



A STUDY ON AGGRESSION OF COLLEGE LEVEL MEN KABADDI PLAYERS WITH DIFFERENT PLAY POSITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is know the aggression of the College level men Kabaddi players playing with different play positions. Forty eight college level Kabaddi players of selected four degree colleges affiliated to Bangalore University, Karnataka were randomly selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18-25 years and the players who had minimum participated at inter college level competition. Aggression Questionnaire by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar was used to assess the aggressive behaviour among college players. To examine the significant differences among the groups (play positions of players considered based on the position that is attackers, midfielders and defenders), One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used and further Scheffe's Post Hoc test was utilized to examine the significant differences in the paired mean scores of aggression. The study shows significant difference in aggressive behaviour.

Keywords: Aggression, play positions, Kabaddi, attackers, midfielders, defenders.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sports psychology is the scientific study of the athletes and their behaviors in the context of sports and the practical application of that knowledge. Sports psychology deals with the increase of performance by the management of emotions and the minimization of psychological effects of injury and poor performance. Aggression is an old as the human race. Aggressive Behaviour is an overt verbal or physical act that can psychologically or physically injure another person or oneself.

Kabaddi is a sport, which originated in India. It is one of the most popular sports in India played mainly among people in villages. Today is the modern competitive Kabaddi era and every Kabaddi player is in race to excel others and it has become fundamental mode of human expressions and kabaddi players. As the game gained popularity and spread all over the country. Kabaddi is a traditional outdoor game played with minor variations in all regions of India - in fact, in most parts of Asia. It is an ancient backyard and homegrown game. Kabaddi requires tremendous physical qualities and also aggressive behaviour on the part of both attackers and defenders. In Kabaddi, generally, we recognize direct and indirect aggression, as well as verbal and physical aggression. These types of aggression are mingled.

Direct aggression can be physical (assault, kick, and slap) or verbal (raised voice, abuses, curses, and insults). Indirect aggression can be physical (the aggressor feels that the situation would hurt him alone, so he transfers the aggression to objects, which are somehow connected with the victim, such as property) or verbal (slander and inappropriate jokes). Great deal of such illegal aggressive behaviour in sport goes utterly unpenalised (Sheldon & Aimer, 2001). Smith (1973) stated that aggression was found negative impact on the Performance of the soccer players. Aggression and performance of kabaddi players and inter correlated (Reddy, Reddy & Samiullah (2000). Karkare (2011) Hockey players playing in different position differs on their anthropometric measurements and body composition. Most people view aggression as a negative psychological characteristic; however some sport psychologists agree that aggression can improve performance (Widmeyer & Birch, 1984). Although the role of aggression in various sports has been studied widely, the same cannot be said about the Indian games like Kabaddi. In this empirical research, the examiner compared aggressive behaviour of Kabaddi players with different play positions.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A STUDY ON AGGRESSION OF COLLEGE LEVEL KABADDI PLAYERS WITH DIFFERENT PLAY POSITIONS

III. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The intention of this research is to identify the aggression among Kabaddi players with different play positions.

IV. STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESES

There would not be any significant difference in the Aggression of Kabaddi Players played with different play positions that is Attackers, Midfielders and Defenders.

V. METHODOLOGY

Method of Research

Descriptive Survey Method

Selection of Samples

Forty eight college level Kabaddi players of selected four degree colleges affiliated to Bangalore University, Karnataka were randomly selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18-25 years and the players who had minimum participated at inter college level competition. .

Selection of Variables

Aggression was treated as dependent variable and play positions (Attackers, Midfielders and Defenders) of Kabaddi players were considered as categorical variable.

Details of Aggression Questionnaire

The Aggression Questionnaire by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar was administered to the subject to deduce the aggressive behaviour among college level Kabaddi players. This questionnaire consists 25 items in which 13 items were keyed 'Yes' and the statements were 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25 and remaining 12 were keyed 'No' and the statements were 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 23. The higher the score the higher aggressive behaviour. One point was awarded for correct answer. For each correct response the score was given as one score. The minimum scores was zero and maximum score was twenty five.

Statistical Procedure:

One-way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) was used to find the significant difference among the play positions of Kabaddi players. The Scheffe's Post Hoc test was used to find the significant difference in the paired mean scores of aggression and the level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One-way ANOVA results on Aggression scores of Kabaddi players with different play positions are given as under

Table-A

One-Way ANOVA Analysis results related to Aggression scores of Kabaddi college level male players with different play positions. (Attackers, Midfielders and Defenders).

Variables	Groups	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F Value	Level of Sig.
Aggression	Between Groups	544.711	2	272.356	26.84*	(p=0.000)
	Within Groups	456.539	45	10.145		
	Total	1001.250	47			

Groups: Attackers (N=17); Midfielders (N=12); Defenders (N=19)

Table value at 0.05(df-2, 45); 3.21.

As per the above table, it was seen that the obtained 'F' value 26.84 is greater than table value of 3.21 for df '2 and 45' required for the significance at 0.05 level of confidence and it is found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence, the stated hypothesis is **accepted** that "there was a significant difference in the Aggression of College level men Kabaddi players played with different play positions." Further, Scheffe's post hoc test was applied to know the paired mean differences.

Table-B

Scheffe's Post Hoc Analysis related to Aggression of Kabaddi players with different play positions of Attackers, Midfielders and Defenders

Play Positions			Mean Difference
Attackers	Midfielders	Defenders	
18.411	11.000		7.411*
	11.000	11.631	0.631
18.411		11.631	6.780*

*Significant at 0.05 level

The table also shows significant paired mean difference in the Aggression between attackers & midfielders; and attackers & defenders and the values are 7.411 and 6.780 which are greater than the critical difference value at 0.05 level of confidence. It was concluded that there was a significant difference in the attackers & midfielders; and attackers & defenders and no different exists between the midfielders & defenders. The attackers had more aggressive behaviour followed by defenders and midfielders.

The following Bar graph shows the comparison of mean scores of the playing ability scores of the Kabaddi players with different play positions.

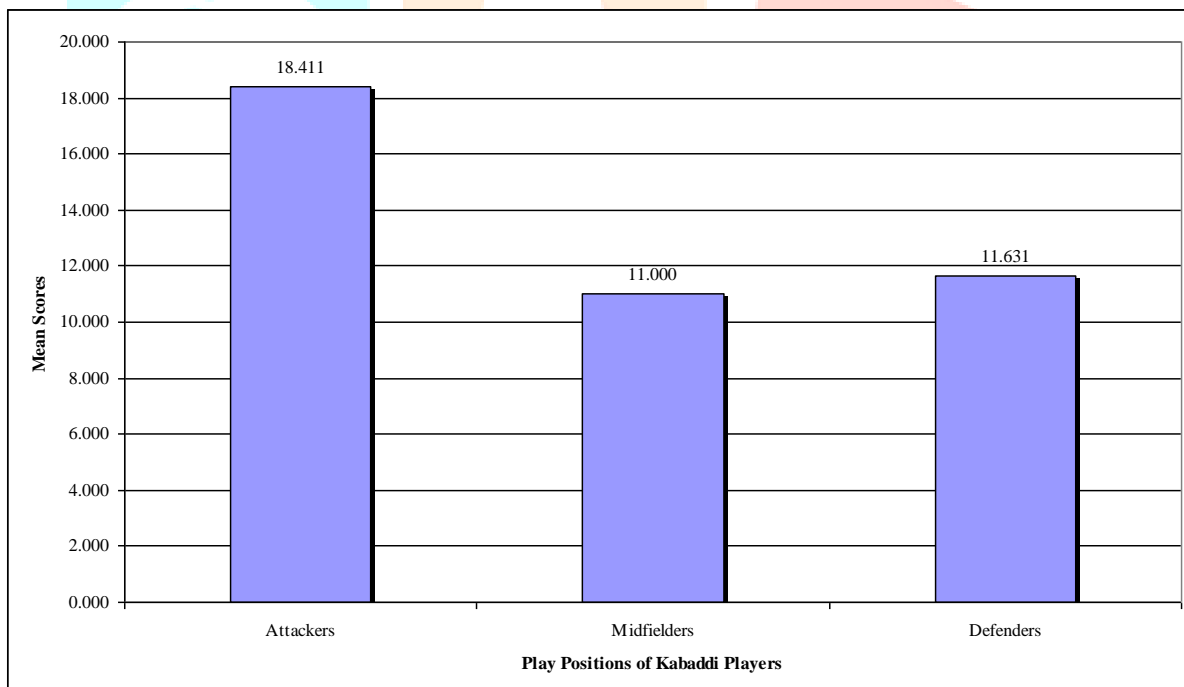


Fig.1: Comparison of mean scores of Aggression of college level men Kabaddi players with different play positions.

VII. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

It was found that there was a significant difference in the Aggression of Men Kabaddi players of different play positions. The study concludes that there was a significant difference in the Aggression between attackers & midfielders; and attackers & defenders and no different exists between midfielders & defenders. The attackers had more aggressive behaviour followed by defenders and midfielders.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Now a day the term aggression is commonly associated with the sports. The aggressive players also appear to be more successful than their look closely. This study was examined on college level Kabaddi players of selected four college teams and they showed that all the four teams were technically and physically sound equally. Only the level of aggression played a determining role in their performance in the field. The results concludes that it was found significant difference in the Aggression of college level men Kabaddi players played with different play positions. The attackers had more aggressive behaviour followed by defenders and midfielders. It is generally recognized that psychological factors are of crucial importance in high-level competitive sports. In recent years, there has been growing concern that competitive sport has become more violent and aggressive. Aggressive behaviour and acts of cheating occur regularly at all levels of sports participation (Sheldon & Aimer, 2001). During present scenario, aggressive behaviour plays an important role in a competition, differentiating between successful and unsuccessful teams.

IX. REFERENCES

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