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Comparative study of aggression between basketball shooters and basketball pivot players

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Abstract

The research was conducted on comparative study of aggression between shooters and pivot players of the basketball. The sample consisted of 20 pivot players (10 male, 10 female), 20 shooters player (10 male, 10 female) from S.D. college Barnala. The main objective of the study was to find out the aggression level of shooters and pivot players of the basketball. G.C. Pati aggression scale questionnaire was administered. On the basis of test of population proportion (t-test) was used and the significance was set as .05 level.

Keywords: Aggression, shooter players, pivot players

Introduction

The word psychology refers to the study of human behavior, and sports psychology denotes a sub category of psychology that deals with the behavior of athletes and teams engaged in competitive sports. Sports psychology is that branch of psychology which is ultimately connected with human behavior on the play field, both under practice and competitive situations, with a view to bring about qualitative improvement in performance and maintain the same even during the stresses of competition. It is the study of human behavior in sports settings with an emphasis on the mental aspect of behavior.

“Sports psychology is the application of psychological principles to sports and physical activity at all levels of skill improvement.” Browne and Mahoney

Shooting may be defined as the act of propelling the ball toward the goal in a type of throwing motion with the use of one or two hands. This general, simplified definition conveys to the reader neither the importance of such a movement nor the extreme difficulty of being able to reach a high level of performance in the execution of the act. Generally speaking, shooting is the most important and the most difficult skill to master in the game of basketball. In the following presentation the term shooting is meant to imply the execution of the action in a game situation, that is, under competitive pressure. Many young men have become extremely adept as good shooters in practice, but exhibit very mediocre shooting performance in competitive game situations.

After stopping as described, a player who has the ball may move only in accordance with the limitations set by rule. If both feet have touched the floor simultaneously in stopping, either foot may be moved. If the right foot is moved, then the left foot may be used as the center of rotation and is called the pivot foot. It must remain in contact with the floor and may not slide or be dragged to a new position on the floor. Stepping with one foot while the other remains in contact with the floor is called pivoting. If the pivot foot is raised from the floor, pivoting must cease, and the ball must be passed or thrown for goal before the pivot foot returns to the floor.

Aggression is inherent in animals and in human beings because biologically it serves an important purpose of facilitating organism's struggle for existence and survival. In case of man, aggression has social legitimacy. All behaviors and actions that usually seek to inflict psychological and/or physical harm on the other person and his/her possessions or dear ones, come within the definition of aggression. Aggression is a part of man's instinctive behavior and, is acceptable to an extent as a social behavior. Beyond that it becomes an anti-social behavior, tantamounting to violence or hostility. Since aggression is an inevitable reality of life, it erupts in the society in almost all spheres of life and for variety of reasons.

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It is impossible to escape from aggression. You may not be aggressive but others are. Individuals, communities, and nations aggress against one another on substantial or trivial grounds. Wars, violence, arson, loot, plunder etc., all are the result of aggression boiling somewhere in man's mind. Sport is no exception to it.

Tejinder Singh: The purpose of the study was to “compare the aggression between basketball and volleyball players. Method: Sixty male interuniversity basketball (N1=30) and volleyball (N2=30) players from Punjabi university Patiala, Punjab, India were selected as the subjects for the study. The subjects were represented North zone Inter-varsity competition and all India inter-varsity championship in their respective sports and age ranging from 18 to 24 years. These subjects were selected in terms of purposive sample from respective games. The sport aggression inventory (SAI) standardized by Mr. Anand Kumar and Mr. Prem Shankar 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. Findings: 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 t- 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 basketball players was found to be higher than the volleyball players. The t-value required to be significant for 58 degree of freedom was 2.009 at 0.05 level of confidence.”

Dr. G. Suresh Kumar: The purpose of the study was to find out the comparative analysis of aggression and self-confidence among college men volleyball, handball and basketball players. To achieve this purpose of the study ninety college men students were selected. To achieve this purpose of the study, ninety college men students of inter-collegiate sports meets were tested. They were divided into three equal groups of each thirty subjects. They were randomly selected. Their age was between 18 and 22 years. To facilitate the study thirty college men volleyball players, thirty college men handball players and thirty college men basketball players were selected. They were randomly selected. The requirements for the collection of data through administration of questionnaires were explained to the subjects so as to avoid any ambiguity of the effort required on their part and prior to the administration of the questionnaire. All the subjects participated in this study voluntarily and responded to the questionnaire without bias. Independent randomized research design was used for this study, as the subjects were selected randomly from three independent groups' college men volleyball, handball and basketball players. The criterion variable aggression was measured through the questionnaire 'Aggression Scale' advocated by Guru Pyari Mathur and Raj Kumari Bhatnagar, procured from Rakhi Prakashan, Agra, Self-confidence was measured by The collected data were subjected to statistical treatment to find out any differences between the groups in the dependent variables selected. The data collected from the subjects were treated statistically. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to find out the

significant difference if any, among the groups on each selected criterion variables separately. In all the cases .05 level of confidence was fixed to test the significance, which was considered as appropriate. The results of the study revealed that there was a significant difference between basketball, volleyball and football players on the selected psychological variables.”

Bernadette Compton: The primary purpose of this exploratory study was to examine the influence of the gender of the aggressor and gender of the individual viewing the aggression on how athletes legitimize the aggressive act. A secondary purpose was to examine the relationship of aggression tendencies on acceptance of aggression. A total of 607 Division 1 and club sport athletes competing in two contact sports, basketball and soccer, and two noncontact sports, baseball and softball, completed the surveys. A mixed ANOVA revealed that athletes were more accepting of a male aggressor than a female aggressor. Also, it was found that males were more accepting than females of a male aggressor. A significant regression analysis revealed that the anger and aggression subscales of the CAAS were predictive of acceptance of aggression, as measured by the Sport Behavior Inventory. Future research directions and limitation of the study will be discussed.

Mahendra Kumar Singh, Shivendra Dubey: Abstract The present investigation was an attempt to compare sports aggression and sports competition anxiety between Basketball and Handball Players. Total fifty male players acted as subjects in this study (25 from each group) from Bilaspur district (C.G.). Age of subject was ranged from 18 to 32 years. Sports Aggression Inventory (developed by Kumar & Shukla) and Sports Competition Anxiety test (developed by Martin) was administered for collecting the data. On analyzing the data it was found that significant difference existed between Basketball and Handball Players with regard to their sports aggression and sports competition anxiety.”

Bekiari Alexandra; Perkos Stefanos; Gerodimos Vassilis: The purpose of this study was to examine how coaches' verbal aggressiveness, as perceived by the athletes of basketball team sport, is related to athletes' intrinsic-extrinsic motivation. One hundred eighty basketball athletes completed two questionnaires, during their training sessions. Statistically significant differences were observed in coaches' verbal aggressiveness ($t(1, 178)=3.53, p<.05$) identified regulation ($t(1, 178)=-8.80, p<.05$), external regulation ($t(1, 172)=8.56, p<.05$) and amotivation ($t(1, 173)=8.82, p<.05$), between the two genders of the athletes. Correlation analysis revealed that there was a negative significant relationship between coaches' verbal aggression with intrinsic motivation ($r=-.49$) and identified regulation ($r=-.44$), but there was a positive significant one with external regulation ($r=.46$) and amotivation ($r=.40$). The results of regression analysis revealed that perceived coaches' verbal aggressiveness could significantly predict the variables of athletes' intrinsic motivation and external regulation. Findings and implications for coaches' type of communication are discussed as well as future research suggestions.

Material and Method

20 pivot players (10 male, 10 female), 20 shooters player (10 male, 10 female) from S.D. College Barnala.

Measures

Psychological questionnaire aggression scale on aggression by G.C. Pati by aggression scale questionnaire was administered on 20 pivot players and 20 shooter players of basketball to get the data.

Statistical techniques

Detailed study of aggression level of shooters and pivot players of basketball was done; population proportion (t-test) was implemented.

Results

In order to understand the nature of Aggression among Shooters and Pivot of Basketball players mean scores, standard deviation obtained on stress scale were computed. Means scores and standard deviation along with t-value have been shown in Table 1.

Table 1: t-test of Aggression between Shooters and Pivot Players

	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	S.E.M.	Mean Difference	t-value
Pivot	20	33.07	1.61	.029	0.31	0.000
Shooters	20	36.07	1.92	.033		

Result is significant, $p < 0.05$

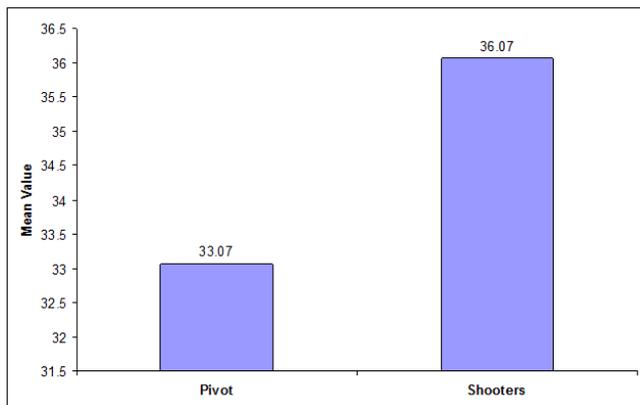


Fig 1: Comparison of mean values Aggression between Pivot and Shooters Players.

As shown in table 1 out of 40 total players, 20 are Pivot players and 20 are Shooters players. Table 1 has shown the mean scores of Aggression Pivot players (N=20) is 33.07 (S.D.=1.61) which is slightly higher as compared to the mean scores of Aggression Shooters players (N=20) i.e. 36.07 (S.D.=1.92). The t-value or critical value comes out to be 0.000. Hence, there is significant difference between scores of Pivot and Shooters players

Discussion of finding

The finding of the study aggression level is significant difference between basketball pivot and shooter players.

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