
A study on relationship between socio-economic status and aggression among Ball Badminton Players.

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Abstract

The paper is an empirical attempt to explore the significant influence on the aggressive behavior of the Socio Economic Condition. A sample of 100 players in the age group of 19 to 25 years studied by using semi- structured interview schedule. It is explored that the Socio Economic of the players has something to do with the aggressive behavior.

Keywords: Socio-Economic condition, aggressive behavior, Badminton players

1. Introduction

There has always been interest in aggressive behavior and competitive sport. Several writers have mentioned that sport provides a necessary “safety value” or cathartic release for the aggressive drives of the human. Opponents of this position have posited that successful aggressive behavior facilitates further aggressive behavior. Controlled research findings support this view and many writers have stated that sport should not be compromised as an excuse for punitive and criminal – like behavior.

The arguments for and against aggression and violence in sport are often emotional debates. A major obstacle encountered in this discussion is that the discussants are frequently not talking about the same concept even though they are using the same term! When one begins to examine the various writings on aggressive behavior, it is clear that the term aggression has the misfortune of being defined in a multitude of ways. The use and misuse of the term is often confusing to players, coaches, and researchers. What does one mean by aggression or aggressiveness? Since these terms have taken popular connotations, they are often used to describe different classes of behavior rather than a unitary concept. Unfortunately, research on aggressive behavior in sport has also been plagued by inconsistencies and vague definitions of “aggression” both as an independent and dependent variable. It appears that a

clarification of the term aggression will benefit all who are interested in furthering the understanding of aggression and athletic performance.

2. Methodology

In view of above, the paper makes an empirical attempt to understand the socio-psychological correlates with the aggressive behaviour of All India Inter University Ball Badminton Sportsperson. The hypothesis is formulated there would significant difference between high SES and low SES of Sportsperson in their aggressive behaviours.

A sample of 100 sports in the range of 19 to 25 years having equal representation of male (50) and female (50) and also sports men from high Socio -economic background and low socio economic background are studied. A semi-structured interview schedule is being administered to attain objectives of the study.

3. Results and discussion

The hypothesis that there is a significant difference in aggressive behavior of high and low SES sportsperson was formulated on the rationale that the aggressive behavior is a product of various factors such as social system, cultural background and economic conditions. Due to the unprivileged conditions, unfavorable atmosphere and inherent disadvantages, the low SES sportsperson would possess high level of aggressive behavior, in contrary, the sportsperson of high SES would be always exposed to the favorable and inherent advantageous conditions may elicit a moderate level of aggression in athletes. By implications, then, a person of low SES would be more aggressive than the person of high SES. In other words, it may find positive effect for high SES and negative effect for sportsperson of low SES.

Table 1: Mean, SD and 't' values of Aggression of High and Low SES Sportsperson

	High SES	Low SES
Variables	Aggressive	Aggressive
Mean	13.20	14.81
SD	3.32	2.80
t-value	3.45.**	

Significant at 0.01. Level.

Reveals the mean, SD and 't' values of aggressive behaviour of sportsperson belonging to high and low SES. The mean score of high and low SES sportsperson on aggressive behaviour is 13.20 and 14.81 respectively. This difference in their mean score suggests that the sportsperson belonging to high SES are moderate in their aggressive behaviour when compared to the sportsperson of low SES, who are more aggressive. The obtained 't' value 3.45 which is highly significant at 0.01 level suggest the fact that, there is a significant difference between the sportsperson of low and high SES sportsman in aggressive behaviour. Therefore, the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in the aggressive behaviour of sportsperson belonging to high and low SES is confirmed.

4. Conclusion

The current study reveals that aggressive behavior of the sportsperson is not merely results of the sports situational stimulus, but it is also the productive and effected of socio-economic and culture condition of a sportsperson.

5. Reference

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