

## A comparative study of aggression between sportsmen and non-sportsmen of Chhattisgarh Police

Shivendra Dubey<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Mahendra Kumar Singh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education, GGV Bilaspur (C.G), India

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, GGV Bilaspur (C.G), India

Received August 13, 2016; Accepted September 22, 2016; Published September 30, 2016

---

### Abstract

The present investigation was an attempt to compare aggression between Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen of Chhattisgarh Police. Total 200 male policemen acted as subjects in this study (100 from each group) from various districts of Chhattisgarh. Aggression Questionnaire (developed by Dr. G. C. Pati) was administered for collecting the data. On analyzing the data it was found that insignificant difference existed between Sportsmen and Non-Sportsmen of Chhattisgarh Police.

**Key words:** Aggression, Policemen, Sportsmen

---

### 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. Human aggression can be classified into direct and indirect aggression, whilst the first is characterized by physical or verbal behavior intended to cause harm to someone, the second one is characterized by a behavior intended to harm social relations of an individual or a group. (D. Almeida et. al.)

In definitions commonly used in the social sciences and behavioral sciences, aggression is a response by an individual that delivers something unpleasant to another person (Buss, A. H). Aggression can take a variety of forms, which may be expressed physically, or communicated verbally or non-verbally: including anti-predator aggression, defensive aggression (fear-induced), predatory aggression, dominance aggression, inter-male aggression, resident-intruder aggression, maternal aggression, species-specific aggression, sex-related aggression, territorial aggression, isolation-induced aggression, irritable aggression, and brain-stimulation-induced aggression (hypothalamus). There are two subtypes of human aggression: (1) controlled-instrumental subtype (purposeful or goal-oriented); and (2) reactive-impulsive subtype (often elicits uncontrollable actions that are inappropriate or undesirable). Aggression differs from what is commonly called assertiveness, although the terms are often used interchangeably among laypeople (as in phrases such as "an aggressive salesperson"). (Akert, R.M. et. al.)

Aggression can have adaptive benefits or negative effects. Aggressive behavior is an individual or collective social interaction that may be defined in general terms as a hostile behavior with the intention of inflicting damage or harm. (D. Almeida et. al.)

Police work has often been regarded as a stressful occupation. In fact; it has been described as one of the most stressful occupations in the world (Anshel 2000). Exposure to traumatic incidents and interactions with violent individuals are specific occupational stressors, especially for those who are employed in the enforcement of law and order. Under such unfavorable conditions, police officers may be suddenly called to respond to critical situations requiring an appropriate use of strategies and force to protect their lives and the lives of others. In spite of the high risk of stress induced errors, accidents or overreaction, all of which can compromise performance,

jeopardize public safety, and determine liability, the training of police officers' tactical stress management is based more on personal and national experience than scientific knowledge (Fenici et al. 2011).

All the policemen experience aggression in their life span during or because of their nature of work. The nature of job is such that that the level of aggression differ from individual to individual. Therefore the research scholar has made an attempt to determine the study of aggression variables of police man (Sportsmen and Non - Sportsmen).

### 1.1 Objective of the study

The purpose of the study was to compare the aggression between Sportsmen and Non- Sportsmen of Chhattisgarh Police.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of this study two hundred male policemen from various districts of Chhattisgarh State were selected as subject. Among them 100 policeman were from sports background and the remaining 100 policeman were those who don't have any sports background. Those policemen considered as sportsman who has at least represented university level or state level or police departmental level or those policemen who had been appointed in sports quota.

### 2.2. Tool Used

Dr. G. C. Pati's Aggression Questionnaire was used to measure aggression. It is a standardized questionnaire and reliability and validity are 0.71 and 0.82 respectively.

### 2.3. Administration of Test

Aggression Questionnaire developed by Dr. G. C. Pati was administered to all 200 subjects as per prescribed guidelines as indicated by user manual.

### 2.4. Analysis of Data

In order to analyze and compare the Aggression of sportsmen and non - sportsmen of Chhattisgarh police, the mean, standard deviation and independent t-test was employed. The level of significance was chosen at 0.05. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 16.0 software under windows.

## 3. Result & Discussion

Descriptive and comparative analysis of Aggression of sportsmen and non - sportsmen of Chhattisgarh police are given in table-1.

**Table-1**  
**Descriptive and comparative statistics of Aggression of Sportsmen and Non - Sportsmen of Chhattisgarh**

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	df	t-value	p-value
Sportsmen	100	516.34	12.26576	1.22658	198	1.516	.131
Non-sportsmen	100	519.19	14.24227	1.42423			

The above table shows that the mean value and standard deviation of sportsmen are 516.34 and 12.265 respectively. Whereas the mean value and standard deviation of non-sportsmen are 519.19 and 14.242. The t-value of Aggression in relation to sportsmen and non-sportsmen is 1.516 which is lower than the tabulated value of 1.97 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, it indicates that insignificance difference between the groups.

Fig. – 1  
Graphical Representation of Mean and Standard Deviation of Aggression of Sportsmen and Non - Sportsmen

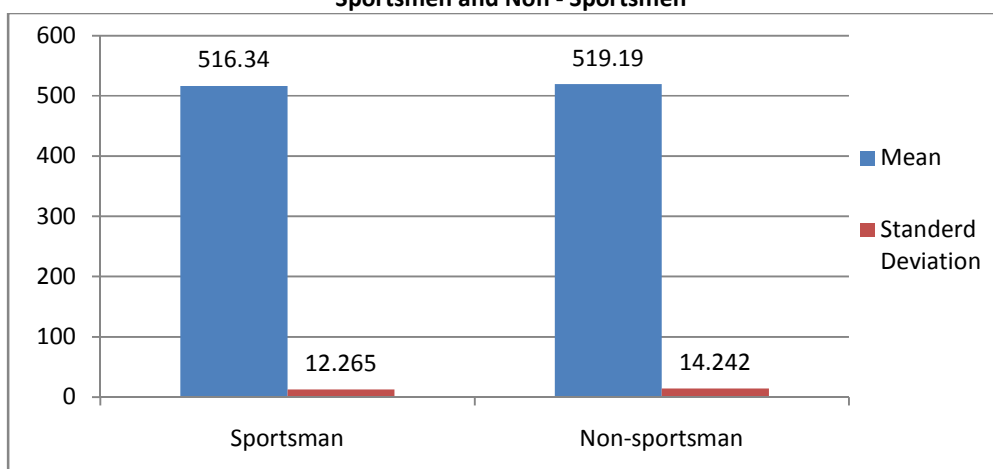


Figure-1 displays mean and standard deviation on of sportsmen and non - sportsmen of Chhattisgarh police.

#### 4. Discussion

The result of this study had shown insignificance difference of Aggression between sportsman and non-sportsman of C.G. Police.

This might have happen because policing is a stressful occupation. Stressful occupation not only depends upon police work but also a result of many other facts associated with the work environment, the organization and the public scrutiny of policing.

Crank et al. (1993), Savery et al., (1993) has also described that Policing is a stressful occupation due to physical danger, conflict, courtroom appearances and shift-work. Water and Ussery (2007), Malach- Pines and Kienan (2007), McCarthy et. al. (2007) has also described that the reason for stress are negative working environment plenty; long working hours, lack of time for family, irregular eating habits, need to take tough decisions, sleepless nights, poor living conditions, torture by seniors, disturbed personal life and the dwindling public confidence in the police force. Due to the aforesaid reason the existence of aggression among the policemen because a common phenomena. The non significant difference between sportsmen and non – sportsmen as the variable of aggression could be attributed to a number of factors. Prominent among these might be, similar pay package, working conditions, working hours, work load and equal social status of both sportsmen and non – sportsmen. Both the policemen are having similar kind of difficulties or problems. Therefore, the result of the study might have show insignificant difference between sportsmen and non – sportsmen of Chhattisgarh police.

#### 5. Conclusion

The result of this study had shown the Aggression has insignificant difference between sportsman and non-sportsman of C.G. Police.

#### 6. References

- [1]. Akert, R.M., Aronson, E., & Wilson, T.D. (2010). *Social Psychology* (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- [2]. Amber, C. R. (2010). *Surviving Critical Incidents: Police Officers, Posttraumatic Stress, and Posttraumatic Growth*, A thesis submitted to the faculty of the University of Louisiana at Monroe in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of Criminal Justice.
- [3]. Anderson, C. A.; Bushman, B. J. (2002). "Human aggression". *Annual Review of Psychology*. 53 (1):27-51.

- [4]. Berkowitz, L. (1993). *Aggression: Its causes, consequences, and control*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.
- [5]. Buss, A. H. (1961). *The psychology of aggression*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley.
- [6]. D. Almeida, Rosa Maria Martins; Cabral, João Carlos Centurion; Narvaes, Rodrigo. "Behavioural, hormonal and neurobiological mechanisms of aggressive behaviour in human and nonhuman primates". *Physiology & Behavior*. 143: 121–135.
- [7]. Ellie L. Young, David A. Nelson, America B. Hottle, Brittney Warburton, and Bryan K. Young (2010) *Relational Aggression Among Students Principal Leadership*, October, copyright the National Association of Secondary School Principals.
- [8]. McElliskem, Joseph E. (2004). "Affective and Predatory Violence: a Bimodal Classification System of Human Aggression and Violence" (PDF). *Aggression & Violent Behavior*. 10 (1): 1–30.
- [9]. Ramírez, JM; Andreu, JM (2006). "Aggression, and some related psychological constructs (anger, hostility, and impulsivity); some comments from a research project" (PDF). *Neuroscience and biobehavioral reviews*. 30 (3): 276–91
- [10]. Veenema, AH; Neumann, ID (2007). "Neurobiological mechanisms of aggression and stress coping: a comparative study in mouse and rat selection lines". *Brain, behavior and evolution*. 70 (4): 274–85.
- [11]. Bryan, V. (2006). Impact of long work hours on police officers and the communities they serve. *AmJ of Industrial Medicine*, 49 (11), 972-980.
- [12]. Kendra Cherry., *Aggression*. Retrieved from <http://psychology.about.com/od/aindex/g/aggression.htm>, (05 may, 2014).

---

**Corresponding Author:**

Shivendra Dubey,  
Research Scholar,  
Department of Physical Education,  
G.G.V Bilaspur (C.G), India