



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SPORTS AGGRESSION AMONG SPORTS PLAYERS

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### ABSTRACT

The present research study focused on the sports aggression among the sports players of the Gulbarga University affiliated government degree colleges of Kalaburagi district, Karnataka India. The major purpose of the present research study to measure the sports aggression among the male and female sports players of the study, and also compare the sports aggression levels among male and female sports players of the research study to find out the significance difference,

The research hypothesis of the study stated that there would be significance difference in sports aggression among the sports players, the researcher used the Sports aggression inventory developed by Anand Kumar and P.S. Shukla was used for the current study. This inventory consisted to 25 items to measure the sports aggression levels. The researcher selected fifty male and fifty female sports players from the Gulbarga university affiliated government colleges in Kalaburagi district as sample of the present study. the sports players were given the all needed instructions about the research study by the researcher and the data was collected through the standard sports aggression inventory, the collected data used to find out the results of the study. the mean, standard deviation and t test used to test the research hypothesis.



**KEY WORDS:** - Sports Aggression, Gender.

### INTRODUCTION:

Aggression is an act of hostility or violence, aggression as behaviour intended to cause harm or pain. If an athlete intends to fracture the nose-it is aggression. Aggressive behaviour can differ from men to women athletes. There are many possible ways of defining and interpreting

“Aggression”, dependent on which method is used. Baron claims that *“hostility is a form of behavior with the intention of destruction or injuring an additional source of revenue organism who is moved to steer clear of such behaviour”*. Aggression may be looked as a form of behavior; hence, in the

daily life of human being aggressive behavior is a common thing. As a result, aggression emerges naturally in the social, political and religious context. Generally, to predominate each other people behave aggressively. The aggressive behavior studies needed for children as well as youth's

development and academic performance and outcomes.

Aggression behaviour is usually learned much like other forms of social behavior. It means, there is no inborn aggressiveness in human beings, but the aggressive responses of human being are acquired similar to other complex forms of social behavior. Bandura rightly points out this phenomenon when he claims that aggressive behaviours are learned either directly or by observing the behavior of others in the society. Berkowitz puts forth aggression as act with intention directed to harm others. Conceptualizing aggression in such terms helps to capture effectively its essence, even though it is not possible to present this form in precise manner in real contexts. Dollard and his mates claim that any aggressive behavior aims towards the injury of the person against whom he is motivated. They believe that aggression is the action which has definite aim that inflict others rather than being noxious stimuli. However, one cannot find similarity in the exact nature of this response from one occasion to the next. Anticipations of penalty can be provoked to the indirect forms of aggression and can never think of direct attack on the target. According to the researchers, many aggressive forms were theoretically interchangeable.

In some cases such as accidental harms, these are not aggressive behaviours as they are not purposeful actions. Likewise, the pain aroused in sexual acts cannot provoke to in act for the pleasure like the dental procedure. In the same way, Baumeister claims that *"the soreness manage in sexual masochism is not hostile since the casualty is not enthused to keep away from it – undeniably; the pain is energetically importune in the overhaul of a superior objective"* (1989). Violent acts of aggression are intended to do extreme harm which may also result in death. All violent actions can be categorized as the results of aggression, but all aggressive behaviors are not necessarily to be violent.

The common definition of the aggression is feeling or emotional element which is ready to hurt others it may be psychologically or physically. The overload of the emotional pressure releasing on others.

R. A. Baron and D. Byrne have suggested that aggression behaviors motivated out of good always try to avoid harm or injury to another living being. Aggression behaviours are expressed in terms of anger, jealousy, hated etc. and the person motivated with such patterns wishes to injure others. The aggressive behaviors are directed to humiliate, dominate or put another person down instead of expressing one's honest emotions or thoughts.

These actions are not needed in society, but they are bound in their limits; and they can never go beyond accepted moral standards. It can be witnessed in a disobedient player who is trained by a coach with specific disciplines by benching him or her.

Socio-biologists like Buss, and Buss & Kenrick argue that evolution can be seen in the aspects of social behavior. They go a step further and include aggression also in the category of evolution.

The Nature of Human aggression Most of us are familiar with acts of aggression, either through personal experience or through the mass media. A report in the July 11, 1973, New York Times indicated that 34 percent of adult women in one congressional district of New York city were the victims of serious crimes in 1972.

Faulkner (1971) many researcher shown that the balanced aggressive behavior makes the sports players get success in the sports competitions, the rough behavior also gives them most effecting strength to hurt the opponents in the physical or psychological ways Silva and Weinberg (1983).

## **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

The research investigator tried to find out the influence of gender on the sports aggression among the male and female sports players of the study. The study intended to know the significance difference in sports aggression among the male and female sports players.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A comparative study on sports aggression among sports players of Kalaburagi district.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To measure the sports aggression levels among sports players both male and female.
- ❖ To compare the sports aggression among male and female sports players
- ❖ To find out the influence of gender on the psychological factor among sports players.

### The study hypothesis

- ❖ There would be significance difference in sports aggression among sports players
- ❖ There would be influence of gender on the sports aggression.

### The sample

The research investigator had randomly selected the male and female sports players as sample of the study, the sample divided into two equal groups of fifty male and fifty female sports players. The sports players were informed about the research study and given the needed instructions by the researcher.

### Tools

#### Sports Aggression Inventory

The aggression questionnaire prepared by Anand Kumar and P.S. Shukla was used for the current study. This inventory consisted to 25 items in which 13 items were keyed "Yes" and rest of 12 were "No". The statement which was keyed "Yes" were 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24 and 25 and the statement which were keyed "No" were 2, 3, 7, 8, 10,11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 23.

SCORING For each item score was "1". The maximum possible score might be 25 and score the least possible score might be zero. Finally, score obtained by each subject on each statement was added up which represented one's total score on Aggression.

The aggression scale used for the research study to measure the sports aggression among the sample of the study.

### Statistical

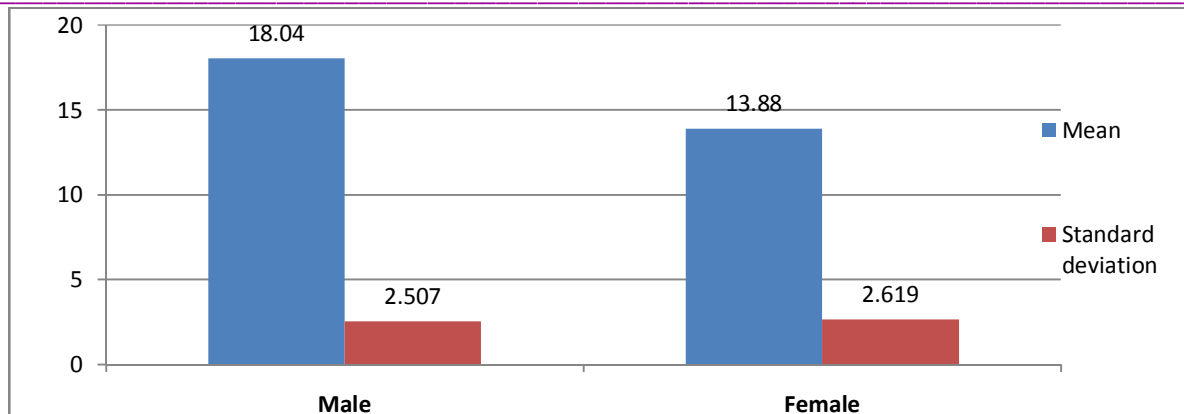
The researcher used the basic statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation and t tests in the study to prove the research hypothesis, the data of the study presented through the table and graph in the study

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### THE TABLE AND GRAPH ARE SHOWING THE SPORTS AGGRESSION LEVELS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE SPORTS PLAYERS

Sample	N	Mean	SD	T value
Male	25	18.04	2.507	7.877**
Female	25	13.88	2.619	

Significant at 0.01 levels \*\*



The research data showing that the gender has the influence on the sports aggression among the sports players. the male sports players mean score in sports aggression is 18.04 and the standard deviation is 2.507, the female sports players mean score is 13.88, and standard deviation is 2.619, the t value is 7.877\*\* significant at 0.01 levels.

The higher score indicates the higher the sports aggression among the sample of the study.

### CONCLUSION

The present research results showing that the male sports players has more mean score than the female sports players. the higher mean score indicates higher in sports aggression levels. The female sports players are lower in the sports aggression which showing the influence of gender on the psychological variable of the research study.

- ❖ The male sports players are having higher sports aggression level.
- ❖ The female sports players having lower sports aggression levels compare to male sports players.
- ❖ The gender has influence on the sports aggression among sports players.

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