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A correlation study of aggressive behaviour of between male and female sportsperson

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Abstract

The paper is an empirical attempt to know the correlation exist between sex variables on the aggressive behaviour of the sportsperson. A sample of 200 sportsperson consists of Male and female sportsperson in the age group of 19 to 25 years studied by using semi-structured interview schedule. It is explored that the sex variables of the sports person has something to do with the aggressive behavior of sportsperson. But in this study there is no correlation has proved between male and female sportsperson

Keywords: sex variable, aggressive behaviour, and all india interuniversity player

Introduction

Aggression is a negative personality trait that has been associated with sport participation. Aggression is operationally defined as an intentional physically or psychologically harmful behavior that is directed at another living organism (Thirer, 1993). The frequency of aggression in sports on all levels has led to a great deal of academic research. Even the International Society of Sport Psychology recently recognized that sport aggression has become a social problem both on and off the playing field and has recommended ways to curtail this behavior (Tenenbaum, Stewart, Singer, & Duda, 1997). The particulars of this position have recently been challenged (Kerr, 1999), reaffirmed (Tenenbaum, Sacks, Miller, Golden, & Doolin, 2000), and clarified (Kerr, 2002).

Two types of aggression have been defined in sport research, hostile and instrumental. Hostile or reactive aggression is behaviour performed with the sole intention of inflicting harm on a person (Silva, 1983). Instrumental aggression in sport is behaviour that intentionally causes injury or harm to an opponent in pursuit of another non-aggressive goal such as scoring or winning (Bredemeier, 1975). Assertiveness is distinct from aggressiveness in that it is the non-hostile, no coercive tendency to behave with intense and energetic behaviour to accomplish one's goal (Bredemeier, 1994; Silva, 1978)

Problems: To Know the correlation between sex variable and Aggressive behaviour of the sportsperson

Hypothesis: There is a correlation exist between sex difference in Aggressive behaviour of sportsmen.

Objectives: To verify the significant correlation of sex and Aggressive behaviour of sportsperson s

Methodology-Sample size: The samples of study consisted of 200 (100 male and 100 female) was Selected randomly from All-India inter university players participating in different games.

Tools: Aggressive behaviour inventory developed by A. Kumar has been applied in the present study, Sports Aggression inventory consists of 25 items in which 13 items are keyed "Yes" and rest of 12 items are keyed "No". For each item score 1 is given to the following responses. Maximum score on the inventory may be 25 on this test and minimum score being 0.

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Data collection: The study pertaining to ““To know the correlation of sex variable and Aggressive behaviour of sportsmen”” was carried out in the background of ex-post fact research methods and exploratory methods; sex is a independent variables of the study. Therefore, the sample was administered with the stander zed scales constructed by A. Kumar, on the women and men sportsperson participating in different individual and group game who are participating in all India interuniversity Net Ball tournament held at Sri Swami Ramanand Teerth university, and South Zone Hockey tournament held at Alagappa University, Karikudi Tamilnadu And Jodo all India interuniversity tournament held at Kurshetra University Haryana and later data has scored and tabulated with help of manual.

Statistical Analysis: The Pearson productive correlation ‘r’ test was used to assess the significant relationship between sex and aggressive behaviour of male and female sportsmen.

Discussion and interpretation of data: The hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between sex and aggressive behaviour of male and female sportsmen is formulated on the strong belief that generally male sportsmen are more aggressive than the female sportsmen due to their inherited aggressive behavior, high need achievement motivation, strong will to win and the frustrations and fear associated with the failure in the sports competitions. Whereas, the female

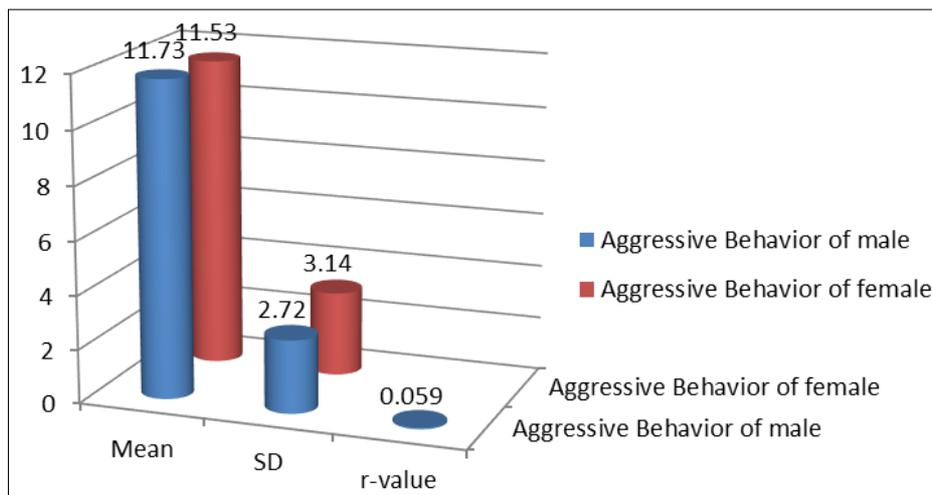
sportsmen are considered, as weak competitors due to their tender nature, low will to win, low need achievement motivation and many socio-cultural factors.

Table 1: Showing Mean, SD and the Correlation between Sex and Aggressive Behavior of Male and Female Sportsmen

Variables	Aggressive Behavior of male	Aggressive Behavior of female
Mean	11.73	11.53
SD	2.72	3.14
r-value	.059	

** Significant at 0.01 level

In the table -01-indicates the Mean, SD scores of aggressive behavior of male sportsperson and female sportsperson, the calculated mean score of male sportsperson is 11.73 and female score is 11.53, and calculated’ value is 0.554, which is not significant. That’s why, the formulated hypothesis there would significant alteration between male and female is not accepted. The trends of aggressive nature prove that aggressive behavior of sportsperson is the productive of sports condition and sex does not be responsible in eliciting the angry, the sports situation develop spirit of competition and the competitions leads assertive behavior in pursuing the victory. The Graph-showing the Aggressive trend between Male and Female of All India interuniversity sportsperson



This result could be explained with this reason that sports provide equal opportunity to male and female to exhibit their potentialities according sports situation and expectation level of audience and selection committee member and organizers, that environment develops self-confidence and celerity and daring and challenging behavior among the sports participants, continuous expose to sports situation develops various factors they could able help sportsperson to cope with changing and challenging environment. Moreover, the fear of defeat and nature of insult and self-blaming elicit the aggressive, irritation and other uncomfortable feeling among the sportsperson. Hence sports assertive behavior is due to sports condition and nature of game and female also participate in sports par with male sportsperson in all aspects. That why above formulated hypothesis there would be significant in aggressive behavior among male and female is refused and null hypothesis is conformed

Conclusion

The sports situation plays important role in determine the

aggressive and assertive Beauvoir among the sportsperson of all India interuniversity players participated in different games, whereas sex did not produce significant difference in their aggressive behaviour, both male and female were expressed similar kind of sports aggressive behaviour, it was rationalized that sports situation leads assertive behaviours among the sportsperson

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