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A Comparative Study of Aggression between Football and Hockey Players of Bilaspur

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Abstract

Aim: The Purpose of the study was to compare the degree of aggression between intervarsity level Football and hockey players.

Methods: Total fifty players (twenty five football and twenty five hockey players) selected randomly as the subjects for the study. The age of the subjects were ranging from 22 – 28 years. To measure the aggressiveness of football and hockey players by using aggression questionnaire of Anand Kumar and P. S. Shukla. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant a difference between the football and hockey players on the degree of aggression. For the purpose of analysis 't' test was employed to compare the degree of aggression between football and hockey players.

Result: There was a significant difference between the means of football and hockey players on the scores of aggression since the obtained value of 't' (3.354) was higher than the tabulated value.

Conclusion: The aggression level of football players was found higher than the hockey players.

Keywords: Aggression, Football & Hockey.

1. Introduction

Aggression is overt, often harmful social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It is a virtually universal behavior among animals. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In humans, frustration due to due to blocked goals can cause aggression. Submissiveness may be viewed as the opposite of aggressiveness. In definitions commonly employed in the social sciences and behavioral sciences, aggression is a response by an individual that delivers something unpleasant to another person.

Sports competition without "aggression" is a body without soul, competition and aggression are twins. There is clear evidence that, in general aggression is more boisterous games, may help performance because it arouses players overly to put in harder effort, and "do or die" for the success of the team. Contrarily there is also indication, and valid too, that aggression committed by players in certain contexts situation or position may impels performance of individual skill as well as success of the team (M.L. Kamlesh, 1987) [6].

It is believed that superior athletic performance has benefited from knowledge about the physiology and bio-mechanics of human motor activity. However, many coaches and psychologists throughout the world believe that future records will be broken primarily because of increased attention to the psychological parameters of human (Bryant J. Cratty, 1983) [1].

Aggression has long been a part of the sports domain. Outside of wartime, sport is perhaps the only setting in which acts of interpersonal aggression are not only tolerated but enthusiastically applauded by large segment of society. In fact Lorenz advocates that sport ought to be substitute for war. In other words, because all competitive sports situations hold some degree of hostility between opponents, participants in them allows aggression to be dissipated in an acceptable mane (Glyn C. Roberts. *et al.*, 1986) [4].

The word aggression comes from the Latin word aggress, 'ad' (to or toward)' and grader (walk). Literally then the word means to walk towards or approach", to move against or to move with intent to hurt or harm. Most psychologists describe aggression in terms of behavior. Aggressive behavior is associated with destructive acts, sexual attacks, prejudiced, speeches, genital activities, drug and alcohol addictions, sports and exercise' crying' complaining, waging wars and so forth. There is no simple behavior that may be described under the rubric aggression. (John M. Silva *et al.*, 1984) [5]

Football refers to a number of sports that involve, to varying degrees, kicking a ball with the foot to score a goal. Unqualified, the word football is understood to refer to whichever form of football is the most popular in the regional context in which the word appears: association football (also known as soccer) in the United Kingdom and most of the non-English speaking world; gridiron football (specifically American football or Canadian football) in the United States. Hockey is a family of sports in which two teams play against each other by trying to maneuver a ball or a puck in to the opponent's goal using a hockey stick. In many areas, one sport (typically field hockey or ice hockey) is generally referred to simply as hockey. The word hockey itself is of unknown origin. One explanation is that it is a derivative of hoquet, a Middle French word for a shepherd's staff.

2. Methodology

2.1. Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of the study total fifty players (twenty five football and twenty five hockey players) selected from Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh who had participate in Inter University tournament were selected randomly as the subjects for the study. The age of the subjects were ranging from 22 – 28 years.

2.2. Tools Used

The criterion measure chosen to test the hypothesis was the scores obtain in Sports Aggression Inventory by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla.

2.3. Administration of Test

The aggression questionnaire was distributed to football and hockey players. To ensure maximum cooperation from the subjects the research scholar had a meeting with selected subjects in presence of their respective coaches. Subjects were oriented and explained regarding the purpose and the procedure of the questionnaire. Sports Aggression Inventory consists of 25 items in which 13 items were keyed "YES" and 12 were keyed "NO". Maximum score for each statement was one. Scores obtained for each statement was added up which represent an individual's total score on aggression. Description of Aggression Test 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 2,3,7,8,10,11,13,17,19,20 and 23. Maximum score for each statement was one. Sores obtained for each statement was added up which represent an individual's total score on aggression.

2.4. Statistical Method

To find out the significance difference between football and hockey players. Aggression the data were analyzed by applying descriptive statistics and Independent sample t-test. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

3. Result and Findings of the Study

Table 1: Descriptive and comparative table of Intervarsity level Football and Hockey players in relation to aggression

Groups	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Football Players	25	13.36	1.3503	3.354*
Hockey Players	25	12.20	1.0801	

*Significant at .05 level of confidence, t.05 (48) = 2.021

The data was analyzed by using "t" test. The significance of mean difference was found between scores obtain on aggression by All India university level football and hockey players has been presented in Table – 1.

The table -1 calculated t-value is 3.354 that is greater than the tabulated t-value (2.021) that shows the significance difference between the means of football and hockey players.

3.2. Fig– 1: Graphical representation of Mean and SD of Intervarsity level Football and Hockey players in relation to aggression

4. Conclusions

Within the limitations of the present study following conclusions may be drawn:

1. In regard to aggression there was a significant difference between the means of Inter-University level football and hockey players.
2. The aggression level of football players was found to be higher than the hockey players.

5. Discussion

The mean value of football players 13.36 on aggression was found to be higher than the mean of the hockey players 12.20, which revealed that footballer are more aggressive in comparison to the hockey players.

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