



ISSN: 2249-894X
 IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)
 UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514
 VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019

A STUDY ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR AMONG BASKETBALL AND HANDBALL PLAYERS OF GULBARGA UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT:

In the sports and games the aggression is the one of the key factor to get the win in the completion in some selective sports and games, the more dominance of aggression will harm the others or disturb the rules and regulation of the games which may lead towards unhealthy sports, the aggressive behavior is the natural instinct in human but the players should use it as boosting the performance in a balanced manner, many sports players are act as roughly in the social or personal life due to the higher aggression in their personality which makes them disturbed person in the society,

the aggression is the fire in the sports players personality use it sensibly. The research investigator tried to know the level of aggressive behavior among the basketball players and handball players of Gulbarga university, the sample was selected on the simple random method of sample selection method and sample divided in two group based on basketball and handball players in equal numbers, The Aggressions of the players under the study were tested by the Aggression Scale test developed by Guru Pyari Mathur and Raj Kumari Bhatnagar (2004). Used to measure the aggression among the sample. The basic statistical techniques used to fulfill the research objectives.

KEYWORDS: Aggressive behavior.

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 and difference in age groups 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 behaviours 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 behavior's 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.

Aggression distinction of two types antisocial aggression and pro social aggression. Many aggressive acts are actually dictated by social norms and are therefore described as pro-social. These pro social behaviours are acts of law enforcement, correct parental control, and following the orders of commanders in wartime. Unprovoked criminal acts that hurt others violate social norms and thus are antisocial acts.

Some aggressive acts that fall between pro-social and antisocial right be labeled sanctioned aggression. 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. Because aggression aids males in obtaining desirable mates and aids females in protecting their young, principles of natural selection should operate over time to favor certain forms of aggression.

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.

METHOD

The present research study intended to compare the aggressive behavior among basketball and handball players of Gulbarga University and also tried to know the significance difference due to difference in playing intensity of the sport among basketball and handball players.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To measure the aggressive behavior of basketball and handball players
- To compare the aggressive behavior level among the sample groups.
- Find out the effect of playing situation on the aggressive behavior of the players.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- There would be significance difference in aggressive behavior among basketball handball players of Gulbarga university
- There would be significance impact of playing conditions of the games on aggressive behavior among sample of the study.

Sample

In this research study the investigator selected fifty basketball and fifty handball players through simple random sampling method. The players were given needful instruction about the research study,

Tool

The Aggressions of the players under the study were tested by the Aggression Scale test developed by Guru Pyari Mathur and Raj Kumari Bhatnagar (2004). The aggression scale questionnaire consists of fifty five statements. The subjects have to answer the statement in the graded manner namely, strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The level changes from extremely uncharacteristic to extremely characteristic; the respondents were made to mark against the box provided for this purpose. This represents the appropriate characteristics suited to their attitude. This inventory was scored with the help of the scoring key given below. The range of score was from of score given in the manual, the higher the score, the more aggressive the player is.

S.No	Responses	Score for Positive statements	Negative statements
1	Strongly Agree	5	1
2	Agree	4	2
3	Undecided	3	3
4	Disagree	2	4
5	Strongly Disagree	1	5

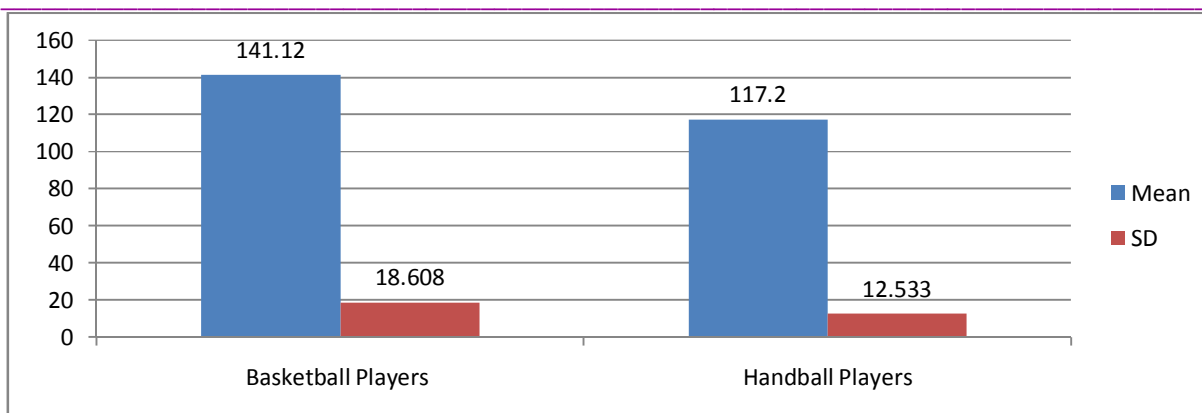
In the study the investigator used the basic statistical techniques like, mean, Standard deviation and t tests to compare the aggressive behavior among basketball and handball players of Gulbarga University.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The table showing the mean, SD and t value of aggressive behavior among basketball and handball players of Gulbarga University.

Sample	N	Mean	SD	T value
Basketball Players	50	141.12	18.608	5.421**
Handball Players	50	117.20	12.533	

Significant at 0.01 levels**



The table and graphs are showing the aggressive behavior among the sample of the research study, the basketball players mean score is 141.12, standard deviation is 18.608 whereas the handball players mean score in aggressive behavior test is 117.20. the standard deviation is 12.533. the calculated t value is 5.421** significant at 0.01 levels. The result showing that both basketball and handball players are having the moderate aggressive behavior in them but the basketball players are having the higher aggressive behavior in their personality due to differ in playing conditions of the game.

CONCLUSION

The basketball players are having the higher aggressive behavior in their personality than the handball players of Gulbarga University. The research study revealed that the playing conditions of the games are impacting on the personality of the sports players. The moderate aggressiveness in the both basketball and handball players but there is significant difference among them in their aggressive behavior due to difference in playing games.

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