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Thomassen TO, and Halvari H., (1996), "Achievement Motivation and Involvement in Sport Competitions", *Percept Mot Skills*. 83(3 Pt 2), pp.1363-74.

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Comparison of Sports Aggression on Different Levels of Participation in football Players

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Abstract

Aggression can be defined as *any behavior intended to hurt others*. A person who accidentally injures someone else is not usually considered aggressive, but a person who *tries* to hurt somebody (even if the person fails) is considered aggressive. The sample of the present study comprised of 100 male university football players of India. Keeping the view the purpose of the study they were divided into three groups all India intervarsity (N=100), west zone intervarsity (N=100) and intercollegiate (N=100) man football players. The result indicated that significance difference between all India intervarsity, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man football players in aggression test differed significantly, as the obtained F-value of 83.95 is much more than the tabulated value $F_{0.05}(2,297) = 4.71$.

Key words: Sport Aggression.

Introduction

Most modern versions of football are believed to have originated from England in the twelfth century. The game became so popular in England that the kings of that time (Henry II and Henry IV) actually banned football. They believed that football was taking away interest from the traditional sports of England, such as fencing and archery.

Psychology is concerned with all aspects of behaviour and with the thoughts, feelings and motivations underlying that behaviour. It is both a thriving academic discipline and a vital professional practice. We are all interested in what makes people tick and how this understanding can help solve major problems in society.

Aggression is as old as the human race beginning with Cain's murder of Abel and extending throughout history. People have fought each other in tribal war, ethnic and religious war and in worldwide conflicts. Aggression is a behavioral aspect, and not an attitude, emotion or motive. Aggression is behavior and actions that usually seek to inflict psychological and physical harm, either on another person or on his possessions or dear ones. Previous studies on aggression often have failed to define aggression adequately or at all. Therefore aggression can be defined as "an over act (verbal or physical) that has the capacity to cause psychological or physical injury to another. They are strictly free ranging, avoid human settlements, and exhibit some peculiar features of ecology and behavior (e.g., Auffray et al., 1990; Gouat et al., 2003; Gray and Hurst, 1997; Hurst and Smith, 1995; Patris and Baudoin, 1998; Patris and Baudoin, 2000; Sokolov et al., 1990). One of the most apparent characteristics of their social behaviour is an elevated level of aggression in *M. macedonicus* (rynta and C' iha'kova' , 1996) and *M. spicilegus* (Suchomelova' et al., 1998; Patris et al., 2002).

Reza (2012) studied to compare the rate of aggression among student athletes of judo, taekwondo, volleyball indoor soccer at the University of Tiran. This study compelling, 90 subjects with age ranged 19- 23 years old were selected. Subjects of this study were selected among student athlete male subjects. This study four groups of athletes in the judo, taekwondo, volleyball and indoor soccer attended and individual athletes from 25 sports as a simple random sample selection for investigation and were used in analysis of descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics used for the Evaluation of central

tendency Index such as (mean, median, thumb) and the size of the dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation). In the inferential statistical test one way ANOVA was used. The obtained results from the statistical analysis show that there is no significant difference between student athlete's aggression in taekwondo, judo, volleyball and indoor soccer ($p \geq 0.05$); in the other hand the trend of sportsmen with violent behavior is not only related to the sport.

Methodology

The collection of data became instrumental in providing correct insight into the sports competition anxiety. Sport competition anxiety test questionnaire (SCAT) prepared by Rainer Martens (1977) was used for the present study is a single variable questionnaire, which carries a maximum score of 30 and a minimum score of 10. The higher score shows a higher and a lower score shows a lower competitive anxiety trait.

The present study was conducted on three hundred (300) men football players which were selected through simple random sampling. The data were categorized into three main groups: inter collegiate (100), west zone intervarsity (100), and all India intervarsity (100) man football players. The sample representing the intercollegiate man football players who participated in inter collegiate man football championship, 2013 held at Maulana Azad Degree College, Aurangabad 04/10/2012 to 06/10/2012. The sample representing the west zone intervarsity man football players who participated in the west zone intervarsity man football championship, 2013 held at M L Sukhadiya University, Rajasthan from 14/11/2013 to 18/11/2013. And all India intervarsity man football championship, 2013 held at MGU, Kottayam, Kerala from 26/12/2013 to 30/12/2013.

Statistical Analysis

An Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied to find out the significance of mean difference in the variable. This was followed by Least Significance Difference Test (L.S.D.) of Post-hoc comparison to determine the significance of difference between ordered paired means at 0.05 level.

Analysis of Data and Result of The Study

There are at least three levels at which data are categorized, presented and analyzed statistically in this study. The psychological status of all India intervarsity players (N=100) has been compared with west zone intervarsity (N=100) and intercollegiate (N=100) man football players.

Mean Score and Standard Deviations of All India Intersarsity, West Zone Intersarsity And Intercollegiate Man Football Players on Sports Aggression Variable

Table – 1

Variable	All India Intersarsity (n = 100)		West zone Intersarsity (n = 100)		Inter collegiate (n = 100)	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Aggression	15.75	3.96	14.48	3.14	11.13	3.33

One-way analysis of variance (F-ratio) was applied to find out the significance of mean difference among all India intersarsity, west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate man football players on Aggression variable. Least Significant Difference test of Post-Hoc comparison was used to determine the significance of difference between ordered paired means at 0.05 levels. One-way analysis of variance and L.S.D of Aggression variable are given from Table – 2.

Comparison of Sports Aggression of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Football Players

One-way analysis of variance of sports aggression is given in Table-2 and graphically portrayed in Figure-1

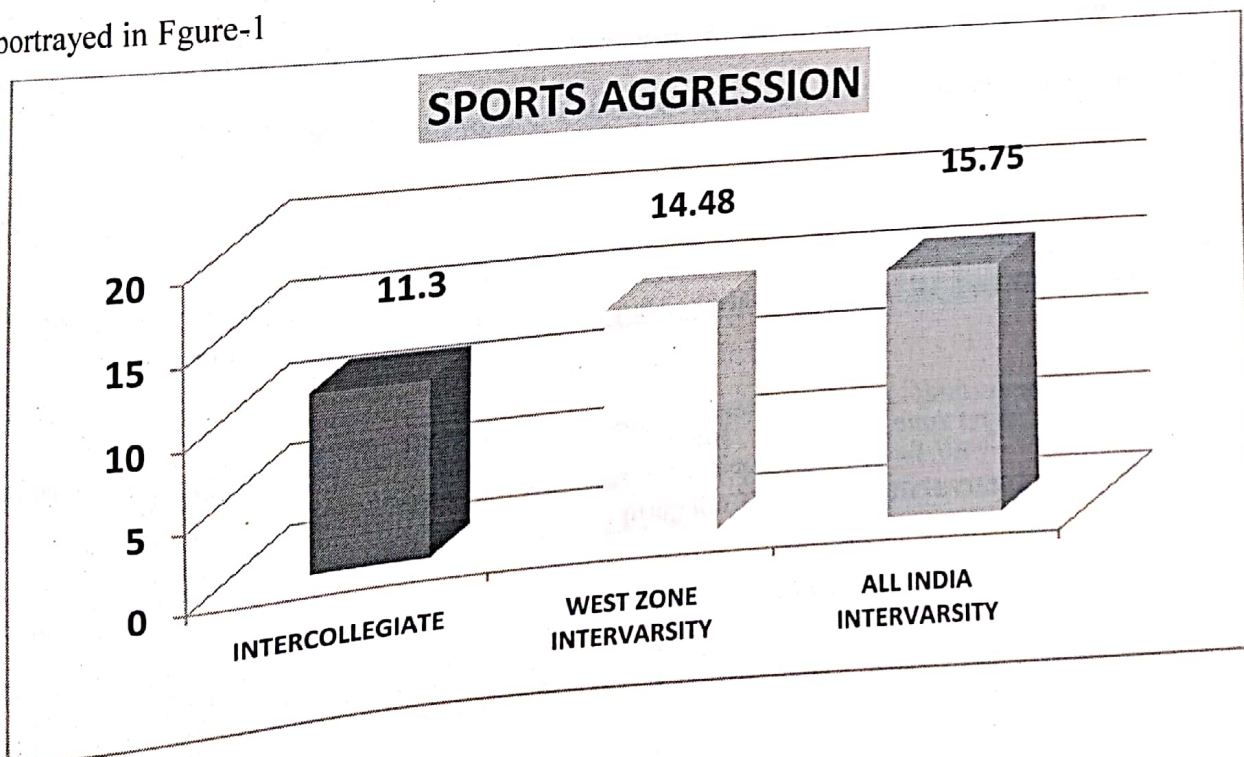


Fig.1: Comparison of Sports Aggression of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Football Players

Table – 2

Analysis of Variance of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Football Players on Aggression Level

Source of variance	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F value
Between Group	(r-1) = 2	1729.56	864.78	83.95*
With in Group	(N-r) = 297	3059.72	10.30	
Total	299	4789.28		

*Significant at .05 level

Tab $f_{.05}(2,297) = 4.71$ It is evident from Table-2 that all India intersarsity, west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate man football players on aggression test significantly differed, as the obtained F – value of 83.95 is much more than the tabulated $F_{0.05}(2,297) = 4.71$.

As the F-ratio was found to be significant, Least Significant Difference (L.S.D.) test of Post-Hoc comparisons was applied to study the significance of difference between all India intersarsity, west zone intersarsity and intercollegiate football players and the data is presented in Table – 3.

Table – 3

Significance of Difference Between The Ordered Paired Means of Intercollegiate, West Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Football Players on Aggression Level

All india Intersarsity	West zone Intersarsity	Inter Collegiate	Mean Difference	Critical Difference
15.75	14.48		1.27	
15.75		11.13	4.62*	1.95

14.48

11.13

1.56*

*Significant at 0.05 level

It is obvious from Table-3 that there is significant difference exists between all India intervarsity and intercollegiate players at the 0.05 level in the sports aggression, as the mean difference of 4.62 is higher than the critical difference of 1.95. But no significant difference between all India intervarsity and west zone intervarsity players; west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate players on the level of sports aggression as the mean differences of 1.27 and 1.56 is less than critical difference 1.95. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted between these groups.

Result

From the analysis of data it is found significance difference between all India, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man football players in the aggression level. It is evident that all India intervarsity, west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man football players in aggression test differed significantly, as the obtained F-value of 83.95 is much more than the tabulated value $F_{0.05}(2,297) = 4.71$. It is obvious that there is significant difference exists between all India intervarsity and intercollegiate players at the 0.05 level in the sports aggression, as the mean difference of 4.62 is higher than the critical difference of 1.95. But no significant difference between all India intervarsity and west zone intervarsity players; west zone intervarsity and intercollegiate players on the level of sports aggression as the mean differences of 1.27 and 1.56 is less than critical difference 1.95. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted between these groups.

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