



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPORTS AGGRESSION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE UNIVERSITY LEVEL VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

Krishna Gopal Rai¹

S.K.S. Yadav²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.), India.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.), India.

Abstract

The present study was conducted to analyse the level of aggression between male and female university level volleyball players of Chhattisgarh. Sample of the study consisted of 50 University level Volleyball players (25 male and 25 female) were randomly selected as subjects. The selected subjects were between the age group of 20 to 28 years. Sports aggression Questionnaire devised by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivastava and Prem Shankar Shukla (1988) was used for measuring the level of Sports aggression of University level volleyball players. To find out the difference in the level of sports aggression, mean, standard deviation and 't' test was used to analyse the data. The result of present study shows that there is significant difference between male and female University level Volleyball players with regard to their sports aggression.

Keywords: Sports aggression, volleyball, players

1. Introduction

The term aggression refers to a range of behaviours that can result in both physical and psychological harm to yourself, others or things in the environment. Aggression is a part of human behaviour and is necessary for an individual to live and struggle for higher achievements in your life. Struggle for power dominance and excellence in sports obviously involves aggression. Aggression is one form or the other is inevitable and inescapable in sports activities when hostility takes over aggression, the situation becomes alarming and it becomes an antisocial behaviour. Aggression may help into performance into athlete to put in harder effort of the success of the team. Sports aggression (Some call it violence) can be defined as that behaviour which causes damage occurs outside the rules of the sports and is unrelated to the competitive objectives of sports. Aggression has also been defined any form of behaviour directed toward the objective of harming or injuring another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment. In regard to sport, the International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP) published a position

statement that defined aggression as the infliction of an aversive stimulus, physical, verbal or gesture upon one person by another (Tenenbaum et al., 1996).

In sport, aggression is a characteristic that can have many negative as well as positive effects on performance Level. Aggression is defined as “any form of behaviour directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another live being who is motivated to avoid such treatment”. Most people view aggression as negative psychological characteristics, however some sport psychologists agree that aggression can improve performance. This is called an assertive behaviour, where a player will play within the guidelines of the sports at a very high intensity, but will have no intention to harm an opponent's. A question that can be asked is where does this aggression come from? The frustration aggression theory, states that aggression occurs because frustration arises due to a goal blockage. However, this theory states that every time a player becomes frustrated this will always cause aggression. This theory does not take into account any other intrinsic or extrinsic factors. Kumar (2012) found a significant difference in aggression among secondary school students with respect to their gender, stream of study and institution type. He found that female students exhibited higher aggression score as compared to male students. Students studying in science stream depicted higher aggression score than students studying in arts streams. Secondary school students of private institutions were found to be more aggressive as compared to students studying in government institutions.

1.1 Objective of the Study:

The purpose of the study was to compare male and female University level Volleyball players with regard to their sports aggression.

2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 Selection of Subjects:

50 University level Volleyball players (25 from male and 25 from female) were selected randomly as subject who falls between the age group of 20 to 28 years.

2.2 Selection of Variables:

After reviewing through all the scientific literature, journals, magazine and keeping feasibility criteria in mind the content sports Aggression was selected for the purpose of the present study.

2.3 Criterion measures:

Sports aggression inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivastava and Prem Shankar Shukla (1988). The Sports Aggression Questionnaire was consisting of 25 questions in which 13 questions are keyed 'yes' and 12 questions are keyed 'no'. The score is 1 (one) for each correct item while 25 may be the maximum score and 0 (zero) as the minimum score. A score ranging from 12-13 is taken as average aggression, the score which range above 12-13 are considered as high aggression and the scores the lower than 12-13 are considered as low aggression.

2.4 Statistical analysis of data:

Percentage was used to compare male and female University level Volleyball players with regard to their sports aggression. Independent samples t-test was employed to compare male and female University level Volleyball players with regard to their sports aggression.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY:

Table - 1

Descriptive statistics of sports aggression between male and female Volleyball players

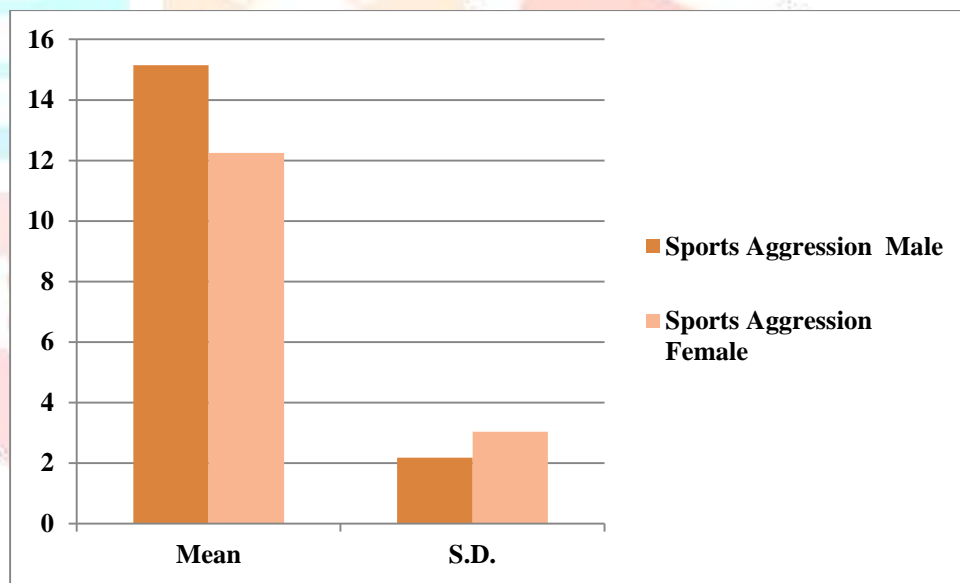
Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	t-value
Male	25	15.15	2.18	48	2.71*
Female	25	12.25	3.04		

*Significant at 0.05 level.

Table-1: indicates that the level of sports aggression between male and female University level Volleyball players. The mean and SD of male Volleyball players is 15.15 and 2.18. Whereas the mean and SD of female Volleyball players recorded 12.25 and 3.04. The 't' value is 2.71 which is more than tabulated value 2.02. Hence there is significant difference between male and female University level volleyball players with regard to their sports aggression.

Figure 1

Graphical Representation of sports aggression between male and female Volleyball players



4. CONCLUSION AND FINDING:

It is documented from the table that the result of present study, the researcher might conclude that there was significant difference between male and female university level volleyball players with regard to their sports aggression.

5. REFERENCES:

- 12. Kharkan M. et al, (2013), the comparison of athletic aggression girl and boy athlete students, IJSS 3(6):594-598.
- Guivernau M, Duda J.L. (2002), Moral atmosphere and athletic aggressive tendencies in young soccer players. Journal of Moral Education, 31(1):67-85.
- Kamlesh M.L. (2016), Physical Education. Aggression, 1:411-412.
- Kumar S. (2016), Study of hostile aggression in male and female sports person. International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health, 3(3):444-446.
- Mishra V. (2001), Assessment of aggression and anxiety among players of select sports. Indian Journal of Sports Studies, 6(2):24-27.
- Pande A. & Jaiswal D.T. (2017), Aggression and success orientation among Sportspersons: gender specific analysis. International Journal of Researches in Bioscience Agriculture & Technology, 5:1-3.
- Reber A. (1985), Dictionary of Psychology, New York: Penguin Books, 84-93.
- Singh T. (2017), Comparative study of aggression between basketball and volleyball players. European Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science, 3(4):56-64.
- Srivastava A. (1988), Shukla PS. Manual for Sports Aggression Inventory, Kumar Publication, Varanasi.
- Tenenbaum G. et al, (1996), Aggression and violence in sport: An ISSP position stand, International Journal of Sport Psychology. 27:229-236.
- Dar A.A. (2019), Sports aggression of university level volleyball players: A comparative study, International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health, 6(5): 162-164.