



A Critical Study Of Aggression Between Hockey And Basketball University Players Of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was compare the Aggression between Hockey and Basketball men Players of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.). A total of fifty (50) subjects, comprising 25 Hockey and 25 Basketball men Players. The Subjects were selected by using purposive sampling. The age of the subjects ranged between 19-27 years. To analyze the Aggression of the subjects of Hockey and Basketball men Players, the standard Questionnaire of Aggression constructed by R. L. Bhardwaj scale, was used to know the aggression level of men University level players. It contains 28 items. The analysis of data was done by using statistical technique student 't'- test for finding the significance difference of Aggression between Hockey and Basketball men Players and the level of significance was set at 0.05 levels ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: aggression, men players, hockey and basketball

1. Introduction

Aggression is a part of human behaviour and is necessary for an individual to live and struggle for higher achievements. Struggle for supremacy, dominance, and excellence in sports obviously involves aggression. Aggression in one form or the other is inevitable and inescapable in sports activities. When hostility takes over aggression, the situation becomes alarming and it becomes an anti-social behaviour.

In sports today, aggression plays a major role. According to research it is apparent that sports is perhaps the only setting in which acts of inter personal aggression are not tolerated, but enthusiastically applauded by large segments of society, e.g., Tanenbaum, Stewart, Singer and Duda, (1996). Tenebaum, et al. 1996

define aggression as the infliction of an aversive stimulus, physical, verbal, or gestural upon one person by another. This definition encompasses two distinct types of aggression, hostile and instrumental. Tenebaum and colleagues describe hostile aggression as having a principal reward, or intent, to inflict pain upon another for the individuals own sake. In instrumental aggression the major reinforcement is the achievement of pa subsequent goal. Instrument aggression in sports is welcomed as it is beneficial to support both individual and team success, were hostile aggression is unhealthy and can be detrimental to all aspects of a given sport. Professional sports are becoming increasing more violent. Social Psychologists have discerned a number of influences that may be involved. Sports players have scripts for resolving problems with physical action, thus when problems arise, hey immediately seek to act, aggressively if necessary. Another influence is the violence inherent in over society and the media.

2. Methodology:

2.1 Selection of Subjects:

Fifty subjects were selected for the collection of data which include 25 hockey players and 25 basketball players. The subjects were selected by purposive sampling method. The age of the subjects ranged between 19-27 years.

2.2 Criterion Measures:

The standard Questionnaire Aggression constructed by R. L. Bhardwaj scale, was used to know the aggression level of men university players. It contains 28 items.

2.3 Statistical procedure:

For the Comparison of aggression between hockey and basketball players, the student 't' test was employed and level of significance-0.05

3. Result of the Study:

Table 1: Comparison of aggression between hockey and basketball players

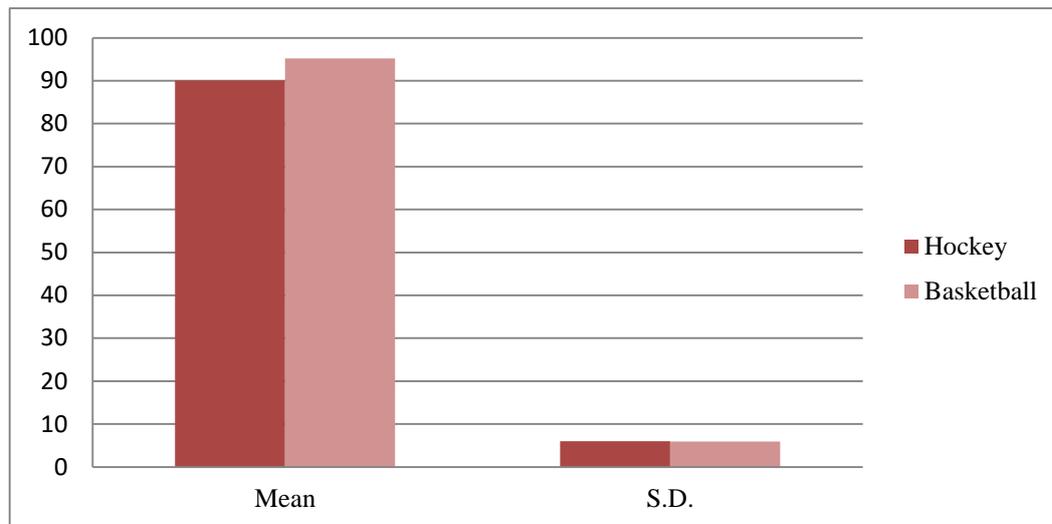
	Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t value
Aggression	Hockey	25	90.11	6.02	1.59
	Basketball	25	95.22	5.91	

The data presented in Table 1 illustrates a comparison of aggression levels between hockey and basketball players. It contains descriptive statistics for each group, accompanied by a t-value to assess the statistical significance of the differences observed between the two groups.

The hockey group is comprised of 25 players with a mean aggression score of 90. 11 and a standard deviation (S. D.) of 6. 02. This signifies a comparatively high average level of aggression with moderate variability present within the group. The t-value of 1.59 indicates the disparity in aggression levels between hockey and basketball players.

Nonetheless, in the absence of the basketball group's specific data and the critical values of t or p-value, we are unable to definitively ascertain whether this difference is statistically significant. Generally, for a t-test, significance is evaluated against a predetermined threshold such as p.

Graphical representation of Aggression of Hockey and Basketball men Players



4. Discussion and Findings of the Study:

The data analysis was conducted to compare aggression levels between hockey and basketball players employing descriptive statistics and a t-test to assess differences. The findings indicate that hockey players possess a higher mean aggression score of 90.11, accompanied by a moderate standard deviation of 6.02, which suggests some variability in aggression within the group. Nevertheless, the analysis offers only partial insight due to the lack of specific statistics for the basketball group and an unequivocal p-value for the t-test.

The calculated t-value of 1.59, although suggestive of some difference between the groups, does not definitively establish statistical significance. In most studies, a t-value must exceed a critical threshold (often corresponding to p)

A more thorough understanding of the variations in aggression in these sports would require more research with a complete dataset, larger sample sizes, and consideration of other variables like playing positions or level of competition.

5. Conclusion:

With the limitations of the study and from the statistical analysis of the collected data it is concluded that there is found insignificant difference in aggression of Hockey and Basketball men Players of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur.

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