

A COMPARISON OF SPORTS AGGRESSION AMONG MALES OF SELECTED SPORTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare the sports aggression among males of selected sports i.e. Soccer, Volleyball, Wrestling and Handball . Sixty male players were selected as the subjects for the study. The subjects were participants of North-zone Inter- varsity Competition and All India Inter-varsity championships. All the subjects were the participants of Noida College of Physical Education, Noida (U.P.) The age ranged of the subjects was between 17-25 years. The sport aggression inventory (SAI) prepared and standardized by A. Kumar and P. S. Shukla was selected for this study. One way ANOVA was used for the computation of collected data. . The level of significance was set at .05. The results of the study revealed that the significant difference was found in the means of male player of different games in their sports aggression. Wrestlers were have greater amount of aggressiveness followed by Soccer, Handball and Volleyball players. Paired mean difference between wrestling - handball followed by volleyball male players was found to be significant in their sport aggression..

Key Words: Sport, Aggression, Male player.

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INTRODUCTION

Modern competitive sports of today demands more emphasis on the training of psychological aspects of sports. The high level performance seen in competitive sports is nothing but a perfect optimum harmonious relationship between one's psychological preparedness and technical preparation.

Aggression has long been a part of the sports domain. Outside of wartime, sport is perhaps the only setting in which acts of interpersonal aggression are not only tolerated but enthusiastically applauded by large segment of society. Sports would serve as a suitable vehicle for example, whereas war would not.

Aggression is not an attitude but behavior and most critically it is reflected in the acts committed with the intention to injure. The term Aggression includes such wide range of acts engaged in by athletes, coaches and spectators as physically hitting, another individual and verbal abuse. The psychological characteristic as sports aggression was relevant and contributing factor for performance efficiency of athletes. Hence this variable was selected for the purpose of present study.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Subjects:

Sixty Sportsmen (Wrestling=18, Soccer=18, Volleyball=12 and Handball=12) were selected as the subjects for this study. The subjects were participants of North-zone Inter-varsity competition and All India inter-varsity championships . All the subjects were participants belong to Noida College of Physical Education, Noida (U.P.) and their age ranged was between 17-25 years.

Description of Questionnaire:

Considering all this facts, the sport aggression inventory (SAI) standardized by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla was selected for this study. The sports aggression inventory was consisted of 25 items in which 13 items were keyed 'Yes' and rest of 12 items were keyed 'No'..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To compare the level of aggression among males of selected sports i.e. Soccer, Volleyball, Wrestling and Handball, Means, standarad deviations, ANOVA were used for the purpose of data analysis and data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 1 & 2.

TABLE 1

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF AGGRESSION FOR MALE PLAYERS OF SELECTED SPORTS

Source of Variance	Df	SS	MSS	F. Value
Treatment	3	62.64	20.886	5.042*
Error	56	231.95	4.141	

* Significant at .05 level, Tabulated $F_{.05(3,56)} = 2.78$

Table – 1 revealed that there was significant difference in the means of male player of different games i.e. Wrestling, Soccer, Volleyball and Handball in relation to sports

aggression as obtained F-ratio was 5.042 which was higher value than the 2.78 required for F-ratio to be significant at .05 level with (3, 56) degree of freedom.

TABLE 2
POST-HOC TEST FOR LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE AMONG MALE IN
RELATION TO AGGRESSION

Means of Selected Sports					
Wrestling	Soccer	Handball	Volleyball	M.D.	C.D.
13.22	12.55			0.67	1.95
13.22		11.00		2.22*	2.18
13.22			10.75	2.47*	2.18
	12.55	11.00		1.55	2.18
	12.55		10.75	1.8	2.18
		11.00	10.75	.25	2.39

*Significant at .05 level, C.D. =Critical Difference, M.D.=Mean Difference

It is evident from table – 2 that mean difference of male players of selected sports in relation to sports aggression was found to be significant between Wrestling and Handball, wrestling and Volleyball as the mean differences were greater than the critical difference.

Mean difference between Wrestling and Soccer, Soccer and Handball, Soccer and Volleyball, Handball and Volleyball did not prove to be significant at .05 level of confidence as the mean differences were lower than the critical difference.

DISCUSSION

The findings of study showed that among four groups of sports i.e. namely Wrestling, Soccer, Handball and Volleyball male Wrestlers were found with highest level of aggression at the same time volleyballers were found to be of lowest in aggression. Further the players of selected three games Soccer, Handball and Volleyball didn't differ significantly on aggression. It was also evident from the findings that aggression of male Wrestlers was significantly higher than Handball and Volleyball players.

The finding that male Wrestlers were highest on aggression than the other selected team games can be attributed than the other selected team games can be attributed to the very fact that Wrestling is a combative sports and some form of aggression oriented actions are permissible within the limits of rules and regulations some specific techniques like throwing, Arm locks etc. are injury prone and by nature aggression oriented.

Footballers, Handballers and Volleyballers were lower than Wrestlers and they didn't differ significantly among them on aggression. This finding may be attributed to the reason that these three games are basically team game and play systems are based on scoring of goals, basket or points. The sequence of performance among male players of selected sports was Wrestling>Soccer>Handball > Volleyball.

It was also hypothesized that the Handball, Volleyball, Soccer, and Wrestling Players will be significantly different in level of aggression was rejected. The significant difference was not observed between the groups of Volleyball, Handball and Soccer games male players.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Significant difference was not found among male player of different games i.e. wrestling, Soccer, Volleyball and Handball on sports aggression.
2. Significant difference was found between Wrestling and Handball followed by Volleyball male players on sports aggression.
3. Wrestlers were found most aggressive, whereas Volleyball players were found to be least aggressive in nature.
4. Male players of selected three games i.e. Soccer, Handball and Volleyball did not differ significantly on aggression.
5. Aggression among male Wrestlers were higher than Handball & Volleyball players.

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