

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON AGGRESSION BETWEEN CRICKET AND VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

(Received on: 12 Jan 2014, Reviewed on: 16 Feb 2014 and Accepted on: 19 March 2014)

**Dr. Avadhesh Kumar**, Assistant Professor,  
Dept. of Phy. Edu., Govt. Degree College,  
Jalalabad (Shahjahanpur)

**Mr. Ramesh Chand Yadav**, Assistant Professor,  
Dept. of Phy. Edu., Ch. Charan Singh P.G. College,  
Heonra (Saifai),



### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the degree of aggression between intercollegiate level cricket and volleyball players. Sixty male cricketers (N=30) and volleyball (N=30) players from the different colleges who was affiliated to CSJM University, subjects had represented in the intercollegiate tournament conducted by CSJM University, Kanpur (U.P.) and CCSPG College, Heonra (U.P.) in the academic year 2012-13. Subjects were selected were randomly for the purpose of the study. The age of the subjects were ranging 18 to 25 years. Criterion measure chosen to test the hypothesis was the scores obtained in Sports Aggression Inventory by Anand Kumar and Prem Sankar Shukla. For the purpose of analysis of data 't' test was employed to compare the degree of aggression between cricket players and volleyball players. The result of the study shows that the significant difference between the mean of the cricket and volleyball players on the scores of aggression since the obtained value of 't' (2.13) was higher than the tabulated value of 't'(2.01) at 0.05 which was required to be significant at (58) degree of freedom with 0.05 level of significance.

**Keywords:** Comparative, Aggression, Cricket and Volleyball players.

### Introduction

Aggression exists on a continuum with what is commonly called assertiveness, although the terms are often used interchangeably among laypeople, e.g. an aggressive salesperson. The word aggression comes from the Latin word aggress, 'ad' (to or towards) and gradere (walk). Literally then the word means to "to walk towards or approach", to move against or to move with intent to hurt or harm. Most psychologists describe aggression in term of behaviour. Aggressive behaviour is associated with distractive acts, sexual attracts, prejudice, speeches, genital activities, drug and alcohol addictions, sports and exercise 'crying' complaining, waging war and so forth. There is no simple behaviour that may the described under the rubric aggression. Sports are old as human society and it has achieved a universal status in modern society. The acquisition of new knowledge, for betterment of performance of human organism in relation to physical, motor and psychological quality in process of saturation to strive for still better is a million dollar to the expert of sports. Psychology as a behavioural science

has made it contribution for improving sports performance. It has help coaches more effectively and athlete to perform more proficiently. This psychological aspect of sports is gaining much attention among sports administrators. Basketball today is one of the most popular and highly paid sports in the world. Basketball as it seen today has undergone a tremendous amount of improvement since its birth in year 1891 at Y.M.C.A., Springfield College of Physical Education, Massachusetts (U.S.A.) by Dr. James Naishmith. Today in modern cricket competitive era, every cricket player is in race to excel other, and cricket competition have become fundamental mode of human expression as they are one of the very important functions by which National and International recognition and prestige is gained. From its very simple form, cricket has emerged in highly organized activity of Indian society and it has become a complex social and cultural phenomenon. Cricket has permeated most of our social institution including education, economics, art, politics, law, mass communication and international diplomacy. Aggressive behaviour is an overt verbal or physical act that can psychological or physically injures another person or oneself. Aggressive behaviour is non-accidental, the agress or intends on injury and the behaviour selected for this is under his or her control. The nature of aggression in sports should be considered the degree of ambiguity regarding aggression in sports. That is in some sports direct aggression in the form of physical acts against the person of another player is encouraged within rules. Most aggression in sport results from frustration. This frustration is the result of various motives being blocked. Those motives which are predominant in sport and which generate aggression when wasted, they revolve around achievement dominance power, recognition, prestige and excellence. Aggression has been a part of 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. 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 game, 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 successes of the team.

**Methodology:**

Sixty male cricketers (N=30) and volleyball (N=30) players from the different colleges affiliated to CSJM University, Kanpur (U.P.) subjects had represented in the intercollegiate tournament conducted by CSJM University, Kanpur, (U.P.) and CCSPG College, Heonra, (U.P.) in the academic year 2012-13 were selected as subject were randomly for the purpose of the study. The age of the subjects were ranging 18 to 25 years.

Criterion Measure

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

Description of Aggression Test

Sports Aggression Inventory consists of 25 items in which 13 items are keyed "YES" and 12 are keyed "NO".

Administration of Test

The aggression questionnaire was distributed to the cricket players and volleyball players of intercollegiate tournaments 2012-13 of Cricket and Volleyball held at CSJM University, Kanpur and CCSPG College, Heonra. To ensure maximum cooperation from the subjects, the research scholar had a meeting with the selected subjects in presence of their respective coaches. Subjects were oriented and explained regarding the purpose and the procedure of the questionnaire.

Scoring of Questionnaire

Maximum score for each statement was one. Score obtained for each statement was added up which represent an individual's total score on aggression.

Statistical Methods

For the purpose of analysis of data 't' test was employed to compare the degree of aggression between cricket players and volleyball players.

**Findings**

The data was analysed by using 't' test. The significance of mean difference was found between scores obtained on aggression by cricket players and volleyball players of intercollegiate tournament. Data has been presented in table 1.

**TABLE 1**

SIGNIFICANCE DIFFERENCE OF MEAN AND AGGRESSION BETWEEN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEVEL CRICKET AND VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

Variable	Group Mean		Mean Diff.	Dm	't' test
	Cricket Players	Volleyball Players			
Aggression	14.30	13.17	1.13	0.53	2.13*

\*Significance at 0.05 level of significance  $T_{0.05} (58) = 2.01$

It is obtained from the table 1 that there was a significance difference between the mean of the cricket and volleyball players on the scores of aggression since the obtained value of 't' (2.13) was higher than the tabulated value of 't'(2.01) at 0.05 which was required to be significant at (58) degree of freedom with 0.05 level of significance. Graphical representation of the data pertaining to this has been presented in figure 1.

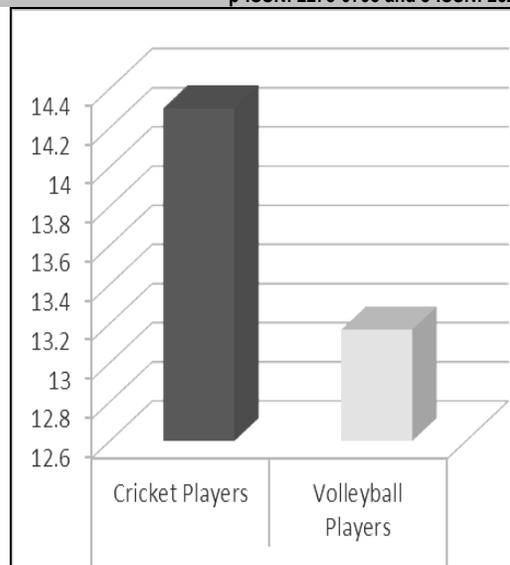


Figure 1: Comparison of Mean Scores between Cricket Players and Volleyball Players

**Discussion of Findings**

The mean value (14.30) of cricket players on aggression was found higher than the volleyball (13.17) players of intercollegiate tournament 2012 -13, which revealed that cricket players were more aggressive in comparison to the volleyball players. The researcher was unable to locate the literature to support the above findings however reason for cricket players being more aggressive would be the behavior of Virat Kohali's nations on the field have been criticised by all. From taking to swearing, aggression on the cricket field has many shades. Remember how Harbhajan Singh screamed into Shreesanth in IPL tournament. Aggression on the cricket field has come into the limelight ever since this episode. The young players of intercollegiate cricket teams might be initiating him would be other reasons for aggression.

**Reference:**

Cratty Bryant J. (1983). Psychology and Superiors Athlete. London: Mac Millan Company Ltd.  
 Cratty Bryant J. (1983). Psychology in Physical Education and Sports, Guide line for Coaches and Athletes. U.S.A: Englewood Cliff.  
 Kamlesh M.L. (1987). Psychology in Physical Education and Sports. New Delhi: Metropolitan Book Co. Ltd.  
 Kocher K.C. and Pratap V. (1972). "Aggression and Violence in Sports", International Journal Sports Psychology, 27: April.  
 Robert G.C., (1986). Experience Nine-Aggression: Live Experience in Sports Psychology. USA, Human Kinetics Publication.  
 Silva and Weinberg (1984). Psychological Foundation of Sports. USA, Human Kinetics Publication.  
 Silva John M. et. al (1984). Psychology Foundation of Sports. USA, Human Kinetics Publication.  
 Tenenbaum Gershon et. al (1997). Aggression and Violence in Sports: An ISSP Position Stand, "The Sports Psychologist. U.S.A: Englewood Cliff.