

Comparative study of Aggression among Players of Selected team Games

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Abstract

With the aim to Comparative study of aggression among players between Basketball, Football, Hockey & Volleyball Intervarsity players. 120 male subjects (30 from each game) From Punjabi university, Patiala N1 = 40, G. N. D. University, Amritsar N2 = 40, Panjab University, Chandigarh N3 = 40 were recruited as Subjects for the study. Their age ranged from 17 to 28 years. For the acquisition of psychological data of the participants Aggression was measured by Mr. Anand Kumar and Mr. Prem Shankar Shukla's the sport aggression inventory (SAI) was used. The data of players were acquired from the north zone intervarsity competitions held at various places. The one way Anova test was used to analyse data. Results indicated that significant differences were observed among the selected four ballgame players.

KEYWORDS: Aggression, Basketball, Football, Hockey, Volleyball.

Psychology is the science of mind and behaviour .Its quick objective is to comprehend conduct and mental procedures by researching and building up both general standards and particular cases. For some professionals, one objective of applied psychology is to advantage society. In this field, an expert professional or analyst is known as a psychologist, and can be delegated a social researcher, behavioural researcher, or subjective researcher. Psychologist Endeavour to comprehend the part of mental capacities in individual and social conduct, while likewise investigating the physiological and neurobiological procedures that underlie certain capacities and practices. Psychologist investigates such ideas as observation, comprehension, consideration, feeling, phenomenology, inspiration, mind working, identity, conduct, and interpersonal connections. A few, particularly profundity analysts, additionally consider the oblivious personality. Analysts utilize experimental strategies to gather causal and connection connections between psychosocial variables. Also, or in restriction, to utilizing observational and deductive strategies, a few—particularly clinical and guiding analysts—on occasion depend upon typical elucidation and other inductive methods. Brain research joins research from the sociologies, normal sciences, and humanities, for example, theory. While mental learning is regularly connected to the appraisal and treatment of emotional well-being issues, it is likewise connected to comprehension and taking care of issues in a wide range of circles of human action. In spite of the fact that the lion's share of analysts are included in some sort of helpful part (clinical, guiding, and school positions); numerous do experimental exploration on an extensive variety of points identified with mental procedures and social conduct (normally in college brain research offices) and/or educate such information in scholastic settings; and some are utilized in modern and authoritative settings, and in different regions, for example, human improvement and maturing, sports, wellbeing, the media, law, and criminology.

Aggression is a term that is utilized broadly as a part of game. In the event that mentors were reviewed and requested that recognize the attributes of effective competitors, aggression would be high on the rundown. What is implied by aggression in game? Forceful plays are utilized as a part of football, for instance when the guard executes a furious tackle. In b-ball, great re-bouncers, great cautious

players, and the players who reliably drive to the wicker bin are all depicted as forceful. Most people view aggression as a contrary mental trademark; however some sport psychologists agree that aggression can improve performance (*Widmeyer & Birch*, 1984). This is called an assertive behaviour (*Bredemeier*, 1994), where a player will play inside the standards of the game at a high force, however will have no aim to hurt a rival. In game, aggression has been characterized into two Classifications: hostile aggression and instrumental aggression (*Silva*, 1983). Hostile aggression is the point at which the primary point is to bring about mischief or damage to your opponent. Instrumental aggression is the point at which the principle point is to accomplish an objective by utilizing aggression for instance a football or basketball player utilizing aggression to handle his opponent to win the ball. The player is not utilizing his aggression to hurt the adversary yet rather to win the ball back. *Coulomb and P fister* (1998) conducted a study about aggression in high level sport. They found that accomplished competitors utilized more instrumental aggression as a part of which they used further bolstering their good fortune and that hostile aggression was less much of the time utilized. Experienced competitors utilized self -control to help them with their aggression. It can be seen that aggression originates from an assortment of sources and it is vital to comprehend where these sources stem from. Sport stressors permit us to comprehend what causes a competitor to end up disappointed which can prompt aggression and a decrease in execution.

Methodology

Sample

The present investigation was undertaken on North zone intervarsity players. A total 120 players served as the participants for this study.

Methodology

The study was confined on one hundred and twenty (N = 120) male players of football, hockey, volleyball and basketball team games of intervarsity players of Punjabi University, Patiala, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar and Panjab University, Chandigarh by using random sampling. Ten players were selected from each game and from each university. The subject's age was ranged between 17 to 28 years.

Tools Used

The following tool was used to collect the data:

Aggression was measured by Mr. Anand Kumar and Mr. Prem Shankar Shukla's the sport aggression inventory (SAI).

Procedure

Before administration of questionnaire, all the subjects were well oriented with the purpose of the study and to respond to questionnaire items.

The sports aggression inventory (SAI) was administered to each athlete after the completion (University Matches).

The directions were read by the research scholar at a dictation speed to make the subjects understand the procedure to fill up the questionnaire, they were asked to record the answers for all questions. The subjects were given enough time to answer the questionnaire. The questionnaire were taken back after, it was duly completed. Though screaming was made to ensure that no question was left unanswered.

Scoring

Sports Aggression Inventory consists of 25 items in which 13 items are keyed "YES" and 12 are keyed "NO". The statements which are keyed "YES" are

1,4,5,6,9,12,14,16,18,21,22,24 and 25 and the statements which are keyed “NO” are 2,3,7,8,10,11,13,15,17,19,20 and 23.

Statistical procedure:

The use of statistical technique makes the analysis of data economical in conditions of time because these are less time of consuming. The data obtained after scoring the questionnaire (Aggression) filled up by the subjects to statistical investigation on computer through statistical package for social science (SPSS). The data were analysed by applying one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to find out the significance of mean difference in each group on taken variables, if the significant differences were found than Post-Hoc Test (LSD) analyses was applied. The level of significance was set at 0.05 levels.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics of Aggression among Male Football, Hockey, Volleyball & Basketball Players

Variables	Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Aggression	Football	30	14.9000	2.84484	.51939
	Hockey	30	15.0333	3.17841	.58030
	Volleyball	30	14.3000	3.99267	.72896
	Basketball	30	12.5667	1.75545	.32050

Table 1 exhibited that hockey male players had higher mean scores of aggression (15.0333), whereas, volleyball (14.3000), football (14.9000) and basketball (12.5667) players have lower level of aggression.

Table 2
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) OF AGGRESSION AMONG MALE FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, AND VOLLEYBALL & BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-ratio	Sig.
Between Groups	115.867	3	38.622	4.151*	.008
Within Groups	1079.333	116	9.305		
Total	1195.200	119			

$$F_{0.05}(3,116) = 2.68$$

It is evident from table above mentioned that there were significant differences among male Football, Hockey, and Volleyball & Basketball players in the variable of aggression, as the obtained F-ratio 4.151* was found greater than the tabulated value of $F = 2.68$. As the F-value relating to aggression component among four groups were found to be statistically significant at 0.05 levels, hence, post hoc analysis was applied for the multiple comparisons between paired means of selected variable among male

Football, Hockey, and Volleyball & Basketball players, which has been given in next table.

Table 3
POST HOC ANALYSES (LSD) OF AGGRESSION AMONG MALE
FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, AND VOLLEYBALL & BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Group (A)	Group (B)	Mean Difference (A-B)	Sig.
Football players (Mean =14.90)	Hockey (15.0333)	-.13333	.866
	Volleyball (14.3000)	.60000	.448
	Basketball (12.5667)	2.33333*	.004
Hockey Players (Mean =15.03)	Volleyball	.73333	.354
	Basketball players	2.46667*	.002
Volleyball Players (Mean =14.30)	Basketball players	1.73333*	.030

*Significant at 0.05 levels

The results of table 4.3 indicated that football male players had higher level of aggression as compare to the basketball male players. Similarly hockey and volleyball male players had higher level of aggression as compared to basketball male players, whereas other groups show statistical significant difference at 0.05 levels in the variable of aggression.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

From the findings it has been observed that there were significant differences among football, hockey, volleyball and basketball male players for the level of aggression. The results of post hoc analyses showed that Hockey male players had higher level of aggression as compare to the football, volleyball and basketball male players, whereas other groups did not show any significant difference at 0.05 levels. Siva Sankar Reddy Mudimela (2010) studied on "Impact of level of participation on aggression, anxiety, achievement motivation and performance among. A sincere attempt has been made to study the impact of level of participation on psychological factors such as aggression, anxiety, achievement motivation and performance. Six hundred and twenty-five soccer players representing three different levels that is, inter-university, inter-district, inter-collegiate, constituted the sample of the study. Sports Competition Anxiety Test (Marten 1977), Aggressiveness Questionnaire (Smith 1973), Sports Achievement Motivation Test (Kamalesh 1983) were administered to assess anxiety, aggression and achievement motivation, respectively. The performance of soccer players was assessed by using rating scale (rating scale for evaluation of playing ability by experts for soccer players (Pown Radha 1996). One-way analysis of variance and stepwise multiple regression analysis were employed to analyse the data. Significant differences were found among three levels of participation with regard to aggression achievement motivation and performance only. Aggression and achievement motivation contributed significantly to performance whereas anxiety is found to have negative impact on the performance. Zamirullah Khan, et al. (2015)) conducted study on Aggression and Mental Toughness among

Indian Universities Basketball Players: A Comparative Study. The purpose of this study was to compare the aggression and mental toughness of men and women basketball players of all India inter-varsities. One hundred men and women basketball players were randomly selected as the subjects. Aggression inventory constructed and standardized by Srivastava (1984), and mental toughness questionnaire prepared by Goldberg (1995) was used to collect players' responses on aggression and mental toughness, respectively. The data were analyzed by applying descriptive statistic i.e. mean, standard deviation and t-test. The significance level was set at 0.05. The findings of the study showed that there is no substantial significant difference in mental toughness and aggression between men and women all India universities basketball players. Mahendra Kumar Singh and Shivendra Dubey 2015 conducted comparative study of Sports Aggression and Sports Competition Anxiety between Basketballs and Handball Players. Total fifty male players acted as subjects in this study (25 from each group) from Bilaspur district (C.G.). Age of subject ranged from 18 to 32 years. Sports Aggression Inventory (developed by Kumar & Shukla) and Sports Competition Anxiety test (developed by Martin) was administered for collecting the data. On analyzing the data it was found that significant difference existed between Basketball and Handball Players with regard to their sports aggression and sports competition anxiety.

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