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Comparison of sports aggression between intercollege and state weightlifters

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Abstract

The aim of the present study is to compare the Sports Aggression between intercollege and state Weightlifters. 30 subjects 15 intercollege and 15 State male weightlifters were selected from Ramanujan College (University of Delhi) and Nehru stadium (New Delhi) for the study. The training age of the subject will be 1-3 years and the age group of the sample will be 18-24 years. Sports aggression was measured by "Sports aggression inventory" and prepared by Kumar and Shukla in 1988. Independent t-test was applied. The level of significance was fixed at .05 level.

Keywords: Sports aggression inventory, weightlifters

Introduction

Many professional psychologists have studied the effects of frustration upon the elicitation of anger and the amount of anger required to lead to various forms of Sports aggression; direct or verbal Sports aggression. Direct Sports aggression might entail shocking a person in a psychology lab with a buss Sports aggression machine. Indirect (or verbal) Sports aggression might entail making some insulting comments to someone, or even yelling at them. Any goal block-age, to use miller's terminology, which does not included cues of attack, such as shocks, exposed weapons, aggressive films or insults by a superior held in high esteem who is visible to the subject, frustrating. This sort of frustration produces an angry subject, but not a directly aggressive one, according to Buss. Direct Sports aggression, however, may be a function of cues of attack if those cues are paired with some form of painful stimulation, as well. In this regard shocks serve to heighten pain awareness in the subject, who is "to retaliate aggressively by delivering shocks himself to the instigator, experimenter, or another subject as confederate.

Methodology

Total 30 male weightlifters (15 intercollege and 15 State weightlifters were selected) from Ramanujan College (University of Delhi) and Nehru stadium (New Delhi). Sports aggression was measured by "Sports aggression inventory" and prepared by Kumar and Shukla in 1988. To determine the level of significant difference descriptive study was applied to determine the significance of difference among the State and Intercollege weightlifters. Independent t-test was applied. The level of significance was fixed at .05 level.

Delimitation

- The study was delimited to Male weightlifters.
- The study was further delimited to New Delhi region.
- The study was further delimited to age group of 18-24.
- For the purpose of the study 15 Weightlifters of intercollege and 15 Weightlifters of state were selected.
- The variable tested were Sports aggression.

Limitation

- The general mood of the subjects while have affected the performance and was recognized as a limitation.

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- All efforts made by the research scholar to motivate the students to put up their optimal performances. But there were no objective measures available to make sure that each performed their optimum.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to compare the sports aggression of intercollege and state weightlifters.

Analysis of Data

Table 1: Shows that group, Mean and Std. Deviation

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
State	15	15.67	2.093
intercollege	15	13.00	2.854

Table 2: Shows the sports aggression

Sports Aggression	T	Df	Sig(2-Tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Equal Variances assumed	2.918	28	.007	2.667	.914
Equal variance not assumed	2.918	25.683	.007	2.667	.914

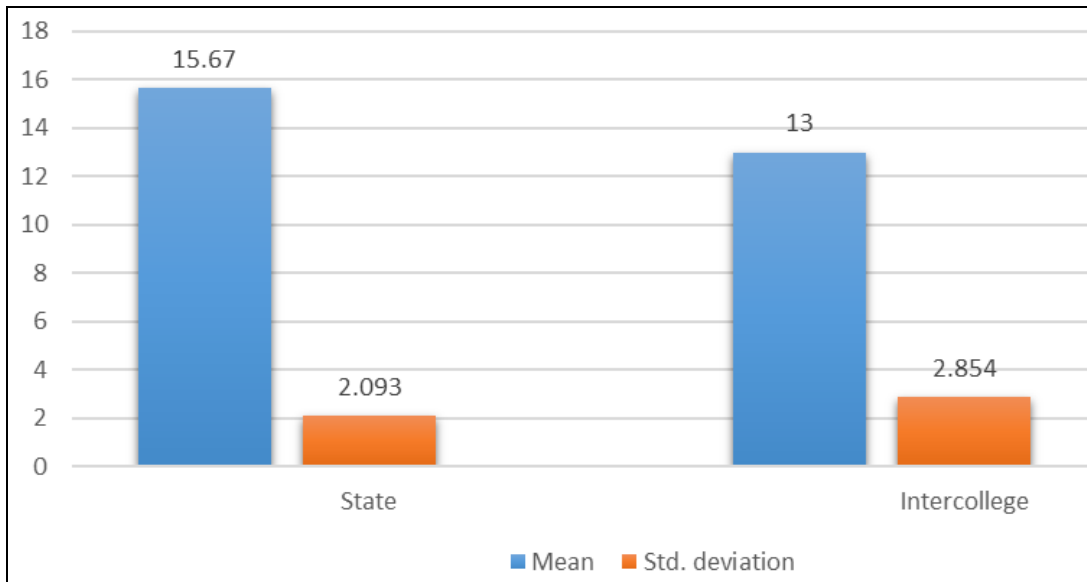


Fig 1: Mean score and Standard of sports aggression of two levels of weightlifters

Conclusion

- It was concluded from the above result that sports aggression is more in state-level players as compare to intercollege players.

Discussion

- These results are the outcome of participating in a higher level of competition.
- Experience plays a vital role in sports aggression, so State players had more experience, which reduces sports aggression.

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