



ISSN Print: 2664-7559
ISSN Online: 2664-7567
IJSHPe 2022; 4(2): 30-32
www.physicaleducationjournal.in
Received: 16-08-2022
Accepted: 19-10-2022

Sreerag CS
Masters, Department of
Physical Education, Kerala,
India

Dr. Sanjib Kumar Bhowmik
Assistant Professor, Tripura
University, A Central
University, Suryamaninagar,
Agartala, Tripura, India

Dr. Saon Sanyal Bhowmik
Assistant Professor,
Lakshmbai National Institute
of Physical Education, North
East Regional Center,
Guwahati, Assam, India

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Sanjib Kumar Bhowmik
Assistant Professor, Tripura
University, A Central
University, Suryamaninagar,
Agartala, Tripura, India

Comparative study on aggression of collegiate level Kho-kho and kabaddi players

Sreerag CS, Dr. Sanjib Kumar Bhowmik and Dr. Saon Sanyal Bhowmik

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26647559.2022.v4.i2a.72>

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the aggression level of collegiate level kho-kho and kabaddi players. The total number of subjects was 30 males (N=30), the players were further classified into two groups of kho- kho and kabaddi players with 15 subjects in each group with their age ranging between 18 to 25 years and were selected from the Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, North East Regional Center, Guwahati. The variable of aggression was measured by using questionnaire as a tool namely, Buss- Perry aggression questionnaire for data collection from the players. In order to analyze the data, descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and comparative statistics such as GLM Multivariate Analysis was employed and it was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The multivariate analysis for the subfactors of aggression of the kho-kho and kabaddi players of collegiate level was found to be insignificant, which meant that both the groups possessed similar levels of aggression. The value of Wilks' lambda (0.923) was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of significance ($p= 0.720$) confirming the fact that both the groups did not differ in the levels of aggression.

Keywords: Kho-Kho, kabaddi, aggression, buss- perry aggression questionnaire, descriptive statistics, level of significance, multivariate analysis of variance

Introduction

"Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules, and sadistic pleasure in witnessing violence: in other words, it is war without the shooting" (Orwell, 1948 & 1968) [4].

Sports is the manifestation of war for many in many areas, since inception men needed that stubbornness to excel well in games which wasn't a quality that everyone possess. Aggression is a factor which in the early years exhibited in the war but later on modified into different sports which is widely considered as the manifestation of war for many.

In sport, aggression is a characteristic that can have many negative as well as positive effects on performance, Aggression is defined as "any form of behaviour directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another live being who is motivated to avoid such treatment" - Richardson (1994). Most people view aggression as a negative psychological characteristic; however, some sport psychologists like Widmeyer & Birch (1984) agree that aggression can improve performance. Where a player will play within the rules of the sport at a very high intensity, but will have no intention to harm an opponent, this is called an assertive behaviour (Bredemeier, 1994). According to Silva (1983), in sport, aggression has been defined into two categories: hostile and instrumental aggression. Hostile aggression is when the main aim is to cause harm or injury to your opponent, Instrumental aggression is when the main aim is achieving a goal by using aggression, for example, a rugby player using aggression to tackle his opponent to win the ball, the player is not using his aggression to hurt the opponent but rather to win the ball back.

Coulomb and Pfister (1918) conducted a study looking at aggression in high- level sport, they found that hostile aggression was less frequently used. Experienced athletes used self-control to help with their aggression. A question that can be asked is where does this aggression come from? The frustration aggression theory states that aggression occurs because frustration arises due to a goal blockage. However, this theory states that every time a player becomes frustrated this will always cause aggression, this theory does not take into account any other intrinsic or extrinsic factors.

On the other hand, the general aggression model (Anderson & Bushman, 2002) argues that situational and personal factors play a role in causing a person to behave aggressively.

Therefore, a player's personality will play a large role in determining whether they are aggressive or not in certain situations. This model also takes into account socially learnt cues and therefore if a player has been taught not to be aggressive in certain situation, then he will not use aggression.

According to Berkowitz (1993) – There are two factors must be present in order for behaviour to be labelled aggression. First the behaviour must be aimed at another human being with the goal of inflicting physical harm. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation that the attempt to inflict bodily harm will be successful.

In order to find out the role of aggression on behavior of the sports person related to the indigenous games of our country, the study was framed to compare the aggression of the indigenous players amongst themselves.

Methods

Selection of Subjects

To fulfil the purpose of the study the subjects selected for this study were male collegiate level kho-kho and kabaddi players of Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education, North East Regional Center, Guwahati with their age ranging between 18 to 25 years. The total number of subjects was 30 (N=30), the players were further classified into two groups of kho- kho and kabaddi players with 15 subjects in each group.

Selection of Variable

The psychological variable selected for the study was Aggression. The variable was measured by using questionnaire as a tool. The subjects of the study filled the Buss- Perry aggression questionnaire developed by Buss-Perry (1992) for measuring aggression. The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (also known as the Aggression Questionnaire and sometimes referred to as the AGQ or AQ) was designed by Arnold H. Buss and Mark Perry, professors from the University of Texas at Austin (1992) in article for the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. The sub

factors of the aggression as measured are: Anger, Physical aggression, Hostility and Verbal aggression. The AQ is a 29-item questionnaire in which participants rank certain statements along a 5-point continuum from "extremely uncharacteristic of me" to "extremely characteristic of me". The scores are normalized on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 being the highest level of aggression.

Statistical Technique

In order to analyze the data collected, descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and comparative statistics such as GLM Multivariate Analysis was employed and it was tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

To start with, the interpretation of data and discussion of findings of the total sample (N = 30) in kho-kho and kabaddi group with 15 subjects in each group investigated on the basis of aggression their descriptive statistics and the multivariate analysis has been presented in the following tables.

Table 1, indicated the mean and SD of Aggression of male collegiate Kho-kho and Kabaddi players. The total mean and SD in aggression sub-factors of anger, physical aggression, hostility and verbal aggression of kho- kho and kabaddi are 20.23+3.91, 26.43+3.82, 23.70+5.80 & 15.07+3.03 respectively.

The mean and SD in sub-factor of anger of male collegiate Kho-kho and Kabaddi players are 20.40+3.85 & 20.07+4.09 respectively. In sub-factor of physical aggression, the mean and SD are & 26.00+4.08 & 26.87+3.62 respectively. In sub-factor of hostility in the mean and SD of male collegiate Kho-kho and Kabaddi players are 22.80+4.64 & 24.60+6.82 respectively and in sub-factor of verbal aggression of male collegiate Kho-kho and Kabaddi players the mean and SD are 14.53+2.87 & 15.60+3.20 respectively.

The graphical representation of mean scores of the sub factors of aggression is presented in figure 1

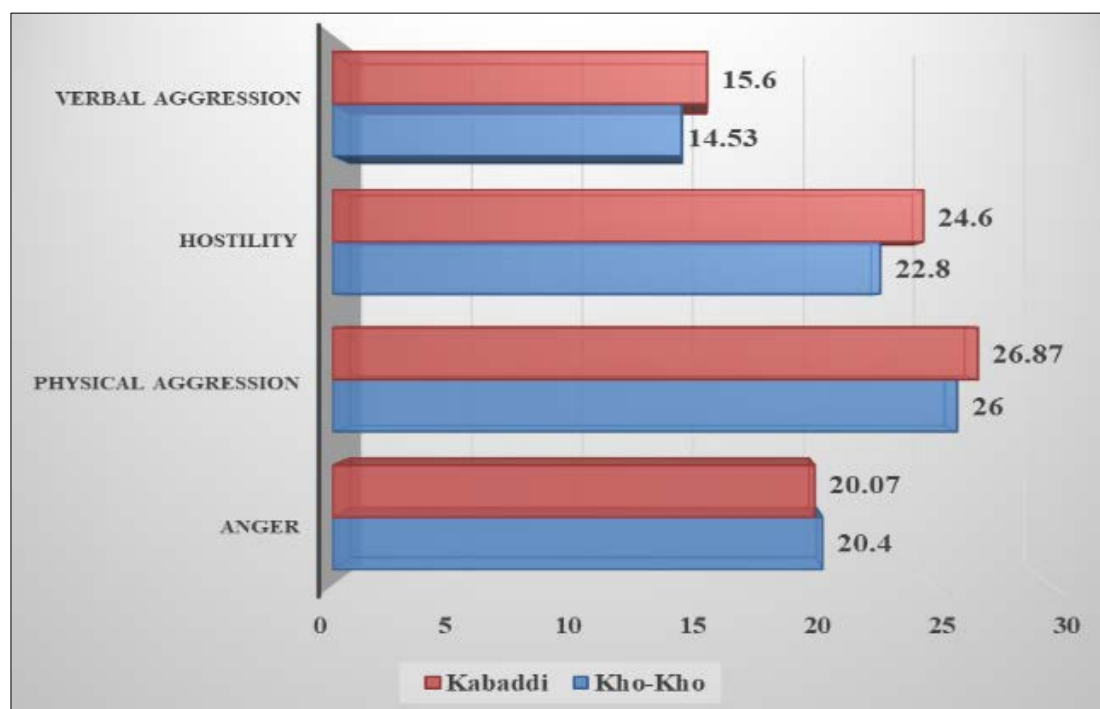


Fig 1: Means Scores of Aggression Subfactors of Male Collegiate Level Kho-Kho & Kabaddi Players

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Aggression of Male Collegiate Level Kho-Kho & Kabaddi Players

	Sports Groups	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Anger	Kho-Kho	20.40	3.85	15
	Kabaddi	20.07	4.09	15
	Total	20.23	3.91	30
Physical Aggression	Kho-Kho	26.00	4.08	15
	Kabaddi	26.87	3.62	15
	Total	26.43	3.82	30
Hostility	Kho-Kho	22.80	4.64	15
	Kabaddi	24.60	6.82	15
	Total	23.70	5.80	30
Verbal Aggression	Kho-Kho	14.53	2.87	15
	Kabaddi	15.60	3.20	15
	Total	15.07	3.03	30

Table 2: Multivariate Analysis on Aggression of Collegiate Level Kho-Kho & Kabaddi Players

	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.
Pillai's trace	.077	.522 ^a	4.000	25.000	.720
Wilks' lambda	.923	.522 ^a	4.000	25.000	.720
Hotelling's trace	.084	.522 ^a	4.000	25.000	.720
Roy's largest root	.084	.522 ^a	4.000	25.000	.720

Table 2 represents the multivariate analysis on aggression of collegiate level kho-kho & kabaddi players. Though there are four multivariate tests, the value of Wilks' lambda was considered. The value of Wilks' lambda (0.923) was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of significance ($p=0.720$). Since the multivariate analysis was found insignificant no further analysis was done. The insignificant value of Manova depicted that the sub factors of aggression was at similar levels when compared between the male collegiate kho-kho and kabaddi players.

Discussion of findings

The multivariate analysis for the subfactors of aggression of the kho-kho and kabaddi players of collegiate level was found to be insignificant, which meant that both players of the groups possessed similar levels of aggression. From the analysis it was seen that there has been no significant difference on the aggression sub factors when compared between the Kho-kho and Kabaddi groups of male collegiate levels as the obtained multivariate analysis of aggression scores showed statistical insignificant difference as the value of Wilks' lambda (0.923) was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of significance ($p=0.720$).

Though majority of the literatures scanned revealed that fact that kabaddi being the more body contact game the players are more aggressive than that of the kho-kho players. The nature of the game contributes to this factor of physically overpowering the opponents. Some studies reported that there was no significant difference regarding the aggression of the players belonging to different games except for the fact when the aggression comparison was done gender-based, the result obtained represented significant differences between males and females on aggression, males seem to be exhibiting more aggressive behaviour than that of females.

The result of the study is in consonance with the study conducted by Deepika *et al.* (2015) ^[3] in an attempt to measure the aggression, the study concluded that there was no significant difference between state and district level sports persons on aggression.

The primary reason behind obtaining the result as non-significant difference might be because the sample size selected for the study was too less to generalize the fact that the aggression level should be or not similar in the kho-kho and kabaddi players. Both the games fall in the category of

indigenous games which creates a similar psychological requirement for the players to participate especially in their respective gender-based categories. Since in this study the male players of collegiate levels were compared with each other their levels of aggression were found to be similar as predicted in the hypothesis. Had been the gender-based comparison was done the scenario would have been completely different.

Conclusions

Thus, the conclusion drawn based on the analysis of data was that the multivariate analysis for the subfactors of aggression of the kho-kho and kabaddi players of collegiate level was found to be insignificant, which meant that both players of the groups possessed similar levels of aggression. The value of Wilks' lambda (0.923) was found to be insignificant at 0.05 level of significance ($p=0.720$) confirming the fact that both the groups did not differ in the levels of aggression.

References

1. Buss Arnold H, Perry Mark P. The Aggression Questionnaire. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 1992;63:452-459. Retrieved from <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1993-00039-001>
2. Buss Arnold H, Durkee Ann. An inventory for assessing different kinds of hostility. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*. 1957;21(4):343-349. doi:10.1037/h0046900. PMID 13463189.
3. Deepika Harish, Neha, Jain. A Comparative Study of Aggression in State and District Level Sports Persons of Haryana, *Indian Journal of Health and Wellbeing*. 2015;6(3):338-340, (body builders)
4. George Orwell. *The sporting spirit, Collected essays, journalism and letters of*, London: Secker and Warburg. 1948-1968, 4.
5. McCarthy John F, Kelly, Bryan R. Aggressive behavior and its effect on performance over time in ice hockey athletes: An archival study. *International Journal of Sport Psychology*. 1978;9(2):90-96.
6. Reyna Cecilia, Sanchez Anahi, Ivacevich Maria, Gabriela, Lello Brussino, Silvina. The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire: construct validity and gender invariance among Argentinean adolescents. *International Journal of Psychological Research*. 2011-12-30;4(2):30-37. doi:10.21500/20112084.775. ISSN 2011-7922.
7. Rocca KA, Vogl-Bauer S. Trait Verbal Aggression, Sports Fan Identification, and Perceptions of Appropriate Sports Fan Communication. *Communication Research Reports*. 1999;16(3):239-248.