



A STUDY ON INTENTION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND GOAL ORIENTATION OF NATIONAL LEVEL KABADDI PLAYERS.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study and compare the level of intention of Aggressive behavior and foal orientation of national level male and female kabaddi players. To attain the objective of the research 240 kabaddi players were selected as the subject. Out of 240 kabaddi players 120 were female and 120 were male players participated 65th Senior National Kabaddi Championships held at Hyderabad in the Year 2017-2018. The Task and Ego Orientation in Sports Questionnaire by Duda & Whitehead, (1998) was used to assess depositions towards Task and Ego Orientation. To measure the Intention of Aggressive Behavior, a tool constructed by Buss and Perry (1992) was used. Results concluded that the male Kabaddi players are high on intention of physical aggression and verbal aggression in comparison to female Kabaddi players. Overall, the research concluded that male kabaddi players possess moderate level of are more violent than female kabaddi players. Comparative results on task and ego oriented found that male kabaddi players proved to be higher in ego orientation when compared to female kabaddi players in the present study.

Keywords: Intention, Aggressive Behaviour, Goal Orientation, Kabaddi, National Players

1. INTRODUCTION

Aggression as a proficient response to major events a waking from an ambition to harm others' lives is a convoluted method that can be viewed from various viewpoints aggressive behavior exclusively among adolescents, is a major consideration. In extension a developing body of research in psychology, education and sociology has originate new observation into association development in a various social content. A dimension of factors among with teacher's conflicting uncertain approach, family inconvenience mis treatment of child bereavement our separation, chronic diseases or injury can all play a role in the endorse to enlist in violent behaviour's **(Bushman, & Huesmann, 2006)**. approach in which aggressive behavior in the midst of times expressed may be determined by a dimension of characteristics along with temporary went developmental stages home and school adaption and coping quantities including the categories of their stress **(Liu, Jianghong & Wuerker)**. Association can also show connective difficulties with schoolmates, family and colleagues as well as low scholar accomplishment observable relapse to an initial level of growth and development as well as psychological diseases like phobias **(Stadelmann , Perren , Groeben, et al; (2010)**.

Firstly, goal orientation was defined as situated orientation for effort in success task **(Ames, 1992; Nicholls, 1984)**. Approach of goal orientation was practiced by government officials' politicians and administrator abode post-war shocks. The minor consideration regarding goal orientation would be impaired to every particular conditions of society to boost maximum compensation package or achievement of the assets including individua **(Biyawila & Perera, 2018)**. The player is situated by approach of personal task **(Garcia-Mas, et.al., 2014)**. Goal orientation indicates normal disposition and goal and ego involvement invoke to go levels in specific conditions **(Nicholls, 1989)**. Also, goal orientation authorities are derived through affiliating with peers and having positive social interaction with adults that revolves around the mutually shared sport experience **(Scanlan & Lewthwaite, 1986)**.

According to studies on goal orientation, there are two sovereign intelligence about achievement task-oriented goals and ego-oriented goals. These two orientations are attended to perform how players describe and experience good and bad times as well as how they apart their extent of assurance. When a player is task oriented, he is motivated first and at the leading edge to a convinced task, overcomes disincentive via skill development, and advertise capability. **Dogan-Ates (2010)**. achievement is approximated based on the perception of true individual aptitude when contrast to earlier achievements. Another goal orientation is ego orientation. **(Dufton, et. al. (2011)**. The conclusion for deciding personal aptitude is that one's own ability are compared to those of others to regulate achievement and defeat. A person's assumption motivation is to indicate regulating competence-oriented player exhibits.

A task-containing motivational conditions concludes self-reported dissent behaviors, either straightly or treated by task orientation. An ego-including motivational conditions considers self-reported inconsistent, either straightly or treated by ego orientation **(Moreno-Murcia, et. al)**. Task orientation was connected to ego orientation ($r = 0.29, p < 0.01$). Multiple relapse analysis showed internal motivation, external motivation and amotivation assumed for 30.5% of the variances in task orientation **(Chin, et. al., 2012)** Players' task direction can be a major factor for procuring flow in competitive sport, feeling maximum skillful and guessing the upcoming

championship as challenging (Stavros, 2015). Sports motivation performs a psychological variable that should be assumed in anti-doping policies, projects, and interventions targeted at the adolescent population because motivation was connected to the doping-related attitudinal variables and also partially concluded the impact of success task orientations in this regard (Mudrak, 2018).

Researches on task orientation have found positive effect for state learning and state performance goals, in which the objectives are affected by conditional cues, on achievement goals, depending on the task different researches have established goal orientation description based on the behaviours that players may occupy in order to promote their manifesto. (Pintrich, 2000). Based on these differences, the bulk of analysis intent on two basic direction that can be seen in contact to flexible and maladaptive involvement. (Kaplan & Maehr, 2007). According to Ames (1992), there arrive to be a consent among exploration on these two aims, which he trademarks "performance" and "mastery" In their four-factor model of aim direction, Elliot and McGregor (2001) recommended that capability is the foundation of achievement objectives. The four entrails are progress along two important dimensions: description of capability and creativeness of capability (approach/avoidance) (Elliot & McGregor, 2001). Both conditions are analytical entrails of people's self-administrative achievement when it comes to completing their goals. agnate to ability motivation information sustained by performance goal inspection, reactions may be rupture into two global approach: ego orientation and task orientation (Duda, 1992). Task Orientation is self-referential, and it compose a concentration on elaborating one's skills and offering one's best performance.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

2.1 Sample

The purpose of the study was to analyze Intention of aggressive behavior and goal orientation of national level kabaddi players representing their respective state in 65th Senior National Kabaddi Championships held at Hyderabad in the Year 2017-2018.

2.2 Description of Instruments

The Task and Ego Orientation in Sports Questionnaire by Duda & Whitehead, (1998) was used to assess depositions towards Task and Ego Orientation. To measure the Intention of Aggressive Behavior, a tool constructed by Buss and Perry (1992) was used. The test consists of 29 questions divided into four factors i.e. Physical Aggression, Verbal Aggression, Anger and Hostility.

2.3 Administration of Instruments

All the data on selected variable related to the present study was collected by the scholar in the competitive setting during the competition. Each player was contacted for this purpose and the permission for administration of questionnaire was sought from the Coach/Manager of the concerned teams. Before actual administration of questionnaire, the scholar explained the player about the purpose of study. The time taken for data collection was about 75 minutes. Answer sheets were distributed to the players, and they responded each questionnaire one by one after reading items from the questionnaire. The responses were recorded on the answer sheet. The scholar was available for clearing the doubts and to monitor the response and make sure that no question is left blank or answered falsely.

3. RESULTS

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TASK
ORIENTATION AND EGO ORIENTATION FEMALE AND MALE
NATIONAL LEVEL KABADDI PLAYERS

Gender	N	Factor of Goal Orientation	Mean	SD	MD	σ DM	t
Females	120	Task	24.33	3.311	5.525	.302	15.031*
	120	Ego	18.81	2.291		.209	
Males	120	Task	25.49	3.837	5.775	.350	12.40*
	120	Ego	19.72	3.361		.307	

*Significant at 0.05 level, $t_{.05(238)} = 1.97$

Data depicted in table no. 1 on task orientation and ego orientation of female kabaddi players revealed significant differences between the groups in both task and ego orientations. Obtained results on task orientation showed mean scores 24.33 whereas ego orientation score was 18.81 and the calculated 't' (15.031) was much higher than the required 't' value (1.66) to be significant at 0.05 level 118 degree of freedom. Similarly, in Male Kabaddi players, task orientation in males had higher mean scores 25.49 in comparison to ego mean scores of males 19.72. As the obtained 't' value (12.40) was much higher than the required 't' value (1.97) to be significant at 0.05 level 238 degree of freedom. Male and female Kabaddi players are task orientated.

TABLE 2
ANALYSIS OF LEVEL OF INTENTION OF AGGRESSION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE
NATIONAL LEVEL KABADDI PLAYERS

Level	Aggression (Total)					
	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
High	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Moderate	117	97.50%	92	76.67%	209	87.08%
Low	3	2.50%	28	23.33%	31	12.92%

Table no. 2 determines the level of intention of aggression of kabaddi players. Obtained data revealed that most of the players (87.08%) are under moderate level of intention of aggression followed by 12.92% players under low level. Further analysis showed that 97.50% of females are under moderate level of intention of aggression and 76.67% of males are under moderate level of intention of aggression whereas 2.50% female and 23.33% male kabaddi players possess low level of intention of aggression.

TABLE 3
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTENTION OF AGGRESSION
BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE NATIONAL LEVEL KABADDI PLAYERS

Factor of Intention of Aggression	Gender	Mean	SD	MD	σ DM	t
Physical	Female	25.70	3.78	1.16	0.35	2.11*
	Male	26.86	4.68			
Verbal	Female	13.89	2.21	0.74	0.20	2.13*
	Male	14.63	3.10			
Anger	Female	20.05	3.05	0.69	0.28	1.53
	Male	20.74	3.92			
Hostility	Female	23.69	3.35	0.57	0.31	1.21
	Male	24.27	4.00			

*Significant at 0.05 level, $t_{.05(238)} = 1.97$

Data on intention of aggressive behaviour in table 3 indicate statistically significantly difference on sub-scales of intention of aggression on their Physical aggression and Verbal Aggression. Male kabaddi players had high mean scores 26.86 and 14.63 on these sub-scales respectively. Whereas female players had mean score 25.70 on physical aggression and 13.89 on verbal aggression with an MD of 1.46 and 0.74 respectively as the obtained 't' value (2.11) on physical aggression was much higher to be significant at 0.05 level 238 degree of freedom. In case of verbal aggression obtained 't' (2.13) was also much more than the required 't' value (1.97) to be significant at 0.05 level 238 degree of freedom. Rest of the two sub scales namely anger and hostility did not differ significantly as their obtained 't' values were less than the required 't' value (1.97) at .05 level.

4. DISCUSSION

Analysis on level of intention of aggressive behaviour among male and female kabaddi players was found to be high. As the results revealed that female players 86.67% and 78.33% percent males are having high level, while 13.33% female kabaddi players and 21.67% male kabaddi players are having moderate level of attitude to aggressive behaviour. The data indicated significant gender difference in physical and verbal aggressiveness between male and female kabaddi players. Due to numerous factors such as biological, social, racial, home environment, attitude, and others, gender-based aggressiveness may be effective. There are numerous techniques now pointing out that a lot of factors exist owing to diverse causes of male and female kabaddi players displaying distinct violent behaviour.

5. CONCLUSION

Analysis findings concluded that the male Kabaddi players are high on intention of physical aggression and verbal aggression in comparison to female Kabaddi players. Overall, the research concluded that male kabaddi players possess moderate level of are more violent than female kabaddi players. As a result, the characteristics used to predict male kabaddi players are more aggressive than those used to predict female kabaddi players. In a comparative analysis of males and female kabaddi players on task and ego oriented found that male kabaddi players proved to be higher in ego orientation when compared to female kabaddi players in the present study.

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