



A Comparative Study of Level of Aggression of a University Male and Female Sportspersons

Jully Ojha, Assistant professor, Department of Physical Education, SJJTU, Jhunjhunu
(Rajasthan).

Abstract: The main objective of this study was asses and comparing the aggression level of Male and Female Sportspersons of the university. Total 100 Sportspersons (50 Male and 50 female) of minimum Inter-College level were selected for the present study. This study was conducted on only Sportspersons of the university. Data were collected through and developed and standardized by scale of Km Roma Pal. The obtained data would be analyzed through SPSS by using one way anova. Result of the study shows that there is not significance difference in Aggression level of Male and Female Sportspersons. There would be no significant difference in the aggression of Male and Female Sportsperson.

Keywords: Aggression, Sportsman, Psychology and Sports

Introduction:-

As the definition of sport is so contested, it is therefore problematic to clearly point to the exact origins of sport. There is a wealth of archaeological evidence to demonstrate that many ancient cultures, including the Mayans of Central America, and the Greeks and Romans of Europe, venerated athletic competition of various kinds, and that some of these contests, such as the Ancient Greek Olympics, were organized into sporting festivals. However, many of these contests were based around skills that were necessary for success in other spheres of life. Such physical activities, including fighting, javelin or spear throwing, target practice and so on, all belonged to broader habits of survival or military preparation and activity.

Aggression: Aggression is one of the important factors that significantly affect the performance of an individual. Both animals and human beings have biologically present by the birth, aggression as an emotional look at the instinctive tendency of pugnacity or battle a survival reaction meant to carry on organism's struggle for existence. Though, aggression in

animal has some degree of biological motive for existence. While aggression in animal has limited biological motivation, aggression in man has psychological and social course with chief motive being control (acquisition of wealth, property, territory, etc.), increase (making the self, community and society grow in dimensions), and domination (showing oneself as stronger, more important, and more effective than others). To accomplish these objectives, man would not brain harm man physically and or psychologically. Aggression rooted from the Latin tidings aggression or agreed sense “to attack”. It is outlined as a bruising activity or practice, in particular when intended to take over or master. Aggression is bounce to be defined as the act or practice of aggressive without provocation especially beginning, disagree or war.

Hostile Aggression: It is the principle recompense or aim, is to cause harm (physical or psychological or both) upon for its individual sake. It has on basic emotional component, the result of which often us violence, with harm as its target. Violence refers particularly to the physical element of aggression.

Instrumental Aggression: Instrumental aggression, in difference, is where the major support is the achievement of successive goals. In this case of competitor may intend to injury to the challenger, but the most significant goal to be known by the coach, and similar to. Instrumental anger denotes action that imitate simply trying hard and employing strong attempt without accompanying need to injure to another human being.

In nutshell, a comparison connecting two kinds of aggression can be made into subsequent way:-

(A) Hostile Aggression “impulsive-reactive hostile affective.” Goal: To harm another human being. Intent: To make him/her endure. Reinforcement: The hurting and suffering caused.

This type of aggression is constantly proficient by an aggravated assailer.

(B) Instrumental Aggression: Instrumental aggression “Controlled-proactive-instrumental predatory non-impulsive aggressive.” Goal: To have some another exterior goal. Intent: To injure the opposer. Reinforcement: The outer reinforcement reward.

Methodology: For the purpose of data collection Aggression scale by Km. Roma Pal were used. Total 100 Sportspersons (50 Male and 50 female) of minimum Inter-College level were selected for the present study. This study was conducted on only Sportspersons of the

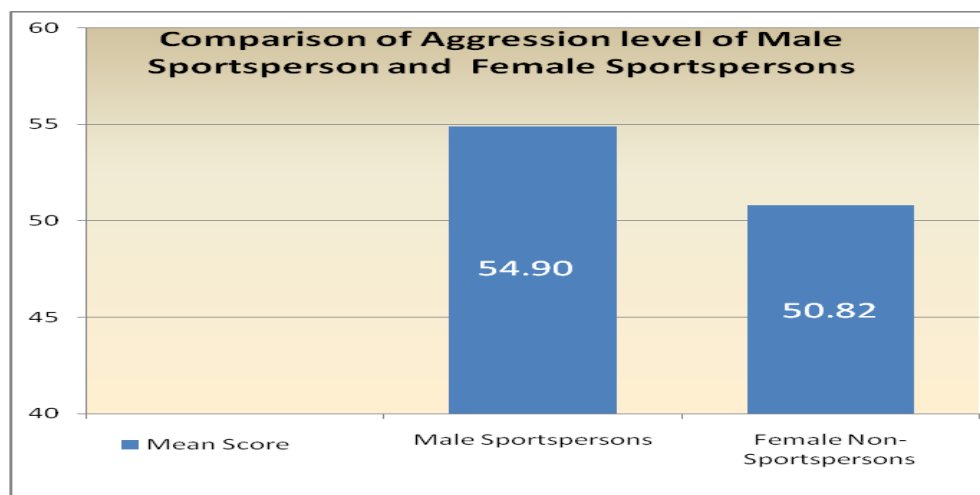
university. The lists of subjects were prepared and then the selections of subjects were randomly done by the lottery methods. The obtained data were treated by number of statistical analyses pertinent to research objective of the study. The data were analyzed through SPSS by using one way ANOVA.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data: Table below show that the Aggression Mean and SD of Male Sportspersons of is 54.90 and 22.59 respectively, whereas means and SD of Female Sportsperson is 50.82 and 20.29 respectively. The t-test is 0.9501 which was by conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant at levels of 0.05. Hence, the Null Hypothesis is accepted which shows that, there is not significance difference in Aggression level of Male and Female Sportspersons. There would be no significant difference in the aggression of Male and Female Sportsperson.

Table-1

Subject	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.D	T-test
Male Sportspersons	50	54.90	22.59	4.294	.9501 **
Female Sportspersons	50	50.82	20.29		

** Not Significant at .05 level of significance DF= 98



Conclusion: Outcome of the present study that Male and Sportsperson are tough in combative Game is near to similar. Difference of aggression levels was noticed but not found at significance level of Male and Female Sportspersons. There would be no significant difference in the aggression of Male and Female Sportsperson. This study were conducted on a small size of samples so further study may be conducted on large sample size and may also conducted in other university or territory.

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