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Analytic study of hostile aggression between rural and urban sportswomen

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Abstract

The study was an attempt to compare hostile aggression between rural and urban sportswomen. One hundred sportswomen acted as subjects in this study (50 from both the group) from Bilaspur University, Bilaspur & Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. Age of subject was ranged from 22 to 28 years. Eight dimensional aggression inventory prepared by Sultania (2006) was administered for collecting the data. On analyzing the data it was found that significant difference existed between urban sportswomen and rural sportswomen in their Hostile Aggression.

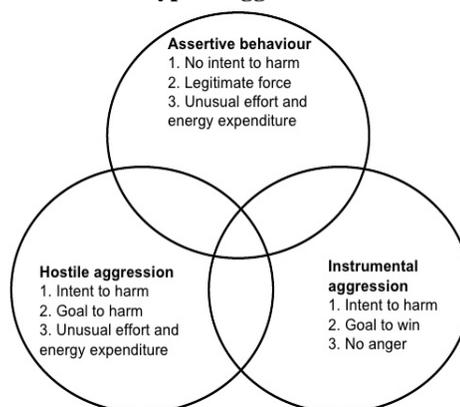
Keywords: Rural, Urban, Sportswomen, Hostile Aggression.

1. Introduction

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. Definitions of aggression have varied; some define it by intention of causing harm while others define it by the action of causing harm itself [4]. Aggression in general has been classified on various different dimensions. Most notably, it has been classified by the type of aggressive acts committed and by the state of mind or intention of the aggressor.

Aggression is observed in sport as such as it is found in general life. In sport, aggression is a characteristic that can have many negative as well as positive effects on performance as well. In sport, aggression has been defined into two categories: hostile aggression (also known as affective or retaliatory aggression) and instrumental aggression (also referred to as predatory or goal-oriented aggression). Hostile aggression is accompanied by strong emotions, particularly anger, and is associated with impulsive, unplanned, or uncontrolled behavior. Harming the other person is the goal of this kind of aggression. Instrumental aggression, in contrast, is a means to an end. It is often referred to as predatory aggression and is associated with goal-oriented, planned, hidden, or controlled behavior. In instrumental aggression, harming the person is used to obtain some other goal, such as money. [3]

Type of aggression



Source: Silva (1980)

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Hostile aggression is a type of aggression that is committed in response to a perceived threat or insult. It is unplanned, reactionary, impulsive, and fueled by intense emotion as opposed to desire to achieve a goal. Aggressors typically have a sense of a loss of control during outbursts, and characteristically experience physiological hyper arousal. Hostile aggression Act of aggression stemming from a feeling of anger and intended to cause pain or injury.

2. Objective of the study

The objective of present study was to compare hostile aggression between rural and urban sportswomen.

3. Methodology

3.1. Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of present study 50 rural sportswomen and 50 urban sportswomen between the age group of 22 to 28 years were selected as a subject. All the subjects selected for the present study were regular students of Bilaspur University, Bilaspur & Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur. The criteria for selection of sample was participation in inter university sports competition in any sporting discipline.

3.2. Tool Used

Eight dimensional aggression inventory prepared by Sultania (2006) [10] was used to compare Hostile Aggression between rural and urban sportswomen. It comprise of eight aspects of aggression i.e. assault, indirect aggression, irritability, negativism, resentment, suspicion, verbal aggression and guilt. The reliability of this inventory is 0.67 while the validity is 0.45. Higher the score, higher the hostile aggression is the direction of scoring in this inventory.

3.3. Administration of Test

All the selected subjects were asked to give their response on Aggression Inventory in a laboratory like condition and convenience of the subjects. Scoring of responses given by the subjects was done according to the guidelines of author’s manual.

3.4. Analysis of Data

In the present study to find out the difference in Hostile Aggression between rural and urban sportswomen, ‘t’ test was applied. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 16.0 software under windows.

4. Result & Discussion

Descriptive analyses of Hostile Aggression between urban and rural sportswomen are given in table-1.

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Hostile Aggression between Urban and Rural Sportswomen

Group	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban Sportswomen	50	30.28	2.65	.37	25	35
Rural Sportswomen	50	25.68	2.83	.40	20	30

Table 1 indicates that the means of Hostile Aggression of urban sportswomen and rural sportswomen have been reported 30.28, 25.68 and standard deviation 2.65 and 2.83 respectively. The mean scores of Urban Sportswomen on hostile aggression scale (M=30.28) is higher as compared to Rural Sportswomen (M=25.68)

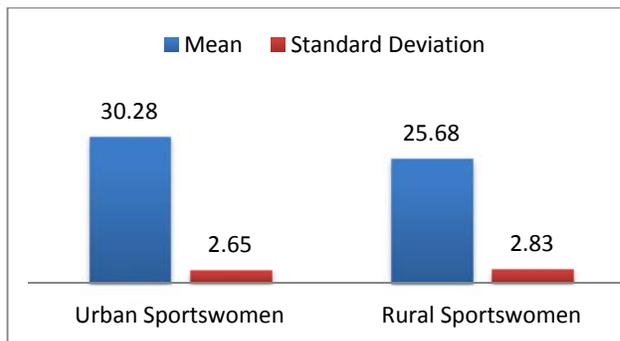


Fig 1: Graphical representation of Mean and Standard Deviation of Hostile Aggression between Urban and Rural Sportswomen

Figure 1 displays mean and standard deviation on hostile aggression urban and rural sportswomen.

Table 2: Significant Difference between the Means of Hostile Aggression of Urban and Rural Sportswomen

Group	Mean	MD	SED	df	‘t’ ratio	Sig.
Urban Sportswomen	30.28	4.60	.54	48	8.37*	.000
Rural Sportswomen	25.68					

*Statically significant difference at 0.05 level. $t_{.05} (98) = 1.98$

Table-2 indicates that the obtained ‘t’ value for Hostile Aggression of urban sportswomen and rural sportswomen has been reported 8.37 which is higher than the tabulated value 1.98. This reveals that there is significant difference between urban sportswomen and rural sportswomen in Hostile Aggression at .05 level of significance.

5. Discussion

The result of the present study indicates that hostile aggression is significantly higher in case of urban sportswomen as compared to rural sportswomen. Similarly the result of a study done on male tribal and non-tribal sportspersons in context to sports indicates that non-tribal sportsperson are more hostile in their behavior as compared to tribal sportspersons. (Agashe, 2014) [1]. Hence, the result of the present study also signifies the same notion that rural-urban belongingness does affect hostile aggression among sportswomen.

6. Conclusion

On the basis of results it may be concluded that urban sportswomen are more hostile in their behavior as compared to rural sportswomen. The findings of the study may be helpful in better understanding for students, Psychologist, Educational Counselors and it may also provide a practical guide for the educational Institutes especially in the area of sports and games.

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