A Study of Aggression on State Level Women Sports Players

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Abstract: *Across a player's career, they will come across various of high-pressure scenarios in which they will be exposed to a variety of stresses. Personal pressures such as concern and anxiety, as well as situational stressors such as team-related issues, are examples. Because much of the study on stress in sports has, addressing stressors in a team setting is critical for that reason behavioral study is need of today sports. This study investigated the study of state level and national women players. In this present examination was to look at the aggression behavior of Maharashtra states state level women players of various team games. The examination done on 300 women players as a sample for the study whose age group is 18 to 22 years. In this study observation method is used for the conduct data of women players and chi square test is used as a test tool for this study and analyzing the data or testing the hypothesis.*

Keywords: Behavior, Aggression, Women, Sports Player, State Level.

I. INTRODUCTION

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 of injuring another live being who is motivated to avoid such treatment" (Baron & Richardson, 1994). Most people view aggression as a negative psychological characteristic, however some sport psychologists agree that aggression can improve performance (Widmeyer & Birch, 1984). This is called an assertive behaviour (Bredemeier, 1994), 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. In sport, aggression has been defined into two categories: hostile aggression and instrumental aggression (Silva, 1983). Hostile aggression is when the main aim is to cause harm or injury to your opponent. Instrumental aggression is when the main aim is achieve 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 (1998) conducted a study looking at aggression in high-level sport. They found that experienced athletes used more instrumental aggression in which they used to their advantage and that hostile aggression was less frequently used. Experienced athletes used self-control to help them with their aggression.[1]

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives
1. To measure aggression behavior of state level women sports player of Maharashtra.
2. To analyze the scores of aggression behavior in state level women sports player of Maharashtra.

2.2 Hypotheses
1. There would not be significant relationship between the aggression among women players.
2. There would be significant relationship between the aggression among women players.

2.3 Selection of Sample

The sample consist of 300 state level women players of Maharashtra state were selected as a subject of the study, whose age group is 18 to 22 years. In this study purposive sampling method of non-probability sampling is adopted.

2.4 Tool Used

The observation method is most commonly used method in behavioral science. Observation b becomes a scientific tool. It is also a process of recording the behavior patterns of people, objects and occurrences without questioning or communicating with them. Observation means viewing or seeing. We go on observing something or other while we are awake most of such observation are just causal and have no specific purpose. But observation as a method of data collection is different from such casual viewing.[2]

2.5 Statistics Used

A chi-squared test is essentially a statistical analysis based on random observations of a collection of variables. It's usually a comparison of two sets of statistical data. Karl Pearson developed this test for categorical data analysis and distribution in 1900. As a result, it was referred to as Pearson's chi-squared test. By assuming that the null hypothesis is true, the chi-square test is used to determine how probable the observations are A hypothesis is a possibility that a certain condition or statement is true, which we may test later. A sum of squared falsities or mistakes over the sample variance is commonly used to construct Chi-squared tests. The letter P stands for probability in this case. In statistics, the chi-square test is used to compute the p-value. The following table shows the varied p values that correspond to different hypothesis interpretations accept or reject the hypothesis. It's all about chance, danger, and uncertainty when it comes to probability. It refers to the potential of the sample's outcome or the occurrence of an event. When we talk about statistics, though, we're talking about how we manage diverse data sets using various methodologies. It aids in the representation of complex or large amounts of data in a simple and intelligible manner. It refers to the gathering, analyzing, interpreting, presenting, and organizing of data. The chi-squared test is linked to the concepts of probability and statistics.[3]

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Statistical result aggression behavior of state level women sports players is calculated and presented in a following table.

Level/time	Before comp.	Pre comp.	During comp.	Post comp.	Daily
Super high	11.7	27	25.2	16.2	9.9
High	19.5	45	42	27	16.5
Low	3.9	9	8.4	5.4	3.3
Never	3.9	9	8.1	5.4	3.3

Table 1 shows observed value of level of aggression and time of aggression.

Level/Time	Before	Pre competition	During Competition	Post Competition	Daily life	Total
Super high	18	36	21	9	6	90
High	12	36	45	36	21	150
Low	6	9	9	3	3	30
Never	3	9	9	6	3	30
Total	39	90	84	54	33	300

Table 2 shows expected value of level of aggression and time of aggression.

Observed Value (O)	Expected Value (E)	(O–E)	(O–E)²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
18	11.7	6.3	39.69	3.39
36	27	9	81	3
21	25.2	–4.2	17.64	0.7
9	16.2	–7.2	51.84	3.2
6	9.9	–3.9	15.31	1.53
12	19.5	–7.5	56.25	2.88
36	45	–9	81	1.8
45	42	3	9	0.21
36	27	9	81	3
21	16.5	4.5	20.25	1.22
6	3.9	2.1	4.41	1.13
9	9	0	0	0
9	8.4	0.6	0.36	0.04
3	5.4	–2.4	5.76	1.06
3	3.3	–0.3	0.09	0.02
3	3.9	–0.9	0.81	0.20
9	9	0	0	0
9	8.4	0.6	0.36	0.04
6	5.4	0.6	0.36	0.06
3	3.3	–0.3	0.09	0.02

Table 3 shows calculations of chi square of level of aggression and time of aggression.

Degree of freedom =12

Chi square of aggression = **23.5**

And as per the significance level 0.05 the degree of freedom percentage point of the chi square distribution is 21.03.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. There would not be significant relationship between the aggression among women players is insignificant.
2. There would be significant relationship between the aggression among women players is significant.

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