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A comparative study of aggression among individual and team games players

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Abstract

The study was designed to examine the level of aggression among individual and team game players of India. All the players belong to Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Goa.

A sample of players 1800 composed of 6 different sports namely Basketball, Hockey, Handball, and individual game Athletics, Boxing, Wrestling from India was selected as subjects in the present study. Out of 1800, 300 subjects were selected randomly from each game to achieve the purpose of the present study. To obtain the required information with regard to Aggression Scale prepared by Roma Pal and Tasneem Naquavi year 1980 was used. The analyses of variance (ANOVA one way) was applied to compare the means of different sports. Scheffe's post hoc test was applied to examine the direction of difference where F value found significance. Descriptive statistics were also carried out. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

The result of the present study indicated that the basketball players demonstrated significantly high aggression as compared to Hockey, Handball, and individual game Athletics, Boxing, Wrestling counterparts.

Keywords: aggression, athletics, boxing, wrestling

Introduction

Last but not the least, aggression is the fire, the much required energy and stamina to inculcate the belief that the targets are achievable. Sportsmen are not indomitable. Human potential is not limited or there are no limitations to chain one's dreams to mediocrity. Aggression is to annihilate one's weakness, aggression is to take on the next of all the challenges and finally achieve a win.

Aggression

In a real sense, aggressive conduct has always been destructive like a manual attack. In Discrimination, speech, drugs, sports, exercise, etc. Sigmund Freud says that aggression is produced within the body and released through over-aggressive deeds which reach a dangerous and intolerable level. Aggression is a destruction of property, physical injury, a psychological injury which can cause because of physical and verbal aggression.

Some sports psychologists say that aggression is a behavior whose only purpose is to do injury to person toward whom it is shown. Cashmere says about aggression that it is a conduct that shows intention to hurt another human being physically or mentally.

Straub said that aggression can be exchanged with hostility and is very different form of aggressiveness. Needed to perform in an effective way in sports. A hockey player must be an aggressive going man with a stick. When a player tries his head down knock him with that stick to score goals. Aronson defined aggressive behaviour with the word intended. Aggression shows intent to harm rivals by a player. The key word to define aggressiveness is the intention. The intention may be violent and injuries. This violence is physical and verbal and injuries behaviour is harmful and dangerous.

In order to power the view of Silva, Russell (1993) [7] says that sport presents a different condition with agreed to Baron's (1977) definition of aggression, in that in some sporting circumstances (e.g., boxing), competitors eagerly subject themselves to physical thrash from their opponents.

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For other sports (e.g., football and rugby), wound or physical harm is normally seen a bad luck as or an accidental by-product of the nature of the sports itself, not as the concept intent of the participants. It can be normally treated that the rules of sports control against such intentional harm of another player. Studies conducted by Bredemeier *et al.*, (1986) illustrate more submission to high contact sports and showed interest in high contact sports that are linked with the low level of moral valves and more acceptable legitimacy judgments of injurious activities. It has also been fixed that contribution in senior contact sports education is connected to violent conduct legal responsibility together in and outer surface of the sports situation. Literature reports suggest that contact sports athletes show higher aggression (Szmajke and Dolinski, 1991) and their act of aggression is directly seen or can be tracked in different forms under different training, competitive and short term situation depending upon the athlete's mood and sports condition.

Statement of the Problem

"A Comparative Study of Aggression among Individual and Team Games Players"

Objectives of the Study

1. To compare the Aggression among individual and team games players of Punjab.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study is delimited to the male players of India only.
2. The study is delimited to the age group of eighteen to
3. Twenty-five years.
4. The study is delimited to players of team games Basketball, Hockey, Handball, and individual game Athletics, Boxing, Wrestling only.
5. The study is delimited to the players who had participated at a state and inter-University level.

Tools Used

Aggression Scale prepared by Roma pal and Tasneem Naquavi year 1980.

Statistical Technique

One way ANOVA is used to compare the individual and team games players of India. Data is analysed through SPSS.

Collection of Data

The researcher collected the data from 1800 male players of Punjab from the different games like basketball, handball, hockey, athletics, boxing, wrestling only of different participation. Data is collected by using Aggression Scale prepared by Roma pal and Tasneem Naquavi year 1980.

Result and Findings

Table 1: Mean and SD of aggression score among type of games

Games	Athletics (n=300)	Basketball (n=300)	Boxing (n=300)	Handball (n=300)	Hockey (n=300)	Wrestling (n=300)
Mean	86.23	86.51	85.33	79.82	82.00	85.08
Std. Deviation	12.75	10.28	13.23	14.32	12.60	12.44

Table 1. Represent the mean and SD of the aggression score among different games. Mean and SD of the sportsmen of athletics as 86.23 and 12.75, Mean and SD of the sportsmen of Basketball as 86.51 and 10.28, Mean and SD of the

sportsmen of Boxing as 85.33 and 13.23, Mean and SD of the sportsmen of Handball as 79.82 and 14.32, Mean and SD of the sportsmen of Hockey as 82 and 12.60, Mean and SD of the sportsmen of wrestling as 85.08 and 12.44 respectively.

Table 2: Significance of aggression score among type of game

Between Groups			Within Groups			F value	p value
Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square		
10670.2	5	2134.0	287610.4	1794	160.3	13.31	0.00**

**Significant at 0.01 level

Table 2 games for aggression scores of sportsmen. F value found to represent the F value among different be significant (F=13.31, p<0.01) at 0.01 level of significance. From mean value in Table 1, it was seen that the basketball player has

more aggression (Mean =86.51) as compared to the other games players. Mean comparison of aggression scores among games is shown in Figure 1.

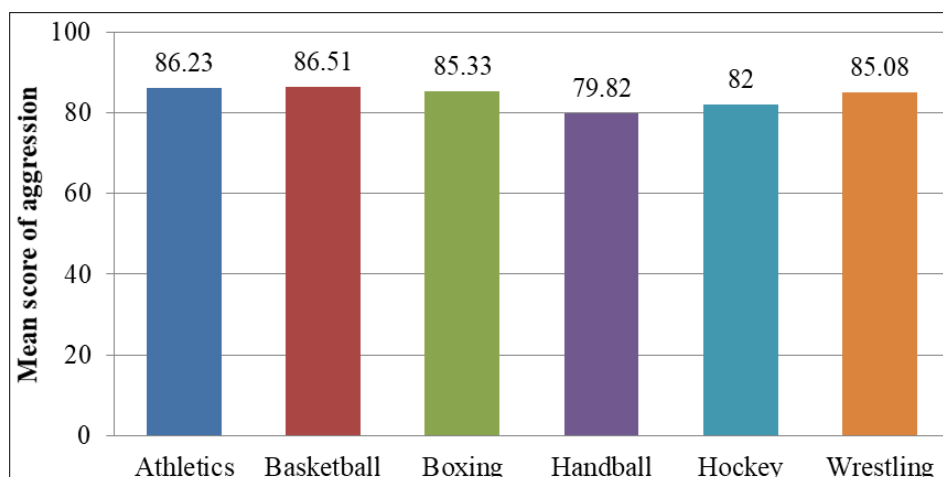


Fig 1: Showing the mean comparison of aggression score among games

Conclusion

Aggression study concludes that that the basketball player has more aggression (Mean= 86.51) as compared to the other games players.

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