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## **“A Comparative Study of Aggression among Male and Female Sportsmen”**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to examine the aggression among male sportsmen and female sportsmen. Sample of the study 80 sportsmen, 40 male sportsmen and 40 female sportsmen. Hypothesis of the study male sportsmen have significantly high aggressive than the female sportsmen. Aggression test is developed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. Besides these, a PDS was used to get the other necessary information relating to the respondents. Conclusion 1. male sportsmen have significantly high aggressive than the female sportsmen.

### **Introduction:**

Multiple theories that seek to explain findings that males and females of the same species can have differing aggressive behaviors. However the conditions under which women and men differ in aggressiveness are not well understood. In general, sexual dimorphism can be attributed to greater intraspecific competition in one sex, either between rivals for access to mates and/or to be chosen by mates. This may stem from the other gender being constrained by providing greater parental investment, in terms of factors such as gamete production, gestation, lactation, or upbringing of young. Although there is much variation in species generally the more physically aggressive sex is the male, particularly in mammals. In species where parental care by both sexes is required there tends to be less of a difference. When the female can leave the male to care for the offspring, then females may be the larger and more physically aggressive. Competitiveness despite parental investment has also been observed in some species. A related factor is the rate at which males and females are able to mate again after producing offspring, and the basic principles of sexual selection are also

influenced by ecological factors affecting the ways or extent to which one sex can compete for the other. The role of such factors in human evolution is controversial. The pattern of male and female aggression is argued to be consistent with evolved sexually-selected behavioral differences, while alternative or complimentary views emphasize conventional social roles stemming from physical evolved differences. Aggression in women may have evolved to be, on average, less physically dangerous and more covert or indirect. However, there are critiques for using animal behavior to explain human behavior. Especially in the application of evolutionary explanations to contemporary human behavior, including differences between the genders.

Males in competitive sports are often advised by their coaches not to be in intimate relationships based on the premises that they become more docile and less aggressive during an athletic event. The circumstances in which males and females experience aggression are also different. A study showed that social anxiety and stress was positively correlated with aggression in males, meaning as stress and social anxiety increases so does aggression. Furthermore, a male with higher social skills has a lower rate of aggressive behavior than a male with lower social skills. In females, higher rates of aggression were only correlated with higher rates of stress. Other than biological factors that contribute to aggression there are physical factors are well.

Howard L. Nixon II (1997) *GENDER, SPORT, AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OUTSIDE SPORT. This study focuses on how sports attitudes and participation relate to physical aggression outside sport for college athletes. Data were derived from a survey of nearly 200 male and female athletes at a medium-size (11,500-student) comprehensive university. Physical aggression was measured by an item concerning whether the respondents ever physically harmed or injured other persons outside sport in fights or disagreements. Although exploratory, this study suggests potentially valuable insights about how gender, beliefs in the value of toughness in sport, accidentally or intentionally hurting other athletes in competition, and participation in a team or contact sport relate to physical aggression outside sport. Whereas attitudes, having hurt other athletes, and team and contact sport participation all were related to physical aggression outside sport for male athletes, only participation in a contact sport was related to physical aggression outside sport for female athletes.*

Linda A. Keeier (2007) *the Differences in Sport Aggression, Life Aggression, and Life Assertion among Adult Male and Female Collision, Contact, and Non-Contact Sport*

Athletes, A relationship between contact level in sport and aggression has been found in previous literature (Bredemeier, Weiss, Shields, & Copper, 1986; Silva, 1983; Tucker & Parks, 2001). Presently, a study has yet to compare adult aggression scores for both men and women in the same contact sport types. This study was intended to compare both female and male collision, contact, and non-contact sport athletes across sport hostile aggression, sport instrumental aggression, life aggression, and life assertion. Results indicated that life aggression, life assertion, sport hostile aggression, and sport instrumental aggression did not vary among different contact sport levels. Significant gender differences were found in life assertion and two subscales of life aggression. Relationships between aggression and assertion variables were explored.

### **Aim and Objective of the study:**

- 1) To examine the aggression among male and female sportsmen.

### **Hypothesis:**

- 1) Male sportsmen have significantly high aggression than the female sportsmen.

### **Sample**

For the present study 80 Sample were selected from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. The effective sample consisted of 80 subjects, out of whom 40 subjects were male sportsmen and 40 subjects' female sportsmen. The age range of subjects was 18-25 years Ratio were 1:1, Non- probability purposive sampling was used.

### **Tools**

#### **Aggression Scale (A scale):**

This test is developed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. The test consisted of 30 Items and Five Alternatives. The reliability coefficient of the test was found 0.82.

### **Procedures of data collection**

For data collection first permission has been taken from respective sources than the despondence has been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given to collect the preliminary information with respect to subject's related variables then standardized test administer to the subjects.

Before that rapport was established with subjects. And they have been told that their responses were kept confidential and the information is used for research purpose only.

**Variable**

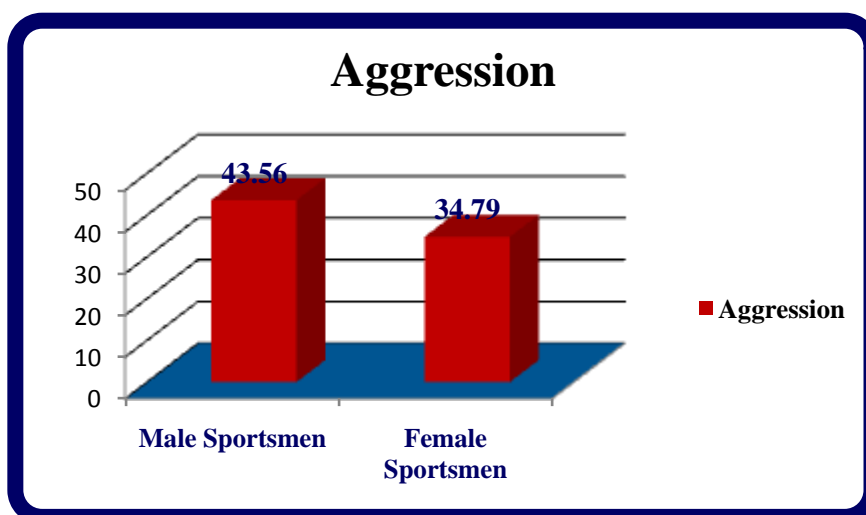
**Independent variable-** Gender a) Male b) Female

**Dependent Variable** 1) Aggression

**Statistical Analysis and Discussion**

Male Sportsmen and female sportsmen Shows the mean S.D and t value of aggression.

Dimension	Male Sportsmen			Female Sportsmen			DF	t
	Mean	SD	SEM	Mean	SD	SEM		
Aggression	43.56	5.36	0.85	34.79	4.19	0.66	78	8.15



The results related to the hypothesis have been recorded. Mean of aggression of male sportsmen is 43.56 and female sportsmen Mean is 34.79 the difference between the two mean is highly significant ( $t^2=8.15$ ,  $df =78$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). Null Hypothesis has been rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted means male sportsmen have significantly high aggressive than the female sportsmen.

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