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**AGGRESSION AMONG DIFFERENT LEVELS OF HOCKEY
PLAYERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**



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Short Profile

Mehndi Hasan is a Research Scholar at Department of Physical Education in Singhania University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan. He Has Completed M.P.Ed., N.E.T.

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ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the present study was to compare the level of Aggression among different levels of hockey players. Three hundred (N = 300) male subjects were selected as a sample. The age of the subjects were ranged from 17-25 years. Aggression of the subjects was assessed by sports aggression inventory constructed and standardized by Kumar and Shukla (1984). ANOVA (One Way) was used to interpret the results at .05 level of significance. It was concluded that there was a significant

difference exists among inter-collegiate, north-zone intervarsity and all India intervarsity level hockey players on aggression.

KEYWORDS

Aggression, Inter-Collegiate, North-Zone Intervarsity and All India Intervarsity.

INTRODUCTION :

Hockey is one of the world's most ancient games. It is older than even the ancient Olympic Games. The British empire made hockey popular in the Indian sub-continent in the late nineteenth century. In India the first hockey club was formed in Calcutta in 1885. There were no major national tournaments during that time. In 1895, Beighton Cup in Calcutta and Aga Khan Tournament in Bombay were organized. In the early twentieth century, Hot Weather Tournament of Lahore became popular too. As far as hockey is concerned, India has always been among the top few teams. India has a very strong history in hockey. India had one of the most formidable teams that the world of hockey has ever seen. Players like Dyanchand were considered as magicians of the game. Dyanchand was an Indian Hockey player, and considered to be the all time greatest player the game of Hockey has ever seen the world over. He has probably been the only Indian player ever in any sport which skills so high that generated a number of myths about his abilities as a Hockey player.

Sport psychology is an interdisciplinary science that draws on knowledge from the fields of Kinesiology and Psychology. It involves the study of how psychological factors affect performance and how participation in sport and exercise affect psychological and physical factors. In addition to instruction and training of psychological skills for performance improvement, applied sport psychology may include work with athletes, coaches, and parents regarding injury, rehabilitation, communication, team building, and career transitions.

Aggression defined as the energetic assault on animate or inanimate objects for a purpose. The nature of aggression in sports should be considered the degree of ambiguity regarding aggression in the sports. Aggression is often accompanied by strong negative emotional state. The emotion that we call anger is usually aroused by some provocation.

A number of reasons have been proposed to explain the reason athlete engage in retaliatory aggression in sport. Empirical research has identified tough mindedness and aggressiveness as a personality trait which coincide positively with athletic ability and success (Nelson, 1963; Ogilvie, 1970; Cooper, 1969).

METHOD AND MATERIAL

Participants

The present study was conducted on 300 male Indian hockey players played at different levels of competitions. The age of the participants were ranged from 17 to 25 years. For the purpose of the study the subjects were divided into three equal groups of 100 subjects, Inter-Collegiate (n=100), North-Zone Intervarsity (n=100) and All India Intervarsity (n=100) hockey players. Kumar and Shukla (1984) Aggression inventory was used to collect the data.

One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test was used to find out the difference among inter-collegiate, north-zone intervarsity and all India intervarsity level hockey players. The significance was tested at 0.05 level.

RESULTS

Table 1: ANOVA Summary on Aggression among Inter-Collegiate, North-Zone Intervarsity and All India Intervarsity level Hockey Players

Source of Variance	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MSS</i>	<i>F</i>
Between Groups	2	113.82	56.91	6.99*
Within Groups	297	2417.18	8.13	
Total	299	2531.00		

*: Significant at .05 level

Tab. $F_{.05}(2, 297) = 3.03$

A cursory glance over table 1 reveals that the computed value of F -ratio (6.99) is more than the tabulated value of F -ratio (3.03). It is concluded that there is a significant difference ($F_{.05} = 6.99, p < .05$) exists among inter-collegiate, north-zone intervarsity and all India intervarsity level hockey players on aggression. Further to analyze which level of players had higher level of aggression, pair wise mean's comparison analysis had been done by using Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test.

Table 2: LSD Summary on Aggression

Mean Value			<i>MD</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
All India Inter-varsity	North-zone Inter-varsity	Inter Collegiate		
12.56	11.39		1.17*	.004
12.56		11.15	1.41*	.001
	11.39	11.15	0.24	.552

*Significant at .05 level

Comparison of pair wise difference of means with tabulated difference, it is apparent from the table 2 that there is a significant difference between All India intervarsity and north-zone intervarsity ($MD = 1.17$); All India intervarsity and Inter-collegiate ($MD = 1.41$); whereas no significant difference was documented between north-zone intervarsity and inter-collegiate ($MD = 0.24$) level hockey players.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings of the study revealed that there was a significant difference among inter-collegiate, north-zone intervarsity and all India intervarsity level hockey players on aggression. It was concluded that all India inter-varsity players had higher level of aggression and Inter Collegiate players

had lower level of aggression among the groups.

The results of the study with line of the study of Sharma, Khan, Haider and Khan (2012) he studied on title, aggressive behaviour in soccer players at different levels of competition. They concluded that all India intervarsity players had lower level of aggression and inter-regional players had higher level of aggression amongst the groups. Kumar, Kumar and Maurya (2010) attempt to know anxiety, aggression and achievement motivation of university level kabaddi players. The results of the study revealed significant difference among different university Kabaddi players. Mudimela (2010) studied the Impact of level of participation on aggression, anxiety, achievement motivation and performance among soccer players. He concluded that there was a significant difference among different levels of soccer participation on aggression. Aggression and achievement motivation contributed significantly to performance.

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