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Comparative study of aggression between football and hockey players in Hyderabad

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare to aggression among football players and in hockey players Hyderabad. For these purpose 30 (thirty) male subject from each group were selected using purposive sampling method. The age of the subject was ranged between 20 (twenty) to 28 (twenty eight) years. Aggression was assessed by administrating standardized questionnaire developed by Bass and Perry (1992). To find out the significant difference between the means of selected two groups. Independent t test was used and the hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The finding of statistical analysis revealed that there was significant mean difference between the aggression level of football players and hockey players (t:3.21). It was also learnt from the finding that the mean value of the football players group (M: 79.27) was quite higher than that of hockey players group (M: 70.50) Hence it can be easily calculated that football players possess better aggression than hockey players.

Keywords: Aggression, football players, hockey players

Introduction

Sports are all forms of competitive physical activity which, through casual or organised participation aim to use, maintain or improve physical fitness and provide entertainment to participants. Sport is generally recognised as activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity. However a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. Sports are usually governed by a set of rules or customs. Physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first often define the result of a sport. However, the degree of skill and performance in some sports such as diving, dressage and figure skating is judged according to objective or subjective criteria. This is in contrast with other judged activities such as beauty pageants and body building where skill does not have to be shown and the criteria are not as well defined. Records are kept and updated for most sports at the highest levels, while failures and accomplishments are widely announced in sport news. Sports are most often played just for fun or for the simple facts that people need exercise to stay in good physical condition.

Methodology

The investigator was selected a total of sixty male subjects (N-60) thirty (N-30) each by football and hockey players from Hyderabad in the age group of 20-28. Aggression was selected as the criterion variable. Aggression was assessed by administrating standardized questionnaire developed by Buss & Parry (1992).

Administrative of the test

The aggression test has 25 statements each of the 25 items has five answers from “extremely uncharacteristic of me” to “extremely characteristic of me”. A score of 5 will be given to the response “extremely characteristic of me”, 4 for “somewhat characteristic of me”, 3 for “neither uncharacteristic nor characteristic of me”, 2 for “somewhat uncharacteristic of me”, 1 for “extremely uncharacteristic of me”. Used the 5 point scale that indicates how uncharacteristic or characteristic each of the statements will describe to the subjects. Place subjects rating in the box to the right of the statement. The data was statistically analyzed by comparative statistics that is independent ‘t’ test.

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Analysis of data and result of the study

The descriptive statistics for aggression among football players and hockey players in Hyderabad and 't' ratio are presented in the table 1 Descriptive statistics relating to Aggression on Football and Hockey players.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics relating to Aggression on Football and Hockey players

Volleying	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Football players	30	79.27	12.08
Hockey Players	30	70.50	11.24

Table 2 shows the number of subjects, mean and standard deviation of aggression on hockey and football players group. The total number of subjects was 60 and 30 subjects each for football players group. The mean score of football players group 79.27 and that of hockey players group were 70.50. The standard deviation of football group and hockey group was 12.04 and 11.24 respectively. To examine whether the observed mean differences are due to the game nature. The 't' ratio table is given below. Calculation of 't' ratio Aggression on Football and Hockey players.

Table 2: The number of subjects, mean and standard deviation of aggression on hockey and football players group

		N	df	t
Aggression	Football players	60	58	3.21
	Hockey players			

Significant at the 0.05 level of confidence ($t_{0.05}(58) = 2.145$)

The above table indicates that, there was significant difference between the Aggression level of hockey and football players, since the calculated 't' value of 3.21 is higher than tabulated 't' value of 2.04 at 0.05 level of significance with 58 degrees of freedom.

Discussion on Findings

All the subjects of the football and hockey players groups had tested the aggression by standardized Aggression Questionnaire developed by Buss & Parry (1992). From the statistical analysis it is evident that Aggression levels of football and hockey players were noticed significant differences. There was a significant difference in the mean score of aggression of football and hockey players group. The football players group had noticed more mean score in the statistical analysis. It means the football players have more aggression than hockey players. The responses of the questionnaire may not have been serious in all cases. It may be the cause of the differences.

Conclusion

On the basis of findings of the study the following conclusion were made:

The Aggression of the Football players was better than that of the Hockey Players of Hyderabad.

The Aggression level of the Hockey players of Hyderabad can be classified as average.

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