

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

Golden Research
Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Bakfir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, IasiMore
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania		

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yallickar Director Management Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University, TN
	S. Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:- Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.in

“A STUDY OF AGGRESSION AMONG BODY TOUCHES AND NON-BODY TOUCHES PLAYERS”



Quadri Syed Javeed

Head and Associate Professor in Psychology , M.S.S. Art's Commerce & Science College, Jalna.



ABSTRACT

An objective to find out the effect of type of players and gender on aggression. Hypotheses 1. There will be significant difference between body touches and body non-touches game player respect to aggression. 2. There will be significant difference between male and female game player respect to aggression. Sample: For the present study 400 Sample was selected from Maharashtra State. (Body touches game players Boxing, Wrestling, kabaddi, Kho-Kho Taekwondo and Judo. Non-Body touches Gymnastic and athletics) The effective sample consisted of 400 subjects, out of whom 200 subjects was body touches game players and 200

subjects was non-body touches game players which also includes Urban and Rural players. Non-probability quota sampling procedure was used for the selecting the sample. Tools: Aggression Scale (A scale): This scale was developed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. Variable: Independent variable: 1) Types of Players a) Body Touches b) Non-body touches 2) Gender a) Male b) Female Dependent Variable: Aggression Research Design: 2x2 Way ANOVA was used. Conclusions: 1. Body touches game players had significantly high aggression than the non-body touches game players. 2. Male game players had significantly high aggression than the female game players.

KEYWORDS : Shortcomings , Tax System , Developed countries , inefficient tax authorities .

INTRODUCTION :

The relationship between sport and aggression has been studied extensively for decades, yet investigators still have only an incomplete understanding of the link between the two. That there is a link seems certain, and researchers in various disciplines continue trying to refine their understanding of it in ways that will illuminate both sport and society. In the first half of the 20th century, many psychologists assumed that participation in sports might allow individuals to vent their aggressive tendencies. Generally, these assumptions arose from the view that aggression is an internal drive based on frustration and/or instinct.

However, more recent research shows the opposite-participation in sports is likely to increase

an individual's aggression. Sport psychologists distinguish between hostile and instrumental aggression. The primary purpose of hostile aggression is to inflict physical or psychological injury on another; the main aim of instrumental aggression is to attain an approved goal, such as winning a game. These two forms of aggression can be distinguished clearly in most sport situations, although not necessarily in extreme contact sports such as boxing and ice hockey. Recent research suggests that instrumental aggression in sport may spill over into hostile aggression outside of sport, for example, male athletes involved in sexual assault against women.

Display of machismo, playing with pain, or intentionally injuring an opponent may be "grounded in athletes' uncritical acceptance of and commitment to what they have been told by important people in their lives ever since they began participating in competitive programs. Where winning is valued above all else, athletes may use aggression to show their total commitment to sport or to winning in sport.

Aggression and the Individual Individuals who participate in sports seem to exhibit higher levels of aggression than those who do not. However, this may be because sports attract people who are naturally more aggressive than non-athletes. Some sports are more likely to be associated with violence and inappropriate aggression. When provoked, for example, participants in contact sports reveal much higher levels of aggression than those in noncontact sports. Research also shows that aggression may give players an edge when used early in a contest, or they may show aggression if they fail in the sport. Other factors also influence aggression during sports events. For example, the presence of officials in organized sports increases the number of fouls since the athletes assume it is the referees' job to control inappropriate aggression.

Monroe M. Lefkowitz, Leopold O. Walder, Leonard D. Eron, L. Rowell Huesmann (November 1973) Preference for televised contact sports as related to sex differences in aggression. Investigated the relationship between viewing televised contact sports (hockey, football, boxing, and wrestling) and the manifestation of aggressive behavior, as part of a larger longitudinal study of the development of aggression. Data were gathered from an entire 3rd-grade population of 875 children. 10 yrs later data were collected from a subsample of 211 males and 216 females who could be located. At both times aggression was measured by a peer nomination technique. In the 2nd study, various self-ratings of aggression were also obtained in conjunction with information pertaining to the amount of contact sports watched. Peer nominations and self-ratings of aggression were related significantly to amount of viewed televised contact sports, but only for females. This finding as well as the absence of such a relationship for males was attributed to differences in child-rearing and socialization practices applied to males and females.

Eric G. Donahue, Blanka Rip, Robert J. Vallerand (September 2009) When winning is everything: On passion, identity, and aggression in sport. Objectives To examine the interplay between harmonious and obsessive passion and aggressive behavior in sports. It was hypothesized that players who are obsessively-passionate about basketball should report higher levels of aggressive behaviors than harmoniously-passionate players in general, and especially under self threat. Methods Using the Dualistic Model of Passion (Vallerand et al. (2003), *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85, 756–767) as a guiding framework, basketball players indicated their level of passion and aggression during typical basketball situations using a self-reported questionnaire. Results In Study 1, results demonstrated that athletes with a predominant obsessive passion for basketball reported higher levels of aggression on an aggression scale than athletes with a harmonious passion. In Study 2, harmoniously-passionate and obsessively-passionate athletes were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: self-threat and self-affirmation. We predicted that under self-threat, obsessively-

passionate players should report higher levels of aggressive behavior than harmoniously-passionate players. However, no differences were expected between obsessively and harmoniously-passionate players in the self-affirmation condition. These hypotheses were supported. Conclusions The present findings reveal that having an obsessive passion is associated with aggressive behavior, especially under identity threat. Thus, the love for one's sport may lead to some maladaptive interpersonal behavior, especially if such love is rooted in a sense of identity that is contingent on doing well in that sport.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1.To find out the effect of type of players and gender on aggression.

HYPOTHESIS:

- 1)There will be significant difference between body touches and body non-touches game player respect to aggression.
- 2)There will be significant difference between male and female game player respect to aggression.

SAMPLE:

For the present study 400 Sample was selected from Maharashtra State. (Body touches game players Boxing, Wrestling, kabaddi, Kho-Kho Taekwondo and Judo. Non-Body touches Gymnastic and athletics) The effective sample consisted of 400 subjects, out of whom 200 subjects was body touches game players and 200 subjects was non-body touches game players which also includes Urban and Rural players. Non-probability quota sampling procedure was used for the selecting the sample.

Tools

Aggression Scale (A scale):

This scale was developed and standardized by Km Roma Pal and Mrs. Tasneem Naqvi. The test consisted of 30 Items, and each item five Alternatives. The reliability coefficient was found 0.82.and highly valid this test.

Procedures of data collection

For data collection first permission has been taken from respective sources than the despondence has been selected for data collection. Personal data sheet (PDS) has been given to collect the primary information with respect to subject's related variables then standardized test administer to the subjects. Before that rapport was established with subjects. And the have been told that their responses was kept confidential and the information was used for research purpose only.

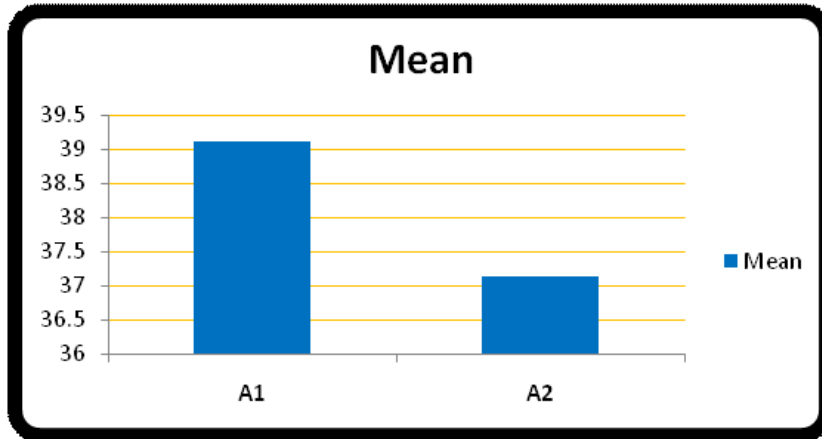
Variable:

Independent variable:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1) Types of Players | a) Body Touches | b) Non-body touches |
| 2) Gender | a) Male | b) Female |

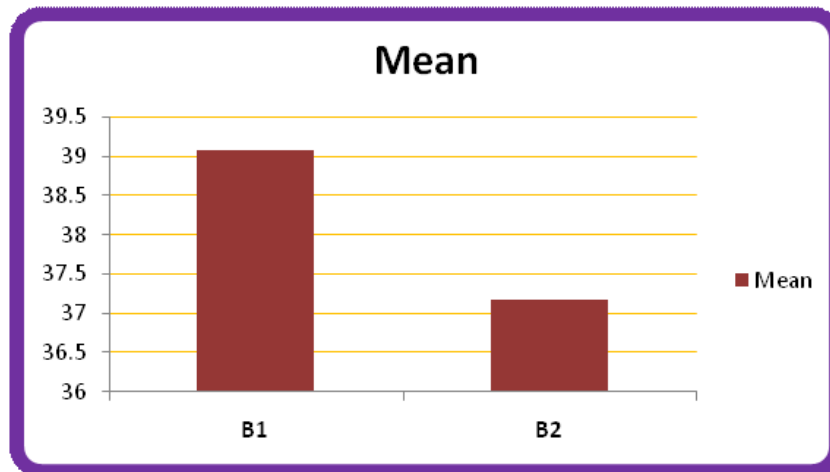
Dependent Variable:

- 1)Aggression



Main effect B

Summary of Two ANOVAs table 1.4 analyses were conducted to whether there were differences between (Variable B – Gender, i) male game players. ii) female game players. Meaningful differences were found ($F(1,396) = 33.3, p < .01$) dimension on aggression.



Interaction were found that A x B (type of game player x gender) $F(1,396) = 10.8, p < .01$. Result found that significant interaction between variable A and variable B.

CONCLUSION:

- 1) Body touches game players had significantly high aggression than the non-body touches game players.
- 2) Male game players had significantly high aggression than the female game players.

REFERENCES:

1. Ciairano, S., Gemelli, F., Molinengo, G., Musella, G., Rabaglietti, E., & Roggero, A. (2007). Sport, stress, self-efficacy and aggression towards peers: Unravelling the role of the coach. *Cognie Creier Comportament*, 11(1), 175-194. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/621693109?accountid=4840>
2. Donahue, E. G., Rip, B., & Vallerand, R. J. (2009). When winning is everything: On passion, identity, and aggression in sport. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 10(5), 526-534.

doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2009.02.002>

3. Maxwell, J. P. (2004). Anger rumination: An antecedent of athlete aggression? *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 5(3), 279-289. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1469-0292\(03\)00007-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1469-0292(03)00007-4)

4. Tenenbaum, G., Stewart, E., Singer, R. N., & Duda, J. (1996). Aggression and violence in sport: An ISSP position stand. *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 27(3), 229-236. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/619072384?accountid=4840>

5. Teuhel, T., Asendorpf, J. B., Banse, R., & Schnabel, K. (2011). Implicit but not explicit aggressiveness predicts performance outcome in basketball players. *International Journal of Sport Psychology*, 42(4), 390-400. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/900623679?accountid=4840>

6. Visek, A., & Watson, J. (2005). Ice hockey players' legitimacy of aggression and professionalization of attitudes. *The Sport Psychologist*, 19(2), 178-192. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/620772853?accountid=4840>

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.in