



A STUDY ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR AMONG SPORTSPERSON

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ABSTRACT:

The study was carried out to appraise the significant difference of Aggressive behavior among the male and female sportsperson. The Ex-post-fact research method was adopted. To achieve the purpose 100 Male and female sportsperson were selected randomly as subject, the age ranging from 18 to 24 year. The questionnaire aggressive scale devised by A.Kumar was administered. The data pertaining to variable in this study has been examined by using "t" test. The "t" value is 8.03 is higher than table value. The conclusion is drawn that there is no significant difference in aggressive behavior of among the male and female sportsperson as it is not conformed. It might be due to nature of sports situation leads and elicit similar kind of aggressive behavior among the male and female player and sex variable does not plays any detrimental role in aggressive nature of behavior.

KEYWORDS : Male and female sportsperson , Aggressive behavior.

INTRODUCTION:

Aggression is a prevalent malady afflicting society today. Chances are, most people will experience one form of aggression or another in their lifetime. Aggression can be experienced by any individual, but mostly it is inflicted upon others by males. Usually, the recipients of this aggression are females. This is what we intend to prove in our study.

In order to gain a better understanding of the text we had found on aggression, we conducted a survey which inquired about the experiences of students with aggression. With our

study, we hoped to support our hypothesis that women are more often acted upon aggressively by men and men are not as likely to be acted upon aggressively. We asked 11 questions of each subject and then collected and tallied our data for statistical evaluation. After evaluating our data, we could use only 4 of the question responses for each subject, because either data was insufficient for evaluation, and in one case the data was conclusive and therefore did not require a statistical evaluation, (the responses for gender were 100% male). We then graphed our variables based on gender to produce two graphs which better illustrate the links of knowledge of who the attackers were and the nature of the crimes based upon gender.

Males and females share many similarities as well as many differences. One of these differences would be a tolerance for aggression. As stated in the book, *Hormones and Aggression*, "among humans, males are more aggressive than females (p. 564)." This can be attributed to a multitude of reasons ranging from upbringing to social stimuli encountered on a daily basis. In addition to these factors, hormonal differences among males and females also provide an explanation for the difference in aggression levels between the sexes.

Hormones are often seen as factors in the way in which a person behaves. Hormones are often "blamed" for certain bouts of behavior in individuals, but it has been suggested that testosterone is a major factor in the aggressive behavior of males and there is a generous amount of supporting data for this hypothesis. The application as well as the removal of the source of testosterone has an effect on the behavior of individuals, making the latter less aggressive and the former more aggressive. Fluctuations in testosterone levels also have an impact on aggressive tendencies in both humans and primates.

Several studies have reported positive links between secretion of the sex hormone testosterone and some measures of aggressive and criminal behavior in men (Geen, pp. 15-16)." It is unlikely that males learn aggressive behavior purely due to their encounters with violence in social situations. These stimuli may further the tendencies to aggress, but not cause them. In one article, the author suggests that testosterone may be related to a disposition to aggress,

Tendencies for aggression positively correlate with rising testosterone levels in males. Between the ages of 12 and 20, males experience a rapid rise in testosterone levels.

The beginning of this period is a time of increased dominating behavior, fighting, and intra mural competition similar to the increased aggression and dominance behavior of male apes during puberty.

Sensitivity to threat, frustration, and provocation also correlate with testosterone levels among humans. Among primates, increased aggression correlates with heightened testosterone levels which occur during puberty or a mating season.

The removal of testosterone from a subject results in a decrease in aggressive behavior. "In adult males, castration distinctly reduces the frequency of aggression (Karli, p. 146)." Sex criminals with histories of violent crimes who have been castrated show low rates for returning to their prior habits. On the flip side of this argument, the administration of testosterone to testosterone deprived individuals results in an increase in aggressive behavior. The treatment of castrated males usually leads to a restoration of aggressive tendencies. This doesn't only apply to human males, though. Females that are exposed to excess testosterone in utero, for whatever reason, are born with various degrees of masculinized genitalia. In a study of 42 females like this, it was concluded that they preferred boys as playmates, rough outdoor play and boys' games more so than normal girls. Female offspring of rhesus monkeys that are given testosterone during pregnancy show behavior more akin to that of male infant offspring. As adults, these females also show more aggression than normal female monkeys.

Administration of female hormones such as estrogen has been shown to reduce aggression in men. Progesterone also alleviates feelings of hostility and irritability and decreases the likelihood of aggression in man when used to counteract the fluctuating levels of testosterone. The application of Provera, a drug very similar to natural progesterone, has resulted in a decrease of sexual offenses in mature men and a decrease of sexual activity and aggression in young boys.

Another view on levels of testosterone and aggressive behavior states that testosterone does not specifically cause aggressive behavior in men, but also dominant behavior. One study measured testosterone levels in three different groups of prison inmates. The second group, the "chronically aggressive" group, were imprisoned for violent crimes and continued to show aggressive behavior while in prison. The third group was neither dominant nor aggressive. The results showed that both the dominant and aggressive groups had high, but not different in mean testosterone levels, significantly higher than the no dominant and unaggressive group. In another study of prison inmates, it was shown that the men who were currently high in testosterone were also high as adolescents, or they entered maturity earlier than others.

Men are not the only ones whose hormonal levels fluctuate and provide for increased levels of aggressive behavior. Women also have been reported to show higher levels of aggression which correlate with their premenstrual and menstrual days. Records of both these confinements as well as their menstrual data were kept and it was found that most of the confinements occurred the week before menstruation than any other. This behavior may be attributed to a drop in progesterone, a hormone which usually curbs aggressive tendencies in male

Statement of problem:

A study of Aggressive behavior between Male and Female sportsperson

Independent: - sex

Dependent Variable: - Aggressive behavior.

Hypothesis:

To answer the problems set for the present study, the following Hypotheses was formulated.

- ❖ There will be no significant difference between aggressive behavior scores of male and female sportsperson
- Objectives:-
- ❖ To assess the Aggressive behavior of male and female sportsperson

Limitations:-

- ❖ The study is limited to the measuring the aggressive behavior among the sportswomen and non-sportswomen.
- ❖ The study would be limited to the sport person of all India interuniversity University.

Delimitation

- ❖ The present study tries to analyze probe the extent of aggressive behavior between male and female

Objectives.

- ❖ To examine the difference in pattern of aggressive behavior between male and female sportsperson

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSES:

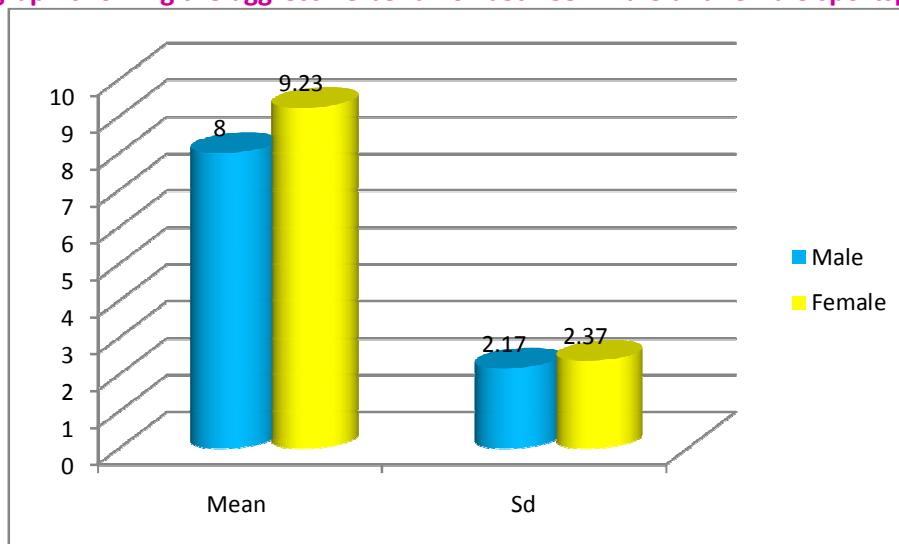
The hypothesis that there is a significant difference in aggressive behavior between male and female sportsmen is postulated on the rationale that the women were having weak genetically make up, and are having lack of social support, socio-cultural obstacles, orthodox perception and negative attitude towards females, 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-1
Table Showing the Mean, SD and 't' Values of Aggressive Behavior of the Male and Female Sportsmen

Variables	Mean	Sd	t-value
Male	8.00	2.17	8.03
Female	9.23	2.37	

On the dimension of aggressive behavior the graduate sportsperson male scores is 8,00 and 9,23 comparing to female . Calculated "t" value is 8.03 at 0.5 level. it suggest the fact that there is a significant difference of aggressive behavior between male and female . This means that the female sportsperson is high level aggression when compared to male sportsperson. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a significant difference of aggression between male and female of graduate students is confirmed. This is because, sports and physical activities provides an opportunity to have a better standard of living, good experience greater exposes to mass media exposure and good training which helps them to have a moderate level of aggression Sportsperson could able to manage to stress.

The graph showing the aggressive behavior between male and female sportsperson



CONCLUSION:

The Study carried out by researcher reveals that aggressive behavior will not be manifested by sex factor but male and female samples chosen for this study were coming sports background, these factor made them to cultivate the sustainable ability and managing skills over the emotion among the sportsperson and similarity in the nature of aggressive behavior might be due to nature

of sports situation leads and elicit similar kind of aggressive behavior among the male and female players and sex variable does not play any detrimental role in aggressive nature .

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