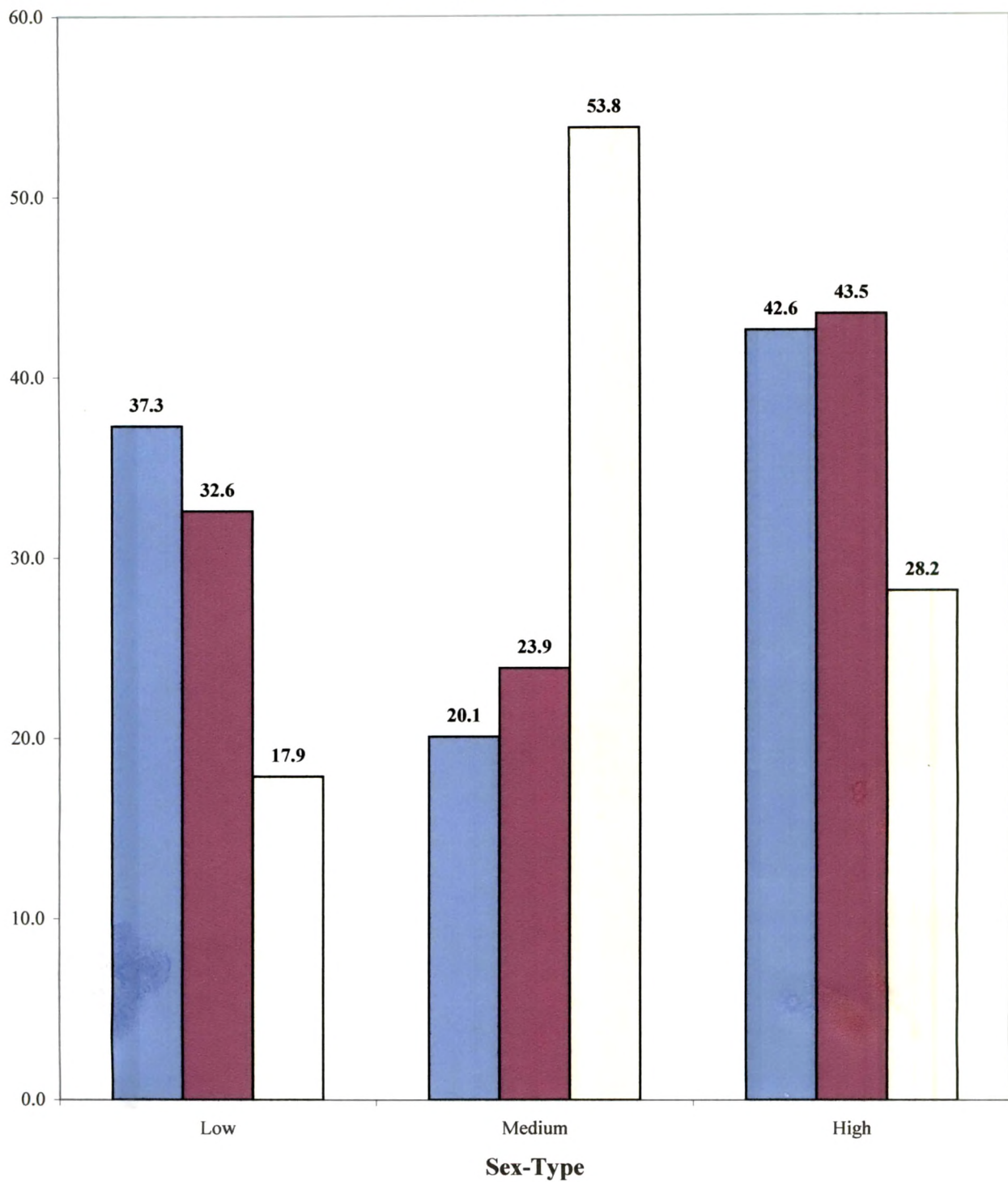
58.5% of the respondents having high score in aggression have feminine sex type.

63% of the respondents with low score in aggression belong to feminine sex type.

Respondents with moderate aggression count are almost equally distributed with masculine and undifferentiated sex-type i.e. 28.6% and 27.3% respectively.

Percent

### Sex-Type & Aggression



■ Feminine ■ Masculine □ Undifferentiated

**Table 237: Association between Regression (Frustration mode – 1) and Sex Type**  
**Cross-tab**

			Sex-type			Total
			Feminine	Masculine	Undiffer-entiated	
Regression	Low	Count	53	17	6	76
		% within Regression	69.70%	22.40%	7.90%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	31.40%	18.50%	15.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	54	44	13	111
		% within Regression	48.60%	39.60%	11.70%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	32.00%	47.80%	33.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	62	31	20	113
		% within Regression	54.90%	27.40%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	36.70%	33.70%	51.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	169	92	39	300
		% within Regression	56.30%	30.70%	13.00%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	12.221 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.016
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	12.110	4	0.017
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	4.729	1	0.03
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	300		

a 0 cells ( 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.88.

Chi-square in above table reflects significant association between Sex-Type and Regression (Frustration mode – 1) at 0.05 level of confidence.

The table also shows that respondents with high score in regression i.e. 54.9% have feminine sex-type, while 27.4% have masculine sex-type.

Respondents with moderate regression score are almost equally distributed between feminine (32%) and undifferentiated (33.3%) sex type group of respondents.

**Table 238: Association between Sex-Type and Fixation (Frustration mode – 2)**

**Cross-tab**

			Sex-type			Total
			Feminine	Masculine	Undifferentiated	
Fixation	Low	Count	53	17	6	76
		% within Fixation	69.70%	22.40%	7.90%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	31.40%	18.50%	15.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	54	44	13	111
		% within Fixation	48.60%	39.60%	11.70%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	32.00%	47.80%	33.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	62	31	20	113
		% within Fixation	54.90%	27.40%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	36.70%	33.70%	51.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	169	92	39	300
		% within Fixation	56.30%	30.70%	13.00%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.221 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.016
Likelihood Ratio	12.110	4	0.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.729	1	0.03
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.88.

The above table shows significant association between Sex-Type and Fixation (Frustration mode – 2) at 0.05 level of confidence.



The table also reflects that 27.4% of the respondents with high score in fixation belongs to masculine sex-type. Almost double of it (54.9%) belong to feminine sex-type.

69.7% of the respondents with low score in fixation have feminine sex-type.

A group of respondents having moderate fixation in feminine sex-type is almost four times more (48.6%) than the group with undifferentiated sex-type (11.7%).

**Table 239: Association between Sex-Type and Resignation (Frustration mode – 2)**  
Cross-tab

			Sex-type			Total
			Feminine	Masculine	Undifferentiated	
Resignation	Low	Count	53	17	6	76
		% within Resignation	69.70%	22.40%	7.90%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	31.40%	18.50%	15.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	54	44	13	111
		% within Resignation	48.60%	39.60%	11.70%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	32.00%	47.80%	33.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	62	31	20	113
		% within Resignation	54.90%	27.40%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	36.70%	33.70%	51.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	169	92	39	300
		% within Resignation	56.30%	30.70%	13.00%	100.00%
		% within Sex-type	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.221 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.016
Likelihood Ratio	12.110	4	0.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.729	1	0.03
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.88

Significant association gets reflected through the above table between Sex-Type and Resignation (Frustration mode – 3) at .05 level of confidence.

Table also shows that a group of respondents with feminine sex-type are almost equally distributed between low resignation and moderate resignation group of respondents i.e. 31.4% and 32.0% respectively.

47.8% of the respondents with masculine sex-type have moderate score in resignation while 33.7% have high score in resignation.

**Table 240: Association between Sex-Type and Aggression (Frustration mode – 4)**

**Cross-tab**

			Sex-type			Total
			Feminine	Masculine	Undiffere-ntiated	
Aggression	Low	Count	53	17	6	76
		% within Aggression	69.70%	22.40%	7.90%	100.00%
		% within sex type	31.40%	18.50%	15.40%	25.30%
	Medium	Count	54	44	13	111
		% within Aggression	48.60%	39.60%	11.70%	100.00%
		% within sex type	32.00%	47.80%	33.30%	37.00%
	High	Count	62	31	20	113
		% within sex type	54.90%	27.40%	17.70%	100.00%
		% within	36.70%	33.70%	51.30%	37.70%
Total		Count	169	92	39	300
		% within Aggression	56.30%	30.70%	13.00%	100.00%
		% within sex type	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

**Chi-square**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.221 <sup>a</sup>	4	0.016
Likelihood Ratio	12.11	4	0.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.729	1	0.03
N of Valid Cases	300		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.88.

Significant association at 0.05 level of confidence gets reflected from the above table between Aggression (Frustration mode – 4) and Sex-Type.

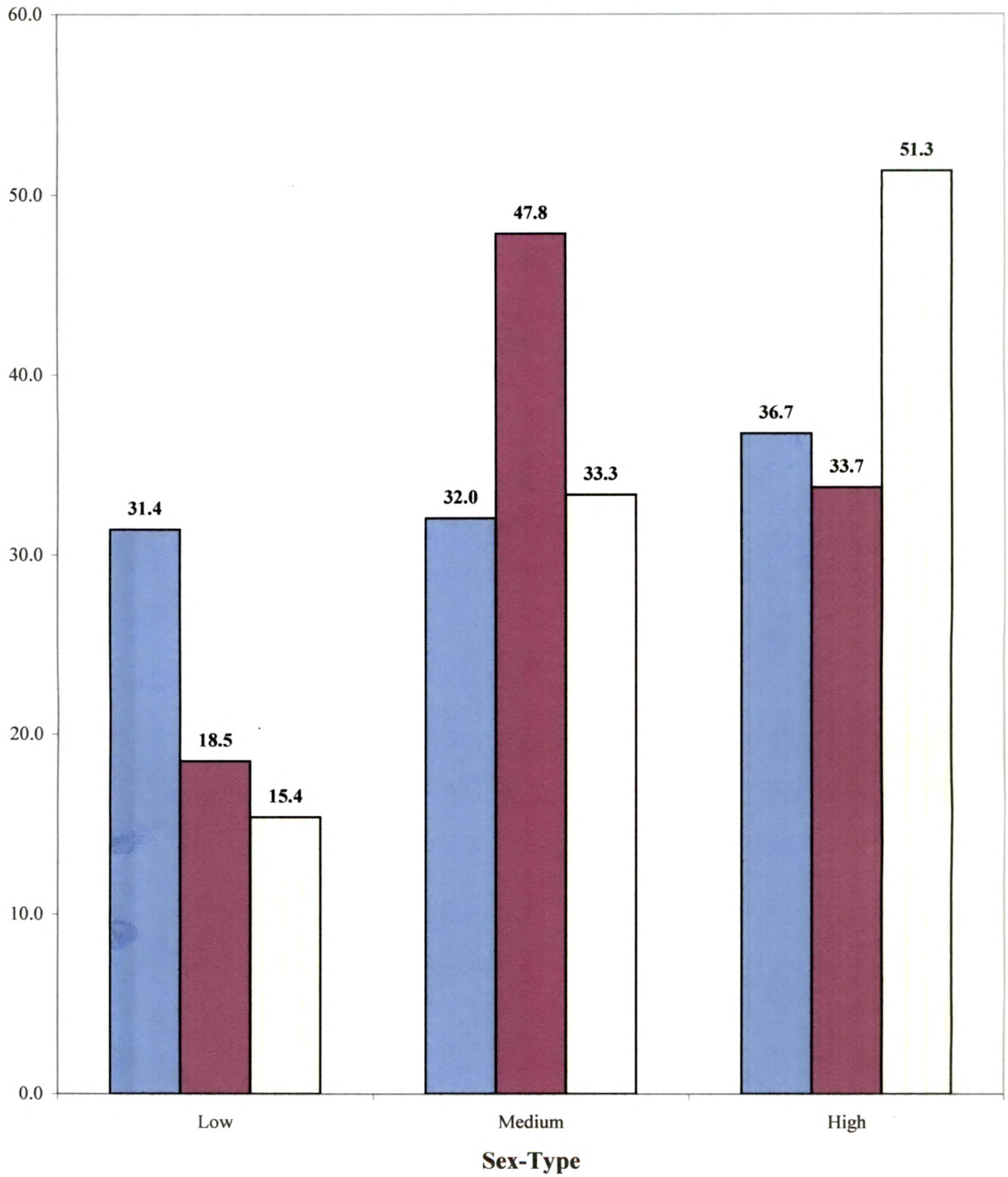
The table also shows that with the group of respondents with undifferentiated sex-type, percentage increases in low => moderate => high => aggression (frustration mode - 4) score group of respondents i.e. 15.4%, 33.3% and 51.3% respectively.

The feminine sex-type group also shows increase in percentage from low => moderate => high score group of respondents in aggression (frustration mode – 4) i.e. 31.4%, 32% and 36.4% respectively.

If we look at feminine-masculine groups of respondents, undifferentiated with high score in aggression (frustration mode – 4), the percentage decreases i.e. 54.9%, 27.4%, 17.7% respectively.

Percent

### Sex-Type & Frustration



■ Feminine ■ Masculine □ Undiffer-entiated

## IJ] CORRELATION BETWEEN AGGRESSION AND FRUSTRATION

**Table 241: Correlation between Aggression and Frustration**

### Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Aggression	2.0767	.8602	300
Frustration	2.1233	.7854	300

### Correlations

		Aggression	Frustration
<b>Aggression</b>	<b>Pearson Correlation</b>	1.000	-1.8799
	<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>		.001
	<b>Sum of Squares and Cross-products</b>	221.237	-37.837
	<b>Covariance</b>	.740	-.127
	<b>N</b>	300	300
<b>Frustration</b>	<b>Pearson Correlation</b>	-.187**	1.000
	<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>	.001	
	<b>Sum of Squares and Cross-products</b>	-37.837	184.437
	<b>Covariance</b>	-.127	.617
	<b>N</b>	300	300

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

From the above mentioned table, it can be seen that correlation between Aggression and Frustration is significant.