



ASSESSMENT OF AGGRESSION AMONG UNDER19 FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF WARUD

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ABSTRACT

The current study sought to determine the level of violence among under-19 football players. The current study is based on a sample of 60 under-19 football players who were evenly divided into two groups (boys and girls); these two groups were further separated into two subgroups as junior and senior, which were chosen using a purposive sampling approach. R. Makarowski's Aggression in Sport and Business Questionnaire was utilised to collect data. For statistical analysis, the mean, frequency, and t-test were used. The results show that there is a substantial difference in the mean aggressiveness ratings of males and girls. However, no significant difference in aggressiveness levels was detected between junior and senior mean values. Boys and junior players were also shown to be more aggressive than females and senior players. It is also shown that 11 players (18.33 percent) have a high degree of aggression, 46 players (76.67 percent) have a moderate level, and 3 players (5% have a low level of aggression) (Table 2, Figure 1).

Keywords: Aggression; Football Players; Under19; Gender; Junior; Senior

INTRODUCTION

Aggression is described as any sort of conduct aimed at damaging or wounding another living being by words, action, or other means. Aggression, in other terms, is any conduct that is meant to inflict bodily or psychological harm to others. Dollard et al. [1] presented the frustration aggression theory, which claimed that aggressiveness is always the result of frustration. Aggression is defined by the Larousse dictionary of psychology as the tendency to attack another living being physically or psychologically [2]. At the same time, the encyclopaedic dictionary of psychiatry defines aggression as "a set of hostile behaviours that can occur in the conscious, unconscious, or fantasmatic plan, in order to destroy, depreciate, constrain, deny, or humiliate a person, an object invested with social significance, or oneself" [3]. One of the most serious threats to humanity is aggression. It is the most significant impediment to one's own development and evolution. Aggression is more than just a hurtful conduct; it is also a complex emotional state with a distinct cognitive structure and a strong motivational foundation that affects the entire mental life [4].

Aggression in sports is defined into two main categories

a) Hostile aggression**b) Instrumental aggression**

Hostile aggression is characterised as heated, spontaneous furious conduct driven by the desire to damage or injure another person, whereas instrumental aggression is cool, calculated activity motivated by another aim. The basic purpose of instrumental aggression is to remain non-aggressive while winning the game, obtaining money, or restoring justice.

Many studies have found that violence is one of the areas where men and women differ the most. Gender influences hostile hostility significantly [5]. Females are also seen to be more verbally hostile, whilst males are more physically violent. Some researchers believe that observing youngsters at play might reveal variations in aggressive behaviour. They agree that males are more prone to engage in pretend combat, rough and tumble play, but females are more likely to engage in indirect forms of hostility. This might include things like discussing or rejecting the goal of aggressiveness, as well as avoiding or dismissing it. Male athletes and athletes are more aggressive than female athletes and athletes [1,6]; High-achieving female athletes are more aggressive than low-achieving female athletes [7]. Simultaneously, male athletes had a higher degree of aggressive hostility than female athletes [5]. Singh [8] confirmed that basketball players are more aggressive than volleyball players, and football players are more aggressive than hockey players [9]. On the other hand, it has been established that there are considerable disparities in the index of rage expression particular to athletes aged 17-18 years and those aged 14-15 years [10].

METHODOLOGY**Objectives**

- a. Determine the amount of hostility among under-19 football players, including boys and girls.
- c. Determine the amount of hostility among under-19 junior and senior football players.
- c. Determine the level of each of the three criteria (Go Ahead, Tripping Someone Up, and Assertiveness) among 19 football players.

Hypotheses

- a. A considerable mean difference will be discovered between males and girls under the age of 19 football players.
- b. A considerable mean difference will be discovered between junior and senior under-19 football players.

Variables

In the present study experimental variable is, aggression, criterion variables are gender, and category.

Sample

The current study was done on a sample of 60 under-19 football players who were evenly divided into two groups based on gender (boys and girls). These two groups were then subdivided into two further subgroups based on categorization as junior and senior, which were chosen using a purposive sample approach in Warud, Maharashtra.

Psychological Tools

Ryszard Makarowski's Hostility in Sport and Business Questionnaire was used to assess respondents' levels of aggression. The questionnaire has 15 items, each with 5 responses: Absolutely Not, Rather Not, It is difficult to say, although Rather Yes and Absolutely Yes have scores of

1,2,3,4,5.

The scale is divided into three dimensions

- a. Go Ahead includes things 1,4,7,10,13;
- b. Tripping Someone Up includes items 2,5,8,11,14; and
- c. Assertiveness includes items 3,6,9,12,15. The lowest and maximum scores for each dimension are 5 and 25, respectively, while the minimum and maximum scores for all items are 15 and 75, respectively.

PROCEDURE

The study was done in Warud, Maharashtra and included a sample of 60 under-19 football players chosen using a purposive sampling approach. RyszardMakarowski's Aggression in Sport and Business Questionnaire was used to obtain the data. Before administering the Questionnaire, a suitable rapport was created with the respondents, and they were informed about the goal of the study. Following that, the Aggression in Sport and Business Questionnaire was distributed to them; during the administration process, those respondents who had difficulty understanding the statements were assisted by the researcher; after 20 minutes, respondents handed over the questionnaire to the researcher and were thanked for their cooperation. As a result, data was gathered, after which it was organised in tabular form and carefully analysed using the SPSS 20.0 version [11] by employing Mean, Frequency, and t-test.

RESULTS

The results of the present study are shown in the Table 1-6.

Table 1: Showing the distribution of respondents in respect to Gender, and Category.

S.No	Variable	No	Percentage %	
1	Gender	Boys	30	50
		Girls	30	50
	Total	60	100	
2	Category	Junior	30	50
		Senior	30	50
	Total	60	100	

Table 2: Shows the level of Aggression among Respondents.

S.No	Scores	No	Percentage %	Levels
1	51-75	11	18.33	High
2	26-50	46	76.67	Moderate
3	15-25	3	5	Low
Total		60	100	

Table 3: Shows the level of Go-Ahead among Respondents.

S.No	Scores	No	Percentage %	Levels
1	19-25	12	20	High
2	12-18	28	46.67	Moderate
3	5-11	20	33.33	Low
Total		60	100	

Table 4: Shows the level of Tripping Someone Up among Respondents.

S.No	Scores	No	Percentage %	Levels
1	19-25	15	25	High
2	12-18	31	51.67	Moderate
3	5-11	14	23.33	Low
Total		60	100	

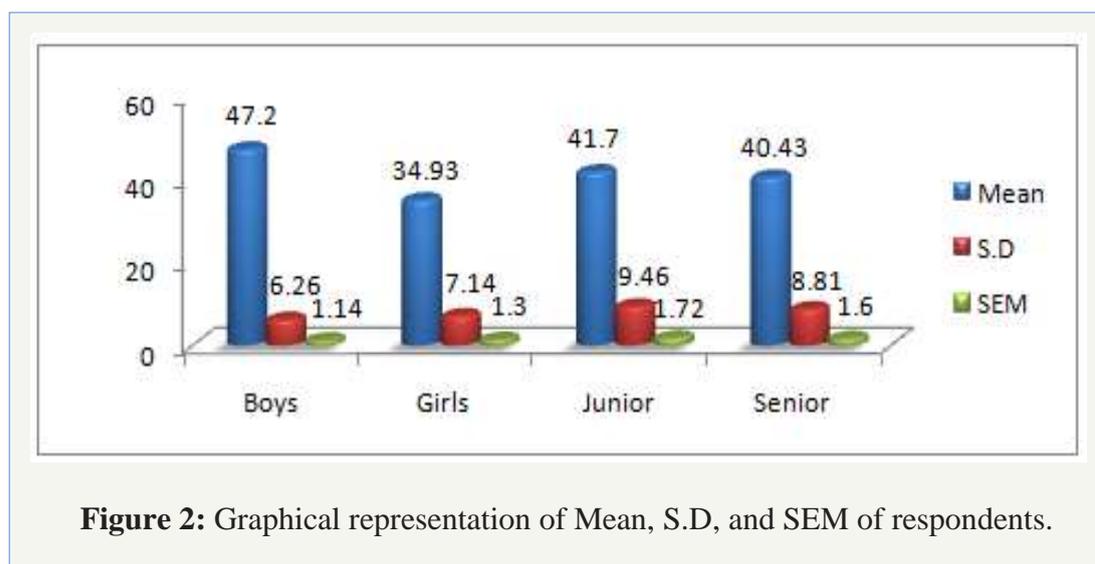
Table 5: Shows the level of Assertiveness among Respondents.

S.No	Scores	No	Percentage %	Levels
1	19-25	14	23.33	High
2	12-18	27	45	Moderate
3	15-11	19	31.67	Low
Total		60	100	

Table 6: Showing the Mean, S.D, SEM, and t- value of Aggression Scores of respondents.

Variable	No	Mean	S.D	S.E.M	df	t-value	
Gender	Boys	30	47.20	6.26	1.14	58	7.07**
	Girls	30	34.93	7.14	1.30		
Category	Junior	30	41.70	9.46	1.72	58	0.54
	Senior	30	40.43	8.81	1.60		

**Significance at 0.01 levels.



DISCUSSION

According to the findings of this survey, the majority of the players are aggressive. Male football players are more aggressive than female players, and junior players are more aggressive than senior players, according to the findings. Male players' mean scores were higher than female players' mean scores. The mean scores of junior players were higher than the mean scores of senior players at the same time. It is also shown that 11 (18.33 percent) of players have a high degree of aggression, 46 (76.67 percent) have a moderate level, and 3 (5 percent) have a low level of aggression. According to the findings of this survey, the majority of the players are aggressive. Male football players are more aggressive than female players, and junior players are more aggressive than senior players, according to the findings. Male players' mean scores were higher than female players' mean scores. The mean scores of junior players were higher than the mean scores of senior players at the same time. It is also shown that 11 (18.33 percent) of players have a high degree of aggression, 46 (76.67 percent) have a moderate level, and 3 (5 percent) have a low level of aggression. The mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the same group were discovered [Boys (M=47.20, S.D=6.26, SEM=1.14), Girls (M=34.93, S.D=7.14, SEM=1.30)] (Figure 2). As a result, the first hypothesis is accepted, and we may conclude that guys are more violent than girls based on our data. Baird [3, 6], Kumar [6], Pande&Jaiswal [10], and others reported similar outcomes in previous study and supported our findings. Furthermore, the t-value (0.54, df 58) was determined to be insignificant at the 0.05 level, indicating that there is no significant mean difference between junior and senior football players. The mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the same group were discovered [Junior (M=41.70, S.D=9.46, SEM=1.72), Senior (M=40.43, S.D=8.81, SEM=1.60)] As a result, the second hypothesis is only partially rejected.

CONCLUSION

According to the data, male and junior under-19 football players are more aggressive than female and senior players. In terms of hostility, there was also a significant mean difference between males and girls. The mean difference in aggressiveness ratings of junior and senior under-19 football players was determined to be negligible at the same time. The results also indicated that 18.33 percent of players have a high degree of aggression, 76.67 percent have a moderate level, and 5% have a low level of aggression.

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