

Research Paper

Open Access

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGGRESSION BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN SPORTS PERSON AND NON-SPORTS PERSON OF NAMAKKAL DISTRICT***Dr. K. Senthilkumar**

Principal, Selvam College of Physical Education, Namakkal.

E- Mail:senthil2145@yahoo.com

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to find out the Relationship between aggressive Behavior between sports and non-sports persons of Namakkal District. The sample of the present study was conducted on 60 male subjects (30 Sports persons and 30 non- Sports persons) of Namakkal District in Tamilnadu, India. The age ranged between 18-28 years. The data aggression level was collected through Aggression test were administered.

Keywords: Comparative Study, Aggression, Sports Person.**1. Introduction**

The reliance aggression in sports has been traditionally centered round the usefulness of sports in providing an outfit for aggression and controlling violence in the society. Adjustment attempts to satisfy needs by over-coming both inner and outer abstracts and by adopting circumstances. The learning about adjustment means analyzing two things interval make-up and internal personal or social behavior. Adjustment is dynamic process by which organizes mart their needs. Physical education and related activities satisfy many of these needs. The aggressive constructs is a complex one, that there are individual differences in the invite, potential to aggress and that the aggression can also be learned or stimulated by specific situations. When aggressive energies are expressed within the rules of a sport and channeled in to skill by a mature athlete, then one may witness a peaceful and inspiring performance. Aggression for aggression sake should not

be sanctioned. It is self defeating and debilitating to others. The outstanding athlete's enters competition with control and not with impose. The aggressive athlete will be more active, eager, strong, highly motivated and likely to seek to vanquish any opponent. Athlete is who is highly motivated by emotional aggression should not be confused with the athlete who has primary motivation, but who aggression because he or she is placed in an athletic situation that demands it. Football, Hockey and Boxing would be expected to attract more aggressively motivated individuals than Curbing, Golf and Badminton: latter sports require their own form of aggression. Even nonphysical sports have been described as fiercely aggressive.

2. Review of related literature

Bandura as well as others had observed the aggressive behavior of children. Rather than have them participate in the complex teacher learner situation, researchers permit children to play with toy, some of which give an idea

of their aggressiveness punching a doll or a punching bag may be indicative of a child's level of hostility, and such measures are often used in studying children's aggression (Baron). Johnson and Hutton founds that measures of aggressive feelings obtained from a projective, test (tree house person) in eight wrestlers, taking 4 to 5 hours before the first intercollegiate match of the season, were greater than apparent feelings projected by them the morning after completion. The heightened aggression before the match, the writers suggested, was connected with possible feeling of guilt, paralleling the anticipated aggressive sport. This aggression was thus hypothesized as intropunitive in nature or aggression directed towards themselves rather than their opponents

3. Purpose of the Study

Relationship between Aggressive Behavior of sports and non-sports persons.

4. Objective of the study

The main objective of the study and sub objective which are listed below: To compare the Aggression Behavior of psychological parameter between sports-person and non-sports person of Namakkal District in TamilNadum, India.

5. Methodology

5.1 Selection of the subjects

In this study 60 male students (30 sports person) and 30 (Non-sports person) male players were selected from Namakkal District in TamilNadum, India.

5.2 Selection of Variables

The Variables selected for this study were as follows: Aggression behavior

5.3 Tool used to measure the Aggression behavior

The following tests were selected and scores were considered as criterion measure for the study (Dr. (Mrs. G.p.Mathur) and Dr. (Mrs. R.k.Bhatnagar) Aggression test were administered to the study.

5.4 Statistical Technique

To analysis the study T-test was used.

6. Result and Discussion

Table 6.1: Comparison of Aggressive Behaviour of sports person and Non-Sports Persons

Variable	Sports man		Non - Sports man		S E D	t-ratio	Level of significant
	Mean	S D	Mean	S D			
	2.06	16.43	1.83	16.54	4.45	5.05	Significant

Significant at 0.05 level

It is evident from the table that the Mean score of sports persons having aggression was 2.06 and 1.83 respectively. The S.D of sports person was 16.43 and 16.54 respectively and 't' value was 5.05, which was significant at 0.05 level the score was in favour of non-sports persons.

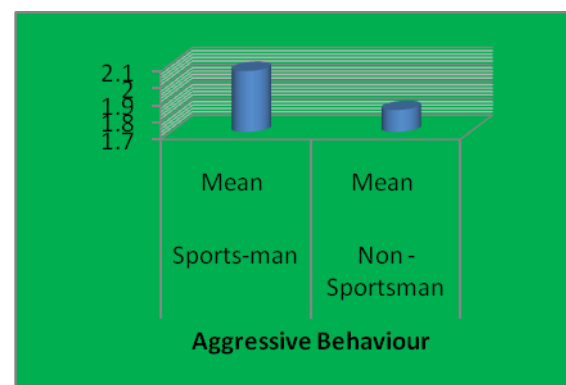


Fig 6.2: Graphical presentation of Aggressive Behaviour of sports person and Non-Sports Persons

7. Conclusion

Significant difference was found between the mean score of sports person and non

sports person on aggression behavior. on-sports person were significantly more aggressive than the sports person.

8. Reference

1. Chrisger, Phillip Sullian, (2008), uses a direct observation approach to study aggressive Behaviour in Hockey: Some Preliminary findings, athletic Insight, the online journal of sports psychology.
2. Press, New York (1980). 6. Jitender Mohan, "Recent Advances in Sports Psychology" Friends Publication (India) Delhi – 11.
3. Jack H. Llewellyn, Judy A. Blucker, "Psychology of Coaching: Theory and Application" Surjeet Publication, New Delhi, Second Edition 1989.
4. Kalpna Debnath, "Women's Performance and Sports". Friends Publication Delhi (India) 1994.
5. Maxwell J.P, Visek A.J. and Moores E. (2009), Anger and perceived legitimacy of aggression in male Hong Kong Chinese athletes. Effect of type of sport and level of competition, psychology of sports and exercise volume 10, Issue 2, February 2009, Pages 289-293.