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Comparison of the level of sports aggression in the fide rated male and female chess players

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to examine the level of sports aggression in the FIDE rated male and female Chess Players from Kerala, India. The samples include 55 male and 55 female FIDE rated Chess Players between the ages of 13 to 35 years from various districts in Kerala. FIDE International Rating is a measure of the Chess playing strength of a player. Sports Aggression Inventory developed by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla was used to measure the aggression of the subjects under the study. 't' test was used to determine the difference between the different Groups under the study. The findings of the study indicated that no significant difference was found between male and female chess players in aggression.

Keywords: Chess, rating, male, female & sports aggression

Introduction

The success and failure of an individual sportsman depends upon the blending of physical ability, conditioning, training, mental preparation and ability to perform well under pressure. The human beings are competitive and determined by nature for the brilliance in sports performance. This can be possible through scientific, systematic planned training process which helps them to find and fulfill their potentialities. In modern competitive sports, chess has become one of the most popular games in the world. It is the most played game in the world today along with Football. Its universality is growing in popularity as chess can be played by people of any age. Acquired Chess skills include exceptional athleticism, inconspicuous temperament, objective thinking ability, high intelligence, self - confidence and emotion control. Intrinsic chess skills are self-control, the ability to think about different things, active mental activity, will-power, observation, imagination and concentration. The purpose of the study was to examine the level of sports aggression in the FIDE rated male and female Chess Players from Kerala, India.

Methodology

Subjects

The participants of the study were 110 male and female FIDE rated Chess Players between the ages of 13 to 35 years from various districts in Kerala.

Tool

Sports Aggression Inventory

Purpose: To measure the sports aggression of the subject

Procedure

Prior to the test, a meeting of all the selected subjects were held and they were explained regarding the objectives of the study, test procedure and effort they had to put in. The necessary data will be collected by administering the test for the chosen variable. The Sports Aggression was assessed by sports Aggression Inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivastava and Prem Shankar Shukla was used for measuring sports aggression of the subjects under the study [3]. The participants of the study were 110 male and female FIDE rated Chess Players between the ages of 13 to 35 years from various districts in Kerala.

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Scoring

Sport aggression questionnaire consists of twenty five questions, in which thirteen questionnaire are keyed 'yes' that are 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24 and 25 and the statements which are keyed "NO" that are 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 23. The score is 1 for each correct item while 25 may be the maximum score and 0 as the minimum score. The scores of each subject on each statement are summed up and represent the individual's total score with regard to aggression. A score ranging from 12-13 is taken as average aggression, the scores which range above 12-13 are considered as high aggression and the scores lower than 12-13 are considered as low aggression. The Reliability of the scale

is .87 to .90 whereas .84 is the content and concurrent validity. The score was recorded to the nearest whole number.

Statistical Analysis of Data

'T' test were used to determine the difference between the subjects under the study.

Results

The data pertaining to the sports aggression of the FIDE rated male and female chess players were analyzed by 't' test with the help of SPSS version 17. Findings pertaining to the sports aggression of the FIDE rated male and female chess players which were subjected to 't' test have been presented in the table1. The mean difference of sports aggression of the FIDE rated male and female FIDE rated chess players for the selected variable is presented in figure1.

Table 1: Difference in Means of the sports aggression of the FIDE rated male and female chess players

Group	Mean	Mean Difference	S.E	't' Value
Male	12.56	0.51	0.559	0.9109
Female	12.05			

Table value at 0.05 level of confidence with 108df = 1.98

From the table 1 it is obvious that no significant difference was noticed in the male and female chess players on sports aggression. The calculated 't' value for aggression was 0.9109. The obtained 't' values was lower than the required table value. Mean difference of the male and female chess players for aggression is presented in figure 1.

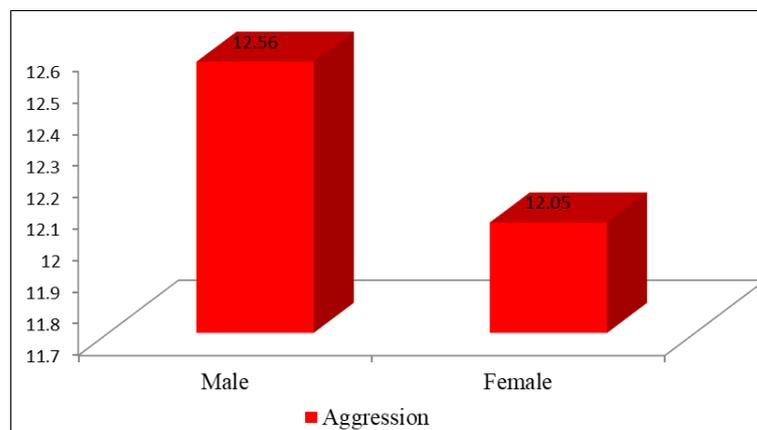


Fig 1: Mean difference of the male and female chess players for aggression

Discussion

The present study was conducted to compare the sports aggression differences between the genders. The findings of the study highlighted that no significant difference was obtained between the male and female FIDE rated chess players on sports aggression. Results in table 1 indicated that there was no significant difference between male and female chess players on sports aggression. The difference exists between mean scores of both male and female chess players were not much higher that it can display the significant difference [7]. The possible reasons might be that male and female chess players possess equal level of belief in aggressive playing, angry behavior when losing the game, feel excited when the opponent is aggressive, hold on the bad position to deprive the opponent from winning, never feel angry while playing, winning or losing a game is not important tonic, attention towards finding the brilliant move in any chess position, ability to play with more courage at the

time of losing, a good played game gives satisfaction irrespective of the loss in the game and believe in pleasure and enjoyment than winning in the game etc. are definitely the strong parameters that influence the psychological state and performance of the players [10]. The possible reasons might be that both male and female chess players possess equal level of belief in aggressive playing.

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