Comparison of aggression amount among athletic students of different sports

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ABSTRACT: Nowadays, athletic aggression discussion is considered as important issue in sport psychology and sport effects has been noted by researchers from long time ago. In this research, amount of aggression among athletic students of different sports will be surveyed and compared. Statistics society in this research consists of all of boy athletic students in wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball of Mahmoudabad City that are 200 persons and the limitation of their ages is between 12-15 years old. Among all athletic students of each mentioned sport, 40 persons were chosen randomly for sample. The method of research is descriptive-comparative type that has been done circular shape and for measurement of examinations aggression amount we have used Ayzank exam. In analysis step of foundations, for comparison of aggression of examined group, we have used Varian’s analysis exam. Research results show that among aggression amounts of athletic students of wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball, there is not fundamental difference. (p<0.05)

Keywords: aggression, athletic, student, sport

INTRODUCTION

In present times, with progressing of technology and converting to industrial societies, aggression events have been increased and it’s dangers will threat human’s life more than before and it causes different stresses and anxieties that are the most destructive and effective forces on humans and societies. They terminate human life. Aggressive adolescences usually don’t have control on their behavior and will break their society customs and rules. They don’t have gregarious responsibility and they think about the other people more than themselves. This group of students makes trouble more than the other group in school and it’s safe to say that anytime there is discussion in school about trouble making students, aggressions are introduced that are studied in the first (Forghani & Turner 2009; killian,1970).

Adolescent aggression does not result in aggression in adult but it has negative consequences as well. So adolescences that have too much aggression, they are susceptible to crime, misbehavior, maladjustment and addiction in school (Luchman et al, 1993).

Subject matter statement

According to this fact, aggression in the International matches will result in reduce the efficiency of psychological energy, stop getting the victory and experience of sport delight and also it will cause that the professional athletics and who they have a good command of skills in different sports wouldn’t be happy of performing of their abilities. So based on this matter, the researcher wants to survey this issue that is there any difference among aggression amounts of athletic students?

Certainly, motivation of choosing the wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball is because of personal and teaming and different levels of body contacts reasons in these sports and the other reason maybe is coming from this matter that intention and attraction to mentioned sport is more in Education department sport center of Mazandaran State.
Importance and necessity of research

Since, aggression and negative behavior causes teens that are constantly defensive. They turn prevents the capacities growth and prosperity, abilities and social amity and prevent adolescent socialization process and you can say, that will affect on personal and social well-being. Therefore, this behavior can be modified to increase self-esteem, social competence, academic performance, social performance and their acceptance among peers. So exercise is a concept that was with humans from the beginning and physical activity modulates physical and psychological properties. Exercise depletes emotions and produces specific joy and vitality and can be used as an agent to reduce behavior problems.

Literature and research history

Turner and Killian (1970) surveyed effect of the watching sport events of audience on the level of spectator aggression. The results showed that after watching basketball events and American football, level of aggression in viewers has been increased and with watching wrestling tournament, the level of aggression has been reduced(Skelton, Ldennis Michael and A, 1991).

In the research that Cullen and Cullen (1975) have done on the aggression of weak and strong team, it was cleared that the weak teams are more likely to be aggressive in the beginning and the end of the play, while strong team showed aggression during the game (Ieunes and Nation, 1996).

Schuiz and Weber (1979) took a test in relation with aggression of Eshtootkart football team fans during the match and after the match and the result of this study declared that the aggression during and after the match has been increased(Schuiz and weber, 1979).

Daniles and Thoren during the study f (1990), did a test about the aggression of karate athletics with Bass-Dorkey hostility questionnaire. They found that there is a negative relationship between aggression and training (Jarvis, 2010).

Skelton and etc (1991), were studied the role of the taekwondo belt grade on aggression level in children 11-9 years old. The results revealed that with the growth and increasing levels of combat, level of aggression is reduced and the reason of this can be found during the combat training Taekwondo(Skelton and Ldennis Michael, 1991).

Research by Dayanee (2007) in connection with the distribution of violence types in the Azadegan National Football League matches was concluded the Azadegan League First Division football guest teams showed greater violence and aggression towards host teams(Dayanee, 2007).

Mirmansouri (2009) surveyed the personality characteristics of male athletes in individual and group sports and declared the results of his research on aggression among the species that there are not significant differences between the aggression personality trait of male athletes in team and individual sport (Mirmansouri, 2009).

Bagherzadeh (2010), conducted a research on comparison of aggressive behavior between combat and non-combat athletes and he notes to this conclusion that there are not significant differences between the aggression of combat and non-combat athletes(Bagherzadeh, 2010).

Sahebalzamani (2008), studied and surveyed about effects of three months plan of karate over the aggression of teenage students and he concluded karate activity is reducing the aggression(Sahebalzamani, 2008).

Allah Gholipour (2009) in a study that entitled the comparison of aggression between karate, boxing, basketball young athletes and non-athletes concluded:

1- There is no significant difference between the aggression of karate, boxing and basketball sports.

2- There is significant difference between the aggression of athletes and non-athletes(Allah Gholipour. M, 2009).

Adl Zarrabi during the investigation (2006), studied the aggression amount in 18 years old combat and non-combat female athletes and noted to this conclusion that there is no significant difference between the aggression of combat and non-combat sport athletes(Adl Zarrabi, 2006).

Research objectives

The main objective of this study was to compare the amount of aggression among athletic students of wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball.

Research Hypotheses

There is significant difference among the athletes’ aggression of wrestling, taekwondo, football, and basketball.
Type and method of research
Due to the nature and purpose of the study that is the evaluation and comparison of aggression amount among athletic students of elected sport, the study is comparative-descriptive type that would be done in circular method.

Statistical society and method of sampling
The statistical society in this study consisted of all male students in elected sports who have studied in Mahmoudabad athletic center of Education Department in the 2011 academic year which the numbers of them were 200 person and their ages were between 12-15 years old. Subjects of this study were selected from male athletic students of four groups of wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball and among all of them 40 cases randomly were selected as the sample of the study.

Research Tool
In this study, two questionnaires were used to collect data.
1 - Demographic Questionnaire
This questionnaire assessed demographic characteristics of the subjects. The questions included the followings:
1 - Age
2 - Sport
3 - The regular exercising time that is done by anyone.
4 - Aggression questionnaire Aizank
The questionnaire was prepared by Aizank in 1963 that consists of 30 questions and which 20 answer of them are positive and 10 answers are negative. In return there are three options for each question.
Scores ranges are between 0 and 30, the maximum score is 30 and the minimum is 12. Getting a score of 12 or higher is aggression criterion in this type of study. Surely person with a low score for this criterion is relaxed and has a good morals and values and for every positive answer “Yes” there is one score and for every negative answer “No” there is one score and if it’s none of above situation zero score would give to person and if the answer is neutral they will get 1.2 of score.
The validity of the questionnaire was conducted on 100 middle school students in different schools and by the method of Kuder Richardson, it has been obtained 81% in the experimental group and 91% in the control group (1).

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION
In order to collect the required information none of the practice sessions of taekwondo, wrestling, football and basketball sports teams with the direct and coordination of coaches before exercise training, the questionnaires have been explained and randomly have been distributed among athletic students, and after its completion were collected by the participants.

STATISTICAL METHODS
For data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics were used. In the descriptive-statistical parts, parameters such as central tendency (mean, median, and mode) and measures of scattering included (range, variance, standard deviation) were studied. In the inferential statistic part, analyze and interpret data and to test this hypothesis which there is significant difference between athletic student aggression amounts, the test F (Varian’s Analysis) was used.

CONCLUSION
Hypothesis: There is a significant difference among athletic students aggression amount of selected sports

Table 1. Statistical indicators of students’ aggression scores athletics of selected sports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport Groups</th>
<th>No. N</th>
<th>Ave. X</th>
<th>Standard Deviation SD</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Percentage Spots 25%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>75%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.28</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taekwondo</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.75</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.39</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9.87</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.84</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As it’s shown in Table 1, aggression Ave. and standard deviation of students are in order (12.28 and 2.61), taekwondo is (12.20 and 2.72), football is (12.39 and 3.40) and basketball is (12.84 and 3.20) that is the lowest average score of aggression is related to taekwondo and the highest average score of aggression belongs to basketball.

### Table 2. Analysis of variance to test the hypothesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variation Source</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Rate of Liberty</th>
<th>Ave. of Squares</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inter group</td>
<td>12.25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>0.453</td>
<td>0.716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside group</td>
<td>1768.44</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>9.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1780.69</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the results of Table 2 because the calculated F as 0.453 is less than critical F of table in the level of α=5%, that means it's 2.60 therefore it would be concluded that there is no significant difference among aggression amount of selected sport athletic students.

**DISCUSSION AND SURVEYING THE RESEARCH FINDINGS**

The obtained data from the analysis of findings show that there is no significant difference among athletic students' aggression amount of wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball. In other words, tendency of athletics with violent behavior is not only dependent to the sport field. The result according to the research of Bagherzadeh in 2010, Allah Gholi in 2009 and Adl Zarrabi in 2011 were in the same direction.

What is coming from the results would state this fact that the tendency of athletes to violent behavior is not only related to the sport field and it seems that lots of factors could be effective in emerging the violent behavior. Including sensitivity of them, the result of the match, the score difference, level of athletes' fitness (of course, good fitness will cause that trained persons can respond their physical stress and emotional stimulus lower than physiological exercise.) Stimulation of Guest team with the host team, fans, referees performance, exhaustion, physical confrontations, team positioning in the tournament table, and so on.

**REFERENCES**


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