



**A Comparative Study of Aggression Level of Urban and Rural Handball Players
Representing All India Inter University**

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Abstract:

The present study is aimed to investigate the aggression level of Urban and Rural Handball Players representing All India Inter University and to find its relationship with sport performance. The method of the study is descriptive co relational. The data was collected using questionnaires and through field study procedure. The population of the study consisted of 324 Urban and 176 Rural Handball Players representing All India Inter University. Aggression level of players was assessed using the aggression questionnaire constructed by Dr. G. C. Patti (English version) (1976). T-test was used to compare the groups at 0.05 levels of significance. On the basis of result of the present study, it was concluded that urban handball players are more aggressive than rural handball players.

Keywords: Aggression, Handball, Interuniversity

Introduction:

Sport science could be a various field with wide implications and has its impact within the field of each sport for past a few years. round the world groups ar effectively utilizing mental techniques within the improvement of players' performance. It involves the study of psychological factors and to analyse its impact in performance and the way participation in sport and exercise have an effect on psychological and physical factors. In addition to instruction and coaching of psychological skills for performance improvement, applied sport-psychology might

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embrace work with athletes, coaches, and oldsters relating to injury, rehabilitation, communication, team building, and career transitions. In psychology, aggression is most ordinarily outlined as a behaviour that's supposed to hurt another person, United Nations agency is actuated to avoid that hurt. This hurt will take several forms like physical injury, hurt feelings, or broken social relationships. though definitions vary slightly, extremely similar definitions are used by several outstanding aggression researchers.

The definition provides on top of embrace many key characteristics that facilitate distinguish aggression from different phenomena. Firstly, aggression is AN noticeable behaviour and not a plan or feeling. though aggressive cognitions (e.g. hostile attitudes, beliefs, thoughts, or wishes) and aggressive have an effect on (e.g. feelings of anger, rage, want for revenge) will and often do function necessary precursors to aggressive behaviour, neither aggressive knowledge nor aggressive have an effect on is taken into account aggression.

Secondly, the act should be intentional and be disbursed with the goal of harming another. this suggests that accidental hurt (e.g. accidentally jostle somebody in an exceedingly crowded room) doesn't count as aggression. the main target on intent conjointly outweighs the outcomes of the behaviour in question i.e. whether or not or not hurt has truly occurred. this suggests that situations within which one person harms another for his or her profit (e.g. a doctor amputating a patient's leg to avoid wasting his or her life, however conjointly inflicting pain) aren't thought-about aggression. Conversely, situations within which people commit to hurt another however fail to try and do therefore (e.g. someone shoots to kill somebody however misses) ar thought-about aggression. Thirdly, aggression involves individuals, that means that damaging inanimate objects (e.g. kicking a wall, smashing plates, or pounding one's fists on a table) isn't thought of aggression unless it's distributed with the intention of harming another person (e.g. dynamical the tires on your enemy's car). Finally, the recipient of the damage should be actuated to avoid that damage. This condition excludes phenomena like sexual pleasure (i.e. explanation pleasure, typically sexual, from pain), suicide, and assisted-suicide from the realm of aggression. This doesn't mean that a number of these latter kinds of behaviour ar completely unrelated to aggression. Indeed, a number of identical psychological processes ar doubtless at work. even so, analysis over several decades has shown that a lot of specific definition of "aggression" utilized by social psychologists has tested to be very helpful in developing and testing high-quality theories of aggression, and shown that the assorted kinds of behaviours that do meet this specific

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definition are terribly similar in aetiology and underlying processes. Accidental damage isn't aggression, however acts that is supposed to injure others are aggression, whether or not or not they're triple-crown.

The present study deals with a Comparative Study of Aggression level of Men and girls Handball Players representing All India Inter University

Research methodology

The present study in hand is a survey type research where the survey was conducted on Handball players, who were selected to represent their respective University in All India Inter University Handball Championship to collect data for the measurement of aggression level of players.

Samples:

The population for the study were 324 Urban and 176 Rural Handball Players representing All India Inter University Handball tournament.

Tools used:

For the collection of the data required for the study the investigator used the following tools to investigate the selected variables.

To measure the aggression level, the aggression questionnaire constructed by Dr. G. C. Patti (English version) (1976) was administered.

Statistical Procedure:

Significant difference in Personality of Handball players representing their respective University to participate in All India Inter University Handball championship were determined through 't' test. T-test was used to compare the groups at 0.05 levels of significance.

Results and Discussion:

The finding of the various parameters is discussed as under:-

Table-1

Table showing the significance of difference in Aggression levels of urban and rural Handball Players

Area	N	Mean	SD	Calculated 't' value	df
Urban	324	423.8	69.38	3.466*	498
Rural	176	401	71.80		

*significant

tab. Value at 0.05 level of significance =1.96

The aggression mean score (423.8 ± 69.38) of urban Handball players is higher than mean score (401 ± 71.80) of rural Handball players. However, the obtained t ratio is 3.466 which is higher than calculated t ratio of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance.

It means that there exists significant difference at the aggression level of rural and urban Handball players. Hence, Urban Handball players experience more aggression than Rural Handball players.

The area-wise aggression level of Urban and Rural players participated in All India Inter-University Handball Tournament is represented in table 1 and its comparison is depicted graphically in figure 1.

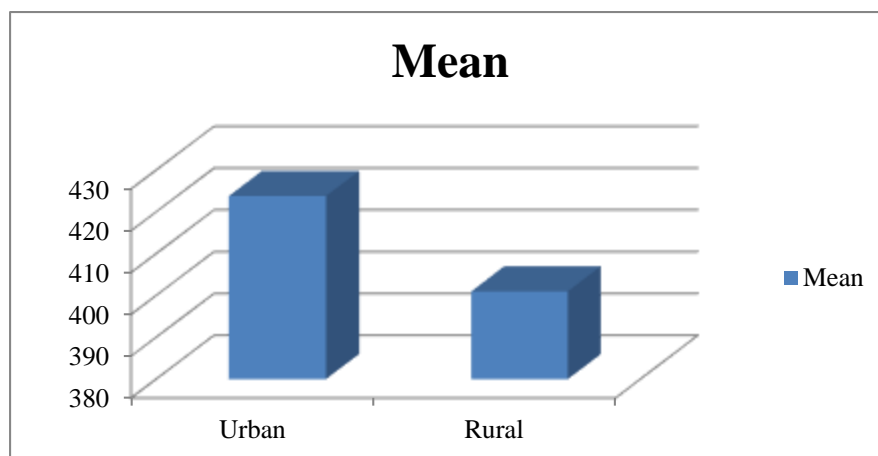


Figure-1: Graph showing the significance of difference in between Urban and Rural handball players with respect to their Aggression level.

Discussion of the findings:

There exists a significant difference in aggression level of urban and rural All India inter-university Handball Players. Table 1 reveals that the aggression mean score (432.8 ± 69.38) of urban Handball players is higher than mean score (401 ± 71.80) of rural Handball players. However, the obtained t ratio is 3.466 which is higher than calculated t ratio of 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance.

Discussion of the findings:

Conclusion:

Overall comparison of aggression level of urban and rural women all India inter-university Handball Players showed that the urban Handball players experience more aggression than rural Handball players.

In normal competitions aggressiveness is necessary to overpower an opponent or to demoralize his physical capacities. Hence a percentage of aggression is needed. This significant difference in aggression is probably because of the coaching and training they get in the university.

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