Analysis Of Selected Aggression Among Football, Cricket And Hockey Of Both Sex

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Abstract **- The purpose of the study was to compare the aggression level between male and female Football, cricket and Hockey players. To achieve the purpose of the study, 150 Male and 150 Female college level players consist of 50 players each from Football, cricket and Hockey players discipline were randomly selected from various part of Kerala , whose ages ranged between 18 and 25 years were selected at random as subjects. The subject's Aggression level was assessed by the Smith standardized questionnaire. The selected variable was analysed by using 2 × 3 factorial ANOVA, two way analysis of variance and result reveals that there was a significant difference among male and female Football, Cricket and Hockey players on aggression and also found significant difference between Football, Cricket and Hockey players**

keywords **- Football, Cricket, Hockey, Aggression.**

INTRODUCTION

Popular all over the world, invasion game is the term used for Football, Cricket and Hockey where the aim is to attack an opponent's territory and score a goal or point. Usually consisting of teams of equal players these fast paced games focus on teamwork, keeping possession, scoring and defending. Aggression in sport can be caused by a number of factors. The most identifiable reason are the rule of the game (level of physical conduct) frustration instinct, presence, arousal, environmental cues, self-control and also the behaviour of those around. Other factors in aggression include personality, media involvement, coaching, role models and the society we live in. The following is an insight into the term aggression in sport, using the social learning theory and environmental cues theory I will explain examples of each theory and try and contrast them.

Violent behaviour can be seen as the intent to hurt or injure an opponent, whereas to others the use of aggression can merely be seen as the product of hard work and motivation hence the term passion being used by many people when they witness aggression. (Bredemeier, 1983) defined aggressive behaviour as international initiation of violent and or harmful behaviour. Violent means any physical, verbal or even nonverbal offences (finger salutes), while harmful behaviours stand for any harmful intentions or actions (bad challenged and cursing). This also means that injuries caused by a bad challenge accidentally will not be considered as aggression.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To achieve the purpose of the study, 150 male and 150 female college level players consist of 50 players each from Football, Cricket l and Hockey discipline were randomly selected from various part of Kerala , whose ages ranged between 18 and 25 years were selected at random as subjects. To achieve the purpose of the study, the questionnaire technique was used to collect relevant data aggression developed by Smith (1990) questionnaire was used in this study. The static group comparison design was used in this study. The collected data from the two factors, namely, gender and game were statistically analysed by using two-way (2x3) factorial analysis of variance (ANOVA). The obtained results have 'f' ratios found to be the significant differences if any, among male and female the Scheffe's test used. In all conditions, the significant level was fixed at 0.05 levels, which was considered to be appropriate. The purpose of the study was to analysis of selected aggression among Football, Cricket and Hockey of both sexes.

TABLE-1 THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION ON AGGRESSION AMONG FOOTBALL, CRICKET AND HOCKEY OF BOTH SEX

Variables	Group		Football	Cricket	Hockey
Aggression	Male	Mean	17.88	16.74	16.69
		Sd	1.24	1.69	1.14
	Female	Mean	16.64	16.44	16.58
		Sd	1.29	1.11	1.01

(Scores on aggression in points)

The data on aggression are analyzed by two-way factorial ANOVA (2x3) and the obtained results are presented in table - II

TABLE-1I TWO-FACTOR ANOVA ON AGGRESSION AMONG FOOTBALL, CRICKET AND HOCKEY OF BOTH SEX

Source of Variance	**Sum of**	df	**Mean**	**Obtained F ratio**

	Squares		**Squares**	
A factor (male and female)	30.72	1	30.72	19.18*
B factor (Football, Handball Hockey)	24.05	2	12.03	7.51*
A x B factor (Interaction) (Male and female x Football, Handball Hockey)	13.58	2	6.79	4.24*
Error	470.84	294	1.6	

*Significant at .05 level.

Table values required for significance at 0.05 levels with df 1and 294 & 2 and 294 are 3. 87 and 3.03 respectively.

From the table-II, the obtained F-ratio for factor A (male and female) is 19.18, which is greater than the table value of 3.87 with df 1 and 294 required for significance at .05 level of confidence. The result of study indicates that there is significant difference among the paired means of factor an aggression

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Table II also shows that, the obtained F-ratio for factor B (Football, Cricket and Hockey) is 7.51, which is greater than the table value of 3.03 with df 2 and 294 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of study indicates that there is significant difference among the paired means of factor B on Aggression.

From the table – II the obtained F-ratio value of interaction factor A x B (male and female x Football, Cricket, Hockey) is 4.24, which is greater than the table value of 3.03 with df 2 and 294 required for significance at level of confidence. The result of the study shows that there is a significant difference among the paired means of interaction factor A x B on Aggression.

As the main focus is usually on the interaction, it is sufficient to discuss the interaction affect only. Hence the interaction effect only discussed.

The results of the study indicate that, there is a significant difference in the interaction effect (between rows male and female and columns Football, Cricket and Hockey) on Aggression. Since the interaction effect is a significant, the simple effect test is applied as follow-up test and the results are presented in table-III.

TABLE – III THE SIMPLE EFFECT TEST SCORES OF MALE AND FEMALE (ROWS) BETWEEN FOOTBALL, CRICKET AND HOCKEY (COLUMNS) ON AGGRESSION

Source of variance	Sum of	Df	Mean	F ratio
Male and female within football	38.44	1	38.44	24.03
Male and female within cricket	2.25	1	2.25	1.1
Male and female within hockey	3.61	1	3.61	3.1
Game within male	36.5733	2	18.2867	9.64
Game within female	1.0533	2	0.5267	0.04
Error	470.84	294	1.6	

* Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table values required for significance at 0.05 level with df 1and 294 & 2 and 294 are 3.87 and 3.03 respectively.

Table above shows that F-ratio values obtained for male and female within Football are 24.03, which is higher than the table value of 3.87 with df 1 and 294 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. Whereas male and female within Cricket are 1.1,male and female within Hockey are 3.1, which is the lesser than the table value of 3.87 with df 1 and 294 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there was a significant difference between the paired means of male and female within Football on Aggression.

Table-III also shows that F- ratio values obtained for game within male are 9.64, which are higher than the table value of 3.03 with df 2 and 294 required for significance at .05 level of confidence. Whereas game with in female are 0.4, which are lesser than the table value of 3.03 with df 2 and 294. The result of the study indicates that there is a significant difference between the paired means of athletes within male on Aggression.

Male are compared with Football, Cricket and Hockey, the obtained F- ratio value is found to be significant, the simple effect for columns, the scheffe‘s test is applied as post hoc test to find out the paired means difference, if any and the result is presented in table-IV

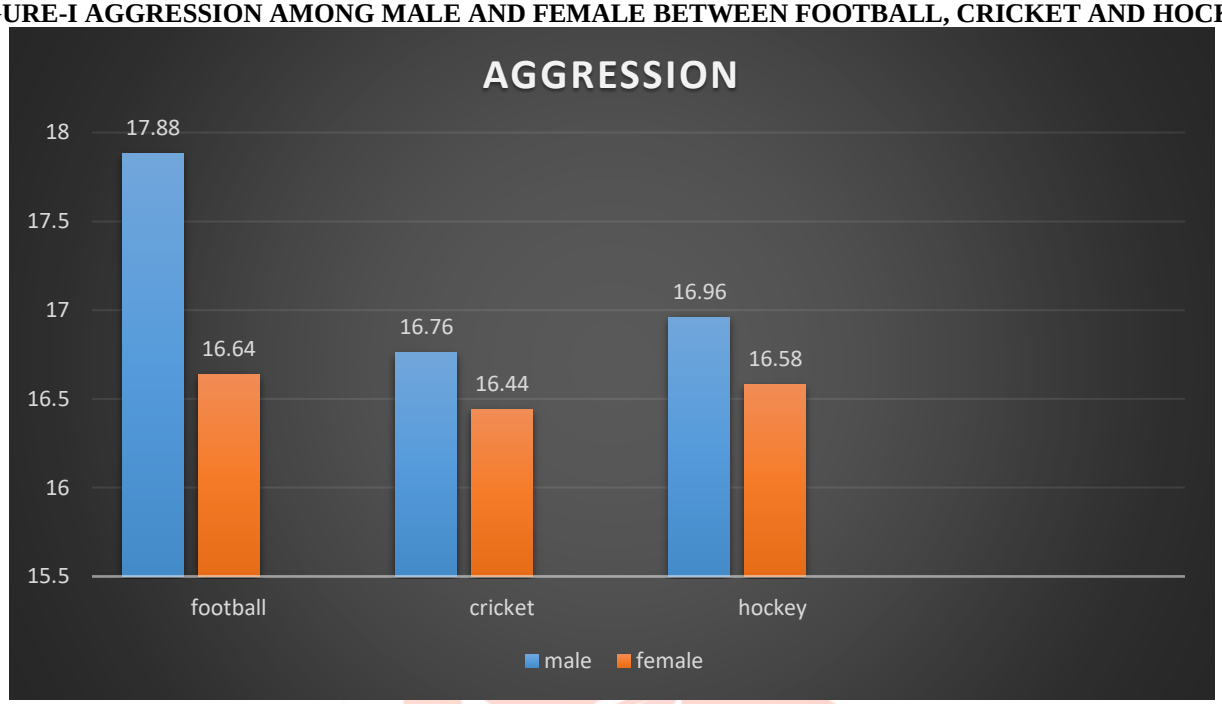
TABLE – IV THE SCHEFFE"S TEST FOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF AGGRESSION IN DIFFERENCE MALE FOOTBALL, CRICKET AND HOCKEY

Means			Mean difference	Confidence interval
Football	Cricket	Hockey		
17.88	16.74		1.14*	1.22
17.88		16.96	0.92	1.22
	16.74	16.96	0.22	1.22

*p < 0.05. Confidence interval value (0.05) =1.2

From the above table the mean difference values between Football and cricket was 1.14, which reveals that there was a significant difference in the variable aggression as the mean difference value was greater than the confidence interval value of 1.2, whereas Football and Hockey value were 0.92 and cricket and Hockey value were 0.22 respectively which do not show any significant difference as mean difference values were less when compared to confidence interval value of 1.2. The result is showing that Football players had better score when compared to cricket and hockey on the selected variable aggression.

FIGURE-I AGGRESSION AMONG MALE AND FEMALE BETWEEN FOOTBALL, CRICKET AND HOCKEY



DISCUSSION AND FINDING

The popular sports include Football, Cricket and Hockey. The present study examined, in a very analytical way, i.e., in a comparison of diverse personal philosophies, the cognitive processes by which persons who are differently involved in the practice of sport judge the extent to which an ―aggressive‖ act performed by a player during a match could be condoned. As already indicated, two very different positions were found. This confirms that there are divergences in moral reasoning in sport (e.g., Bredemeier & Shields, 1984). This confirms the use of the functional measurement to identify different individual positions in ethical sport. The result reveals that there was a significant difference exists among Football, Cricket and Hockey on aggression of both sexes, in aggression level male were found better than the female. Male Football were better than the Cricket and Hockey on aggression level. Hence, it was concluded from the mean values that the performance of aggression was in favour of Football players.

CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitation of the present study, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. The result reveals that there was a significant difference between male and female on aggression.
2. The result reveals that there was a significant difference between Football, Cricket and Hockey players on aggression.
3. The result reveals that among three games aggression of Football players was greater followed by Hockey and Cricket players.

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