



A comparative study of sports aggression of university level sepaktakraw players

Dr. Amanendra Mann¹, Dinesh Kumar Kaushik², Himanshu Hooda³, Heena Kumari⁴

¹ Associate Professor, D.A.V. College, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

^{2,4} Research Scholar, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

³ Senior Research Fellow, Panjab University, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

Abstract

The aim of present study is to compare the university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression. To accomplish the study, purposive sampling technique has been used. The sample of the study has been selected from the All India Inter-University Sepaktakraw (Men & Women) championship 2017–2018 held at Osmania University, Hyderabad from 17th to 19th February, 2018. For this purpose, 50 university level sepaktakraw players (25 male and 25 female) were selected as subjects. The selected subjects were between the age group of 18 to 25 years. Sports Aggression was assessed by sports aggression inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivistava and Prem Shankar Shukla, Manual for Sports aggression, (1988). To find out the difference in the level of sports aggression, independent sample 't' test was applied through statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 20.0. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The result of the present study shows that no significant difference was found between male and female university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression.

Keywords: sports aggression, sepaktakraw, university level, players

Introduction

Sepaktakraw or kick volleyball is an emerging sport native to south-east Asia. Sepaktakraw differs from the similar sport of foot volley in its use of a rattan ball and only allowing players to use their feet, knee, chest and head to touch the ball. It is a popular sport in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia (Kelley, 2007) [1]. The sepaktakraw sport is played on a similar to badminton double sized court. A match is played by two teams, also known as 'regus', each consisting of three players. One of the three players shall be at the back; he is called a "Tekong". The other two players shall be in front, one on the left and the other on the right. The player on the left is called a "feeder/setter/tosser" and the player on the right is called an "attacker/striker/killer". (International Sepaktakraw Federation, 2004) [2].

Aggression is a general term that has been used for a wide variety of acts that involve attack (Reber, 1985) [3]. Aggression has also been defined any form of behavior directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment (Husman and Silva, 1984) [4]. In regard to sport, the International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP) published a position statement that defined aggression as the infliction of an aversive stimulus, physical, verbal or gesture upon one person by another (Tenenbaum *et al.*, 1996). Researchers divide aggression into two main categories: hostile and instrumental aggression (Husman and Silva, 1984) [4].

Aggression is overt, often harmful, social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In humans, frustration due to blocked goals can

cause aggression. Human aggression can be classified into direct and indirect aggression, whilst the first is characterized by physical or verbal behavior intended to cause harm to someone, the second one is characterized by a behavior intended to harm social relations of an individual or a group (Almeida *et al.*, 2015) [6]. Aggression can take a variety of forms, which may be expressed physically, or communicated verbally or non-verbally: including anti-predator aggression, defensive aggression (fear-induced), predatory aggression, dominance aggression, inter-male aggression, resident-intruder aggression, maternal aggression, species-specific aggression, sex-related aggression, territorial aggression, isolation-induced aggression, irritable aggression, and brain-stimulation-induced aggression (hypothalamus). There are two subtypes of human aggression: (1) controlled-instrumental subtype (purposeful or goal-oriented); and (2) reactive-impulsive subtype (often elicits uncontrollable actions that are inappropriate or undesirable). Aggression differs from what is commonly called assertiveness, although the terms are often used interchangeably among laypeople (as in phrases such as "an aggressive salesperson"). (Akert, Aronson and Wilson, 2010) [7].

Objective of the study

- To analyze the difference between male and female university level Sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression.

Delimitations of the study

- The study is delimited to Sepaktakraw Players.
- The study is delimited to all India inter university 2017-

18.

- The study is delimited to the age group of 18 to 25 years.
- The study is delimited to male and female.
- The study is delimited to sports aggression.

Criterion measure/tool used

- Sports Aggression was assessed by sports Aggression Inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivistava and Prem Shankar Shukla, Manual for Sports aggression inventory, (1988) [10].

Scoring

Sport aggression questionnaire consists of twenty five questions, in which thirteen questionnaire are keyed ‘yes’ that are 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24 and 25 and the statements which are keyed “NO” that are 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 23. The score is 1 (one) for each correct item while 25 may be the maximum score and 0 (zero) as the minimum score. The scores of each subject on each statement are summed up and represent the individual’s total score with regard to aggression. A score ranging from 12-13 is taken as average aggression, the scores which range above 12-13 are considered as high aggression and the scores lower than 12-13 are considered as low aggression. The Reliability of the scale is.87 to.90 whereas.84 is the content and concurrent validity.

Method & Procedure

For this purpose, 50 university level sepaktakraw players (25 male and 25 female) were selected as subjects. The aim of present study is to compare the university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression. To accomplish the study, purposive sampling technique has been used. The sample of the study has been selected from the All India Inter-University Sepaktakraw (Men & Women) Championship 2017–2018 held at Osmania University, Hyderabad from 17th to 19th February 2018. The selected subjects were between the age group of 18 to 25 years. Sports Aggression was assessed by sports Aggression Inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivistava and Prem Shankar Shukla, Manual for Sports aggression, (1988). To find out the difference in the level of sports aggression, independent sample ‘t’ test was applied through statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 20.0. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The result of the present study shows that no significant difference was found between male and female university level sepaktakwar players with regard to their sports aggression.

Statistical Technique

The Data was analyzed and computed by applying Descriptive statistics i.e. Mean and Standard Deviation whereas to compare the mean scores, independent sample t-test was applied through statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 20.0. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Findings of the study

The table no.1 presents significance of mean difference between male and female university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression.

Table 1: Significance of mean difference between male and female sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	M.D.	t -Value	Sig. (p-Value)
Sports Aggression	Male	25	11.00	2.53	1.24	1.55	.127
	Female	25	9.76	3.08			

Level of significance was set at.05
t value at 48 degree of freedom was 2.01

Table 1 represents the significance of mean difference between male and female university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression. The male sepaktakraw players registered 11.00 as mean score with standard deviation 2.53. Whereas female sepaktakraw players recorded 9.76 as mean score with standard deviation 3.08. The mean difference between male and female sepaktakraw players obtained was 1.24 and the t-value/calculated value obtained was 1.55. The tabulated value was 2.01 at 48 degrees of freedom which showed that the calculated value was less than the tabulated value and revealed no significant difference between the male and female sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression. The p-value (sig.) obtained was.12 which also states no significant difference between male and female sepaktakraw players as the p-value (sig.) was higher than the.05 level of significance. The comparison of mean and standard deviation scores of both the groups has been presented graphically in figure 1.



Fig 1: The graphical representation of male and female sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression

Discussion of the findings

The present study was conducted to compare the male and female university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression. The findings of the study highlighted that no significant difference was obtained between the difference between male and female university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression. Results in table 1 indicated that male sepaktakraw players mean score obtained was high as compared to the female sepaktakraw players and the female players have the more tendency to divert from their average score as compared to females with regard to their sports aggression. The difference exists between mean scores of both the groups was not much higher that it can display the significant difference. The possible reasons might be that both the groups possess equal level of belief in aggressive playing, loose temper if spectators hoot while playing, angry behavior when losing the

game, extremely irritated on unfair decision, feel excited when the opponent is aggressive, hurt the opponent to deprive him from winning, never feel angry while playing, forget everything in anger, pay him back when the opponent trying to do wrong, go out of the way to win a game, worried to see my opponent hurt and screaming, player must be penalized for inappropriate violence, winning or losing a game is not important tonic, attention towards planning of the game, ability to play with more courage at the time of losing, they feel sad when opposed players loosing or lacking behind, take part in the game that they are going to win, they don't feel bad while playing bad game, they don't feel bad when their coach didn't give them full co-operation, a good played game gives satisfaction though they loose in the game. Before they compete they feel uneasy and worry about not performing well, noticed that my heart beats faster than usual, worry about making mistakes, feeling calm, relaxed, nervous, uptight and they believe in pleasure and enjoyment than winning in the game etc. are definitely the strong parameters that influence the psychological state and performance of the players.

The findings are in consistency with (Guivernau and Duda, 2002) ^[8] results. They conducted study on young soccer players where no significant difference about aggressive tendencies between men and women were observed. (Kharkan, Andam and Mehdizadeh, 2013) ^[9], compared athletic aggression of girl and boy athlete students. The purpose of present study was to comparison of athletic aggression girl and boy athlete students of Mazandaran province. The method of study was descriptive-analytical. So, 333 athlete students selected by random clustered sampling and completed demographics and athletic aggression of questionnaires. The result of this study indicated that there was no significant difference among the athletic aggression of athlete students in different fields. The result of this study indicated that there was no significant difference among athletic aggression of athlete students in Basketball, volleyball, taekwondo, karate fields. However, it seems that the results of different studies are consistent with each other, but a broader view of the research shows that the different characteristics of participants such as skill level, gender, age, type of exercise etc. may have a significant impact on the obtained results that should not be ignored.

Conclusion

The following conclusion were drawn from the present study that there was no significant difference was obtained between male and female university level sepaktakraw players with regard to their sports aggression.

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