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THE INFLUENCE OF SEX VARIABLES ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF SPORTSPERSON

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ABSTRACT

The paper is an empirical attempt to explore the significant influence on the aggressive behavior of the sportsperson. A sample of 400 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.nerate the manpower and skills in the rural folk.

KEYWORDS :Sex Variables , Aggressive behavior , behavior of sportsperson.

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 behavior performed with the sole intention of inflicting harm on a person (Silva, 1983). Instrumental aggression in sport is behavior 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 nonhostile, noncoercive tendency to

behave with intense and energetic behavior to accomplish one's goal (Bredemeier, 1994; Silva, 1978). In the sport realm, these types of behavior are often within the rules of competition. It is hard to distinguish the relationship between aggression and assertion because they have often been conceptually confused in the literature (Silva, 1978), and can usually only be differentiated by a person's intention, which remains dependent on self-report. However, researchers have utilized various measurements to assess athlete aggression (Allaway, 1981; Bredemeier, 1994; Reid & Hay, 1979; Ryan, Williams, & Wimer, 1990; Silva, 1983; Wall & Gruber, 1986).

According to (Baron and Richardson 1994): aggression is any form of behavior directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment. Aggression is defined as any behavior directed toward intentionally harming or injuring another living being. Psychologists distinguish two types of aggression (human & Silva 1984).

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

Three factors distinguish aggressive from non-aggressive behavior. The first is behavior selection. An aggressive act is an overt act that is either physical or verbal in nature and has the potential to physically or psychologically injure the target. The second distinguishing factor is that of intent. A person exhibiting aggressive behavior intends to injure the target. The final factor is that aggressive behavior is personal. It may be directed against the self or other animate being. Aggression directed against the self is often intro-punitive aggressive while aggression directed against others is extra-punitive aggressive.

Aggressive behavior is categorized further according to the primary reinforcement sought via the aggression. Hostile aggression is exhibited with the intent to injure the target. Seeing this goal accomplished is reinforcing itself. Thus, hostile aggression is an end rather than a means. Instrumental aggression also involves the intent to injure. However, when instrumental aggression is exhibited, seeing pain or injury is not the primary reinforcement. In instrumental aggression, the aggressor desires to acquire some extraneous reward such as victory, money, or prestige. Thus, instrumental aggression is a means to an end. An important point to note is that whether hostile or instrumental aggression is being exhibited there is still intent to injure. They are both forms of aggression; the difference is in the primary reinforcement sought. In a sport, both forms of aggression occur. Often a player can exhibit a legal behavior such as a tackle in football with the intent to injure the ball carrier. The act of tackling is implicit in the sport of football. The intent to injure the opponent is outside of the constitutive boundaries of the sport.

HOSTILE AGGRESSION

Hostile or reactive aggression, the primary goal is to inflict injury or psychological harm on someone else.

INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION

Instrumental Aggression behavior results in improving the performance of the sportsperson not injuring the opponents.

AGGRESSION AND SPORTS

The relevance of aggression in sport has been traditionally centered around the usefulness of sport in providing an outlet for aggression and thereby, in part, controlling violence in our society. Lorenz (1966) concisely states this viewpoint by relieving that "the main function of sport today lies in

the cathartic discharge of aggressive urge". Subjective observation, as well as considerable research, does not bear out this position. Athletes who are aggressive in their sports are rewarded, praised, and reinforced for their aggressiveness, which quite simply makes them more rather than less aggressive. Also, as Scott (1971) observes, violence in sport is even institutionalized romanticized by the respect and awe directed toward players who are nicknamed "Mad-Dog", "the Purple People Eaters", "Bronco" etc. Some players even, unfortunately, bask in the doubtful glory of being regarded as "animals". The catharsis of aggressive impulses for spectators is also an issue of obvious doubt. The rioting of fans at athletic contests around the world attests to the failure of sport as providing a socially acceptable means of releasing aggression and the extreme exhortations of "Kill them", "Murder them", and "fight, fight, fight", from fans at sporting contests is not particularly valid evidence that sports watching reduces aggressive violence in the spectator. Research in play therapy also touches upon the weaknesses of the "catharsis hypothesis" in aggression. Sears, Maccoby and Levin (1957), for example, found that children who have parents high on both permissiveness and punishment of aggression will themselves be aggressive. Mission and Rutherford (1961) observed increases in aggression after exposing subjects to aggressive films and it has also been found that if a child is not punished for aggressive actions during doll play, he will become more aggressive across the play sessions (Levin and Wardell, 1962).

It is, however, not the purpose of this section to delve into the issue of whether, not sport efficiently provides an outlet for aggressive impulses or urges. Rather, it is our intention to examine aggression in order that we can better understand the nature of aggressiveness in the individual athlete. A better understanding of aggressive behavior will permit both the athlete and the coach to achieve a closer realization of the athlete's potential. Therefore, the following sections would seem to bear more direct relevance to aggression in sport than those hitherto explored.

Problems: The influence of sex variable on Aggressive behavior of the sportsperson.

Hypothesis: There is a sex difference in Aggressive behavior of sportsperson.

Objectives: To verify the significant sex different in Aggressive behavior of sportsperson.

Methodology: The present paper made an attempt "to know the influence of sex variable on Aggressive behavior of sportsperson" is in framework of empirical research. The particulars of the samples, tools, collections of the data and statistical techniques are given as under.

Sample: The toll samples consist of 400 sportsperson participating in All India Inter-University Cycling Tournament by representing from different university of India and samples selection made randomly and the age level ranging from 19 – 25.

Sample Design:

Table Showing distribution of sample

Variables	Sex
Male	200
Female	200
Total	400

Tools: Aggressive behavior 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.

Statistical Analysis: The t test was used to assess the significant difference of aggressive behavior of male and female sportsperson.

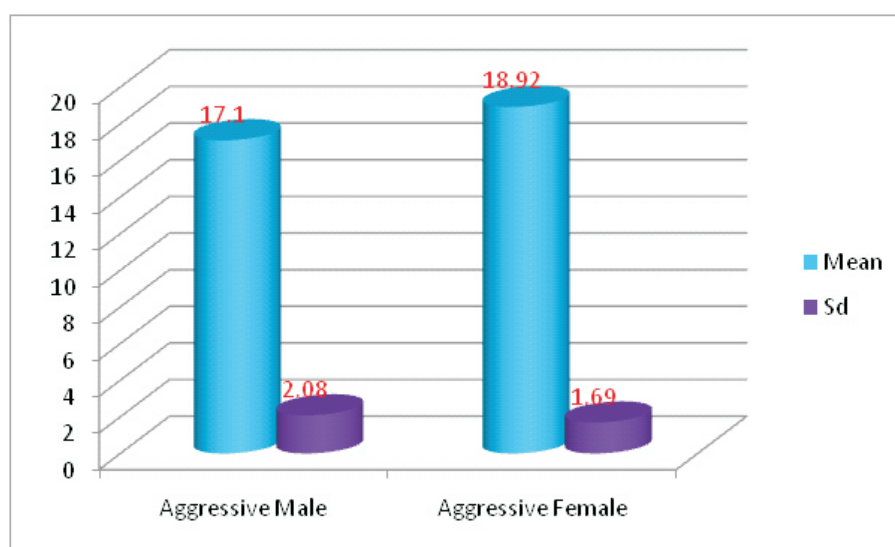
Analysis of data and result: The hypothesis that there is a significant difference in aggressive behavior between male and female sportsperson is postulated on the rationale that the women were having weak genetic makeup and are having lack of social support, socio-cultural obstacles, orthodox perception and negative attitude towards females and male dominated society and created culture might put her into the secondary and subsidiary role. Under these deprived conditions, she does not show aggression in sport competitions and in her performance.

Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of Aggressive Behavior between Male and Female Sportsperson.

Sex	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	Sig	Remark
Male	17.10	2.08	-7.935	.000	S
Female	18.92	1.69			

Reveals that mean, SD and t-value of aggressive behavior of male and female sportsperson. The mean scores of male and female sportsperson are 17.10 and 19.92 respectively. The obtained t-value for these two groups is -7.935554, which is significant. Therefore, there is a significant difference between aggressive behaviors of male and female of sportsperson. The hypothesis that there is a significant difference in the aggressive behavior of the male and female sportsperson is accepted. This is because, irrespective of male and female in the sports field every sportsperson should have aggressive behavior to win the competition.

Graph is showing the Mean and SD of Aggressive behavior between Male and female sportsperson.



Every competitor develops the sport spirit. The female also has equal exposure to the sport competitions, good training, he will to win, higher level of self confidence and these factors could have

influenced them to adopt the higher level of aggression. Moreover, the fear and frustrations associated with defeat, situational stimulus factors, and the nature of the competition might have contributed in simulating the high aggressive behavior in female sportsmen on par with the male sportsperson. In conclusion, facilities extended to female are made use properly. Hence, there is no difference in their aggressiveness and the above-formulated hypothesis is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

The current study reveals that aggressive behavior of the sportsperson is not merely results of Physical structure, genetically make up and influence of socio-economic and culture condition of a sportsperson. But is also the productive result of the sports competition and outcome of frustration.

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