



Comparative Study Of Aggression Between Basketball And Volley-Ball Players

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was to compare the aggression between basketball and volleyball players. Method- 50 male interuniversity basketball (N 25) and volleyball (N2 25) players from CCS University, Meerut (UP) India were selected as the subject for the study. The subject was represented north zone interuniversity competition and all India interuniversity championship in their respective sports and age ranging from 17 to 25 years. These subjects were select in terms of purposive sample from respective games. The sport aggression inventory (SAI) standardized by Mr. Anand Kumar and Mr. Prem Sankar Shukla (1998) was used for this study. It was hypothesized that there would be significant difference between basketball and volleyball players on the degree of aggression. The independent 't' test was used to compare the degree of aggression between basketball and volleyball players. The level of significance for testing the hypothesis was set at 0.05 level of confidence. Finding : The mean and standard deviation of the score of basketball players was 14.5 and 1.19 respectively whereas the mean and standard deviation of the score of volleyball players was 11.06 and 1.33 respectively. The calculated value was 10.48 which showed significant difference between basketball and volleyball players on the degree of aggression ($T_{cal.} = 10.48 > t_{tab} = 2.009$). The aggression level of volleyball players. The t-value required to be significant for 58 degree of freedom was 2.009 at 0.05 level of confidence.

Keyword- sports, Aggression inventory, Aggression, Volleyball Basketball.

- 1. Introduction:** in sports, aggression is a characteristic that can have many negative as well as positive effects on performance. Aggression is defined as any type of behavior intended toward the goal of harming or injuring another lived being who is motivated to avoid such treatment". Most people view aggression as a negative psychological characteristic, however, some sport performance (Widmeyer & Birch, 1984) this is called an assertive behavior (Bredmeier,1994) where a player will play within the rules of the sport at a very high intensity but will have no intention to harm an opponent in sport

aggression has been defined into two categories: hostile aggression and instrumental aggression (Silva, 1983). Hostile aggression is when the main aim is to cause harm or injury to your opponent instrumental aggression is when the main aim is to be non-aggressive but to win the ball. Coulomb and p filter (1998) conducted a study looking at aggression in high level sport. They found that experienced athletes used more instrumental aggression in which they used to their advantage and that hostile aggression was less frequently used. Experienced athletes used self control to help them with their aggression.

Aggression in sport can be caused by a number of factors. The most identifiable reason are the rules of the game (level of physical contact), frustration, instinct, presence arousal, environmental cause, self-control and also the behavior of those around other factors in aggression include personality, media involvement, coaching role models and the society we will in the following is an insight into the term aggression in sport, using the social learning theory and environmental cause theory I will explain examples of each theory and try and contrast them.

Frustration is known to play a key role in aggression it is the view that is innate and also something that is learned (aggression) it can occur in many different circumstances and one of those can be an athlete not achieving his or her goal targets having a point disallowed or being fouled by an opponent on more than one occasion can lead to frustration Dollard (1939) argues that aggression is hate and only occurs in a frustrating situation but miller (1941) claimed to differ. He stated that it was frustration that made aggression more likely he also stated that for on or more reasons athlete won not show this aggression in their profession an example of this can be when a coach under uses a player who out of professionals or even out of respect for the coach won out show aggression however this could affect the personal life of an athlete where they keep all their aggression out of their profession and claimed it into their social life this is related to Freud's notion of displacement where we want to do something we know is not acceptable for instance comfort the coach but for some reason keep it channeled.

Burris (1955) conducted a study on aggression in boxers and wrestlers as measured by projective techniques in this study Resenzweg P.F Conducted selected TAT pictures and a sentence completion test was administered at intervals throughout the season to the following college athletes Nine boxer eight wrestlers nine cross country runners and seventeen control subjects the test were analyzed for number severity and direction of aggressive responses significant differences indicated that the boxer were test aggressive of the groups and they tended to direct their aggressive feeling in weirdly (intropunitive) rather than outwardly upon persons or things in their environment (Extra Punitive).

MC Guire et al (1992) conducted a study on aggression in ice hockey. Based on the subject defined delineation between aggressive and nonaggressive ice hockey penalties establish by Midmeyer and Brich 13 measures were used on data collected from the official game reports and penalty records of the national hockey league for the 1987-1988 seasons. Both macro-analytic and microanalysis strategies and analyses were employed initial analysis revealed that home team won 58.3 percent of the

decided games further analyses showed a significant interaction between game location and performance in game they won where as visiting teams incurred more aggressive penalties in games they lost implication for the potential role of aggression in contribution to the home advantage is discussed.

2. Methods

2.1 Subjects - Fifty male north zone inter university basketball (N1=25) and volley ball (N2=25) players from CCS university Meerut (U.P) India were selected as the subjects for the study the subject were represented north zone inter university competition and all India inter University Championship in their respective sports and age ranging from 18 to 24 years these subjects were selected of purposive sample from respective games.

2.2 selection of variables: aggression level considered as a variable for this study the sport aggression inventory (S+1) standardized by Mr. Anand Kumar and Mr. Prem Shankar Shukla (1998) was used for measuring aggression level of basketball and volley ball players.

2.3 Hypothesis: it was hypothesis that there would be significant deference between basketball and volley ball players on the degree of aggression

2.4 Collection of data: the criterion measure chosen to test the hypothesis was scores obtain in sport aggression inventory (SAI) Standard by Mr. Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla (1998)

2.5 Administration of test: it is based on expert opinion and by personal understanding the sports aggression inventory by Anand Kumar and prem Shankar Shukla (1998) Questionnaire was used the aggression Questionnaire was distributed to basketball and Volley ball players to ensure maximum Cooperation from the Subjects in presence of coach Subjects ere oriented and explained regarding the purpose and the procedure of the Questionnaire.

Sports aggression Inventory Consists of 25 items in which 13 items are keyed YES and 12 are keyed No these are 1,4,5,6,9,12,14,16,18,21,22,24 and 25 the statements which are keyed No are 2,3,7,8,10,11,13,15,17,19,20 and 23.

2.6 Scoring of Questionnaire: maximum score for each statement was one scores obtained for each statement was added up which represent an individual total score on aggression.

2.7 Statistical procedure: in order to compare the aggression level between basketball and volleyball player the independent test was employed the level of significance chosen to test the hypothesis was 0.05 P 0.05

3. Findings

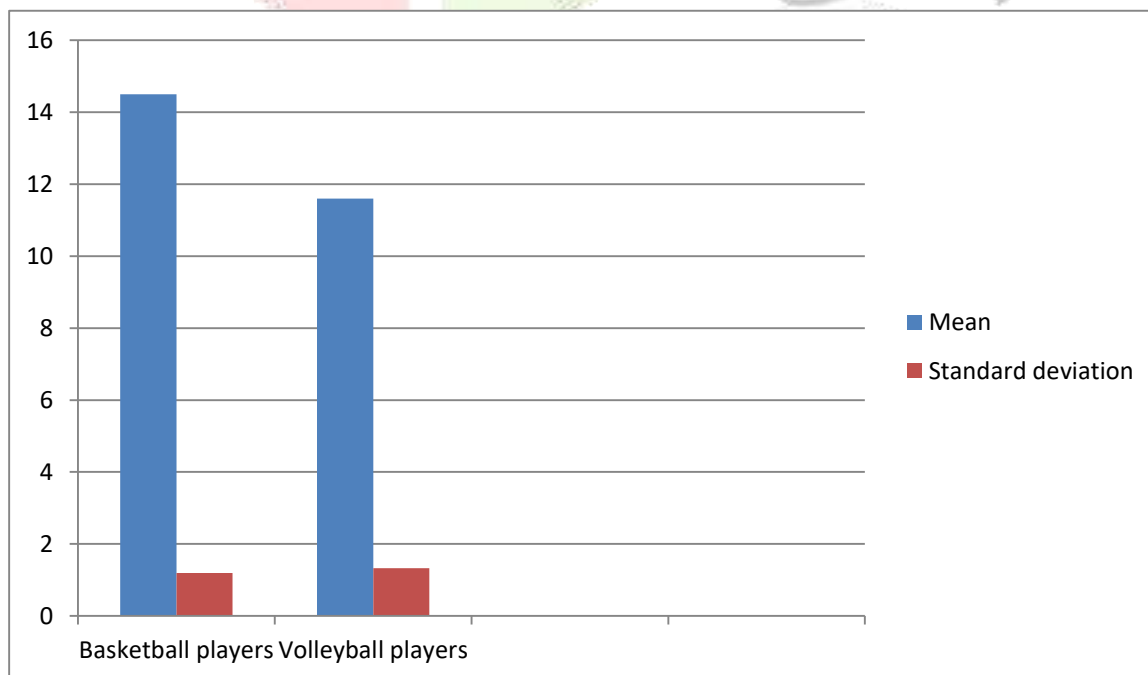
Finding pertaining to the variable aggression which was subjected to the independent 't' test has been given in table – 1.

Table-1: Significance Difference of mean of aggression between basketball and volleyball players.

Group	Basketball players	Volleyball players
Mean	14.5	11.06
Standard deviation	1.19	1.33
Variance	1.431	1.78
N	30	30
t-ratio	10.48	
Degrees of freedom	58	
Critical value	2.009	
p- value	0.00001	

Table -1 reveals that the mean and standard deviation of the score of basketball players was 14.5 and 1.19 respectively whereas the mean and standard deviation of the score of volleyball player was 11.06 and 1.33 respectively. The calculated t-value which was calculated as 10.48 ($P=0.00001$) which showed significant difference between basketball and volleyball player on degree of aggression. ($T \text{ cal.} = 10.48 > t \text{ tab} = 2.009$)

Figure: 1 comparison of mean and standard deviation score of aggression between basketball and volleyball players



4. Discussion: The present study was conducted to compare the aggression between university level male basketball and volleyball players. Results of the present study showed that basketball players have exhibited statistically significant differences with regard to aggression as compared to volleyball players. While comparing the means, basketball players had shown greater aggression than volleyball players. It may be due to the nature of play of basketball players because they used to compete with their opponents directly where as volleyball do not contact with their opponents.

Discussion of Hypothesis:

In the light of findings of the study, the hypothesis that there would be significant difference between basketball/and volleyball player on the degree of aggression was accepted.

5. Conclusion:

Within the limitations of the study, the finding pertaining to the study resolved statistically significant difference of aggression between university level basketball and volleyball players. The result shows that university level basketball players had significantly greater aggression than volleyball players.

Within the limitation of the present study following conclusion may be drawn.

1. In regard to aggression, there was a significant difference between the means of university level male basketball and volleyball players.
2. The aggression level of basketball players was found to be higher than the volleyball players.

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