



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPORTS AGGRESSION BETWEEN MALE FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Dr. Sanajay Joshi

Asst. Professor, M.&V. Arts & Commerce College Halol Gujarat

Dr. Anil Kumar

Assistant Professor, A.K. (P.G.) College Shikohabad Firozabad U.P.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Comparing male football and hockey players' levels of aggression in sports was the aim of the study. **Methodology:** Selection of Subject: The forty male university-level football (20) and hockey (20) players from different DBRAU colleges were chosen. Selection of Variable: Sports Aggression was the variable chosen for the current investigation. The source of the data was Dbrau, Agra. Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla's Sports Aggression Inventory was used for the study. Statistical Methodology: At the 0.05 level of significance, descriptive analysis and an independent sample "t" test were used to compare the sports aggression of male football and hockey players. **Result:** The study's findings showed a statistically significant difference in sports aggression between male hockey and football players. **Discussion of Findings:** The study's findings indicate notable variations in the mean Sports Aggression scores of male football and hockey players, as well as noteworthy differences in their respective sports aggression levels. This could be due to the fact that in hockey stick make contact with ball during game and in football bodies make contact with the ball during games. **Conclusion:** on the basis of the results that a few other factors, such as a small sample size and the subjects' dishonest responses, might have affected to the outcomes.

KEYWORDS : Football, Sports Aggression, Questionnaire, Hockey.

INTRODUCTION

Frequently destructive social interaction with the goal to cause harm or other unpleasantness to another person is called aggression. It is an almost universal animal behaviour. It could happen without provocation or as payback. Humans who feel frustrated by unfulfilled goals may become aggressive. One could consider submissiveness to be the antithesis of aggressiveness. Athletic events are frequently associated with aggressive behaviour, despite the fact that playing sports has many benefits for both participants and spectators. Aggression is the wilful intent to cause physical, verbal, or psychological harm to someone who is motivated to resist receiving such treatment. Aggression can be either helpful or hostile. Anger-fuelled acts with the express purpose of hurting someone are referred to as hostile aggression. Therefore, in this type of aggression, the offender only wants the victim to suffer; an example of this would be a soccer player intentionally tripping an opponent in violation of the law in order to cause that person harm. However, the aim of damaging behaviour in instrumental aggression is different from just injuring another player. For example, players may try to hurt an opponent because they think it will improve their chances of winning. Research on aggression in sports has mostly concentrated on the behaviours of three groups of people: athletes, spectators, and parents at youth sports events (panel). Several factors that may encourage violence have been identified through research on player aggression. Consider heat: tempers tend to flare up when temperatures rise. The point differential between two teams is a second situational factor that influences player aggression; when teams are far apart in the standings, players become more aggressive. Additionally, as the game goes on, players on the winning and losing teams display distinct patterns of aggression. Therefore, the more aggressive players on winning teams are during the entire match, while the more aggressive players on losing teams are during the first half of the match and less during the middle of it. It is assumed that athletes on the losing teams come to the conclusion that their aggressive tactics are ineffective and, as a result, adopt less aggressive tactics in an effort to improve. Finally, the level of individual player aggression is influenced by a team's standing in the league, possibly due to frustration. In fact, winning teams tend to be less aggressive than frustrated losing teams that have to settle for second place and last place teams that struggle to defend their overall subpar performance.

performance in sports such as football and hockey. The goal of the current study was to investigate any potential connections between male football and hockey players.

Statement Of Problem

The statement of the problem was stated as "A comparative study of Sports Aggression between male Football and Hockey players of university level".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data was collected of male Football and Hockey players of DBRAU agra. Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla's Sports Aggression Inventory (1988) was used for the study's objectives. There are 25 items in the Sports Aggression Inventory; 13 have a "YES" key and 12 have a "NO" key. 1,4,5,6,9,12,14,16,18,21,22,24, and 25 are the statements that are keyed "YES," and 2,3,7,8,10,11,13,17,19,20, and 23 are the statements that are keyed "NO." We used the Sports Aggression Inventory answer key to assign points to each subject. A 0.05 level of significance was applied to the comparison of sports aggression between male football and hockey players using descriptive analysis and an independent sample "t" test. For the present study 40 inter university male players of Football (20) and Hockey (20), belonging from DBRAU agra were selected.

Tool For The Study

Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla's standardized Sports Aggression Inventory was used in this study.

RESULTS

The finding pertaining to descriptive statistics for the sports aggression variable between 40 male players of Football and Hockey games have been presented in table no. 1.

Table 1 Comparison Of Sports Aggression Between Male Football And Hockey Players

Group	N	Mean	S.D	DF	t- value
Football	20	21.65	1.30	38	3.62
Hockey	20	20.00	1.55		

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table 1 indicates that the level of sports aggression of male football and hockey player of university level. The mean and S.D. of football player is 21.65 and 1.30. Whereas the mean and S.D. of hockey player recorded 20.00 and 1.55. The t value is 3.62 is more than tabulated t value 2.02. Hence there is

Sports aggression can be a useful metric to assess

significant difference between football and hockey player of Dbrau agra with regard to their sports aggression.

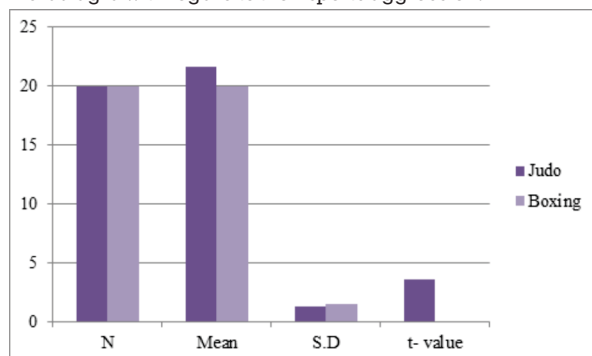


Fig.1 Graphical Representation Of Sports Aggression Between Football And Hockey Player

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The results of the study have revealed significant differences between the Sports Aggression of male Football and hockey university players, as significant difference has seen in the mean score at the male Football and hockey players on Sports Aggression. There may be the reason behind this that due to the fact that in hockey stick make contact with ball during game and in football body make contact with the ball during games.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the aforementioned data, it can be said that university football and hockey players (male) differ significantly in terms of their levels of aggression. It can also be concluded that a few other factors, such as the subjects' dishonest responses, small sample size, and individual and team spirit, might be to responsible for the outcomes.

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