

**Perceived Behavior of Sports Aggression Among The
Women Players of Combative Sports
And Team Game**

Kh. Rakesh Singh

Assistant Professor,
Lovely Institute of Education,
Lovely Professional University,
Phagwara, Punjab, India

Abstract:

The intention of the test was to perceive the behavior of sports aggression among women players of combative sports and team game players. For the purpose of this study 15 intercollegiate woman combative sport players and another 15 intercollegiate women team game player of Degree College of Physical Education Amravati age was ranging from 18 to 25 years were randomly selected as subjects. To measure Sport Aggression a questionnaire of Sports Aggression inventory designed by Prof. Prem Shankar Shukla, Manual for Sports Aggression inventory, (1988) was used. To determine the change in the level of sport aggression among players' two sample t-tests was adopted, the level of significance was set at 0.05 for testing the hypothesis. The findings of statistical analysis admitted that there was insignificant difference observed among women combative sports and team game players behavior ($t = 0.126$) with their sport aggression.

Key Words –Sport Aggression, Combative Sports, Team Game, women players, Perceived.

INTRODUCTION

A contact game is an aggressive physical game that typically includes a one-on-one battle. In many contact sports, a contestant wins by scoring a greater number of focuses than the rival. A division of the Common aggressive games incorporate blended hand to hand fighting, boxing, wrestling, fencing, Taekwondo, Judo. Combative sports are commonly

increasingly prevalent among men, both as competitors and as onlookers. For a long time, interest in combative sports was practically exclusive to men but in the present scenario women are also in the race. They also occupy their place in the society by participating in different international and national tournament.

Team sports or game is structure by consolidating the gathering of competitors where individuals are created into rival bunches that battle to win. Associates act together towards an average objective. This should be conceivable in different habits, for instance, beating the adversary gathering. Partners set destinations, choose, bestow, supervise battle, and deal with issues in a solid air in order to confirm their objectives. Models are b-ball, volleyball, water polo, cricket, baseball, and various kinds of football and hockey.

Written by Adam Morris, Aggression is described as “any form of behavior directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another live being who is motivated to avoid such treatment” (Baron & Richardson, 1994). Human Aggression may be arranged into immediate and aberrant animosity, direct animosity is described by physical or verbal conduct expected to make hurt somebody and backhanded animosity is portrayed by conduct proposed to hurt the social relations of an individual or gathering.

Therefore, the present study has been undertaken stated as, “Perceived Behavior of Sports Aggression between the Women Players of Combative Sports and Team Game”.

Purpose of the Study

The primary reason for the test was to look at the sport aggression among combative Sports and team game of ladies players.

Hypothesis

At the beginning the study assumed that there would be significant difference among combative sports as well as team game female players with regards to their sport aggression.

Methodology**Selection of Subjects**

Fifteen (15) intercollegiate level students from combative sports (Taekwondo, Judo, wrestling and Boxing) and another fifteen (15) students from Team game (Football, Volleyball, cricket and basketball) of DCPE, Amravati were chosen as testee by utilizing random sampling technique. The age of the testee was extending from 18 to 25 years.

Criterion Measures

Sports Aggression of the players was examined by sports Aggression Inventory questionnaire constructed and modified by Prem Shankar Shukla, Manual for Sports aggression inventory, (1988)

Collection of Data

The vital information relating to the investigation was gathered on all the chose subjects by regulating the previously mentioned questionnaire. Prior to assortment of data, the examination researcher clarified the reason for the investigation and detailed procedure of the questionnaire to the subjects so that they could put their best's efforts while filling questionnaire.

Analysis of Data

The data from the questionnaire pertaining to test was examined statistically by applying independent t-test so as to decide the significance of difference if any. The level of significance was set at .05

First Table

Details of Mean, S.D., and t-ratio of Combative Sports and Team Game Women Players

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	Values of Mean Diff.	S.Error of M.D.	t-ratio
Combative Sports	12.133	3.962	0.20	1.59	0.126 [@]
Team Game	12.333	4.716			

[@]notdistinctive at .05 level

Tabulated $t_{.05(28)} = 2.048$

From the above test it is proof that the calculated t-value of 0.126 is quite lesser than the tabulated t-value of 2.048needed to be distinctive at .05 level, as a result of this it can be mentioned that the changes between the WomenCombative Sports and Women team game players is statistically insignificant. The evaluation of means has been graphically illustrated below:

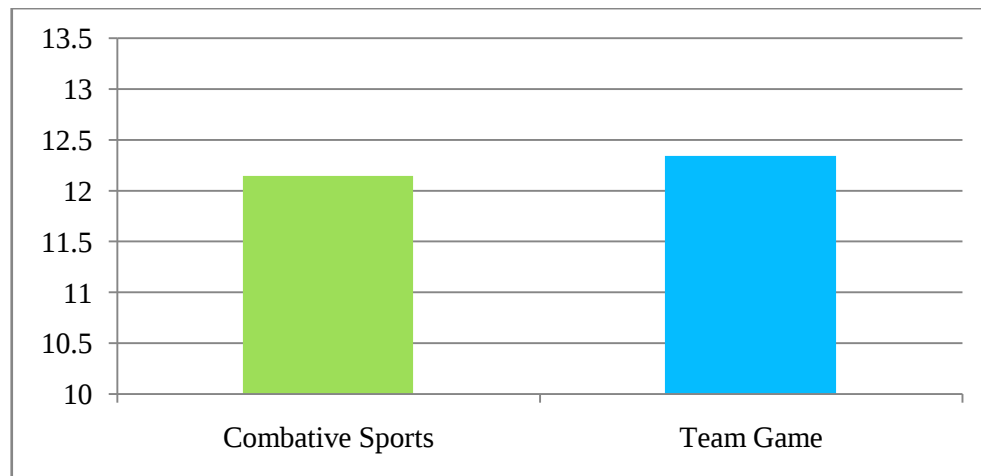


Fig.1: Graphical representation of Women Combative Sports and Women Team Game players with regards to their sports Aggression.

Discussion on findings

Findings from Figure 1 it is clear that insignificant mean difference observed between Women players of Combative Sports and Women Team Games with regards to their sports Aggression. It may be attributed to the fact that the selected players were chosen from a professional college of Physical Education where all of them used to undergo regular conditioning as well as practice different sports activities also which stimulates types of psychological traits might have developed hence, distinctive change might have not occurred in the test.

Conclusions

Within the boundaries of the investigation it may be resolved that no significant mean difference was observed in between combative sports and team game players.

Works Cited

Dr. Amanendra Mann, et.al, "A comparative study of sports aggression of university level sepaktakraw players", 2018

Nandurkar Prakash, "Comparative Study of Speed and Coordination of Kho-Kho and Kabbadi Girls Team of Tripura state", (Unpublished Master Thesis, Amravati University.

Dr. Mrs. kalpana B. Zarikar (2018), "Comparison of mental stress of inter university and inter Collegiate individual game female players of dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada university" *Research Journey (Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal)* Special Issue 76 (A), Dec. 2018, P.170

Dr. Khushal Jagtrao Alaspure (2018), "Comparative Study of Fat Percentage and Lean body Weight among Vegetarian and Non-

Vegetarian Students”. *Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)*, Special Issue, Published, P.12

Prof. Chandrashekhar Surendra Ingole, (2018), “Comparison of selected physical fitness variables among swimmers, judokas and wrestlers”, *Research Journey (Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal)* Special Issued 76 (A), Dec. 2018, P.68

Chandrashekhar Surendra Ingole (2018), “Comparative Study Of Motor Abilities Between Tribal and Non-Tribal Sports- Persons”. *Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)*, Special Issue Published, P.55

T. John Johson et.al. "The Andover Physical Fitness Testing Programme", Research Quarterly. 15, (March 1944), P.P. 16-17

Glayne R. Jensen and A. Grath Fisher, Scientific Basis of Athletic Conditioning, (Second Edition), pp. 190-192.

Combat Sport, Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia Retrieved on Oct.21, 2019 “https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_sport”

Physiological variables among osteoporotic osteopenic and normal women”. *Research Journey (Multidisciplinary International E- research Journal)* Special Issued 76 (A), Dec. 2018, P.26