

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AGGRESSION BETWEEN STATE AND NATIONAL LEVEL FEMALE HOCKEY PLAYERS OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to conduct a comparative study of violence between female State hockey players and the National Level of Rajasthan. For the purpose of the study, 40 players, 20 players each from the State and national level were selected as titles. Scholarships ranging from 18-25 years are randomly selected in Rajasthan. The questionnaire is Anand Kumar's Sports Aggression Inventory which was used for the study. The questionnaire completes all the randomly selected topics. Differences between groups were assessed using t-test cancellation samples. The significance level was at a level of 0.05. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the female Government and the State of the hockey player. Anxiety about sports competition, common to hockey players, is an important fact or influences sports performance. Anxiety about sports competition is an unreliable response that occurs when a player loses his or her ability to cope with the demands. Anxiety about sports competition affects a player's ability to add form effectively to any athletic competition. The purpose of the current study is to examine the competitive sports concerns of a Rajasthan female hockey player. Participants were Rajasthan under-19 women hockey players, who participated in the school hockey tournament and reached the first quarter of the competition. The SCAT test was used to measure the level of anxiety of Rajasthan female hockey players. The results of the study revealed that there is a general level of concern for Rajasthan female hockey players.

Keywords: Anger, State, National, Hockey, Players.

Introduction

Violence has been defined as the use of force or force to control a living thing. The nature of sport violence should be considered a level of ambiguity in relation to sporting aggression. Harassment is always associated with a negative emotional state. Emotions called anger are often triggered by certain irritants (Alderman, 1974). Psychologists in sports have identified two types of violence in sports, the first being hate and the second being responsible (Grange, and Kerr, 2010). With hateful violence the participants deliberately tried to physically harm his rival. The abuse of tools is used to achieve certain goals, it can be to deal with the difficulty of getting the ball to the hockey (Jones, Bray, and Olivier, 2005). Also known as transmitted abuse, this is because one has the power to open and close and control gentleness there and this has nothing to do with anger (Berkowitz, 1962; Katko, Meyer, Mihura, & Bombel, 2010). Psychologists, physiotherapists, and others have analyzed the behavior of athletes and spectators in order to better understand the effect of that activity on participants. Some natural theorists believe that participation in sports provides a socially acceptable environment for anger without the accompanying guilt. If the athlete has a high level of aggression, especially in the management of sports such as football and hockey and in

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sports such as boxing and judo. Some think that anger can escape feelings of guilt caused by violent speech, as long as that player is playing with rules (Rani, & Mathana, 2010). There are many suggested reasons for an athlete's involvement in sports. Anger that passes hard plays the spirit and meaning of the rules. These factors include those associated with the various perceptions of abuse discussed and the variability in performance and status (Kumar, Kumar, & Maurya, 2010).

Today's sports are highly competitive. Previous records are broken each time there is a competition. It is not a further engagement or a few days' practice, that is a personal victory, but a continuous hard work of training from childhood, strong determination and certain psychological traits. Individual and group games have an important role to play for all who find pleasure, challenge and sacrifice in playing such a treasure available to both sexes. Women in sports now have more power in international competitions and male domination is threatened by professionalism, quality and high income. Women are truly amazing and led advertising has led to media coverage of healthy and active performance.

Psychology

Sports psychology is primarily interested in the behavioral analysis of athletes. Athletes are those who enter the arena and play a particular game with the intention of becoming more competitive in that particular game. Sports psychology in many ways is a lucky field of scientific research. Psychologists have had ample opportunity to observe, describe, and explain various psychological factors that influence many aspects of physical activity and sports.

A "Psychological factor" that leads to a change in intensity during a game, or defined a significant loss in the road as a function of the influential force of a game environment. While these "arm chair" opportunities are often attributed to the fact that psychology is considered scientific means that the process of observation, interpretation and interpretation must be conducted in a systematic, repetitive and permissible manner. Science allows us to go beyond just speculation or speculation based on humble experiences. Through scientific methods we can test our hunt for new psychological factors that affect athletic performance or new sports participation can influence the mental development of an athlete.

Most psychologists have observed violent behaviour. Enemy violence intended to injure an opponent or metal violence, aimed at achieving the goal (Razeena, 2004). The theory of social dependence (Bandura, Ross, and Ross, 1961) states that the actual effectiveness of an aggressive act depends on a person's assessment of the reinforcement that will be presented on the basis of possible responses in a particular situation. Anger as a hot topic in sports has become an integral part of today's sports community. Coaches and coaches now know that players have the ability to resist bullying. It is widely accepted that players develop primarily because of their competitive ability. Strength and competitiveness are crucial to establishing a positive personality. Sardar and Das, (2010) argue that such attitudes raise the level of aggression in sports. Left research has identified critical thinking and aggression as a personality trait that is well suited to athletic ability and success (Salam, & Sardar, 2010; Rasclé, Tractlet, Souchon, Coulomb, & Petrucci, 2010). Psychologists have conducted thousands of studies on anger-related problems, but the issues related to sports violence have not been studied in detail. Kumar and Chandrappa (2011) state that athletes are aggressive because of their strength and stamina. They saw other players being happily taken with high cash prizes and salaries for being aggressive and violent and they too followed suit. Mudimela (2010) found that the best athletes were more prominent than other athletes such as the one who showed great aggression. Sidhu, Singh, and Singh, (2011) have shown that violence has been found to be highly correlated with success in athletic ability. Gazar, and Raziak, (2010) found that the winner of the gold medal was more aggressive than the non-medalist. Mishra (2001) found that the most successful female athletes are more aggressive compared to the most successful. Mishra (2010) found that sprinters have higher aggressive tendencies that are better performed in competitive sports than your local athletes with less aggressive low temper tantrums. In India hockey is played by all levels of competition, the purpose of this study is to know, at a different level of participation how a player changes his aggressive behavior. After that we can guide and raise our coaches and players on the need and importance of harassment in hockey.

Aggression

Sports abuse can be caused by many things. The most common reasons are the rules of the game (physical contact level), frustration, conscience, presence, arousal, natural symptoms, self-control and the behavior of those around you. Other factors in bullying include personality, media involvement, training, role models and the society in which we live. The next is to understand the term sports abuse, using the theory of social learning and environmental theory.

Methodology

Samples of the current study consisted of 40 female hockey players (20th Government Level and 20 National Level) between the age group of 18 to 25 participants in various competitions. Accepted method and procedure for subject selection, sample and lesson design, flexible selection i.e. aggression. The present study uses a questionnaire method. Research Tools: Assessment of traumatic levels was conducted using the sports Aggression Inventory by Anand Kumar and Shanker Shukla.

Statistical Technique: Comparing the violence of female hockey players of State and national level. Independent 't' used. The significance level was chosen to be 0.05.

Results

The data collected was expanded using the mathematical process of testing and the results are presented in the following tables:

Table: Aggression of State and National Level female Hockey Players

S.No.	Level of Players	Sample size	Mean \pm standard deviation	't' value
1.	State	20	11.24 \pm 3.86	2.80
2.	National	20	9.24 \pm 3.05	

*Significant at 0.05 level

The table above shows the stated value, standard deviation and the 't' value of the Abuse. The table also showed the calculation of $t_{0.05}(2, 38) = 2.80$ in both groups. Which is greater than what is written in $t_{0.05}(2, 38) = 1.6859$. It says there is a significant difference between the harassment of female hockey players and National.

Discussion

Research findings have clearly shown that players need to focus on identifying selected data by discriminating between indicators and selecting the most timely pattern at the right time. It has been found that the level of anger decreases as the level of participation increases among hockey players. Studies show that the level of violence against female hockey players is higher than the national level of female hockey players.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, that there is a correlation between the characteristics of violence between all female hockey players at the state level and in the state of Rajasthan. There is a significant difference between the state-of-the-art female hockey players and the Rajasthan.

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