



COMPARISON OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES WITH PLAYING ABILITY OF VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYERS

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Abstract

For the present study forty (40) male Volleyball and Basketball players who represented inter-collegiate tournament of D.C.P.E Amravati University were purposively selected for this study twenty from each game. The age of the subjects was ranged from 18 to 25 years. The data pertaining to this study was collected by administering the standardized test of Jhonson Basketball test and Modified Brady Volleyball test to assess the playing ability of the subjects. To measure the selected psychological variables of will to win, sports aggression and sports competitive anxiety the standardized questionnaires of Anand Kumar and P. S. Shukla and Reiner Martin respectively were used. To determine the significant difference in the selected variables between the Volleyball and Basketball players Independent t-test was applied separately. To establish the relationship of playing ability with the selected variables Pearson's Product Moment Correlation statistic was employed separately for Volleyball and Basketball players. The findings of this study showed insignificant difference for each variable of Will to win ($t=1.14$), Sport Aggression ($t=1.50$), and Sport Competitive Anxiety ($t=0.13$). The findings of correlation statistics also showed insignificant relationship in between Volleyball playing ability and selected psychological

variables i.e. will to win ($r=-0.204$), Sport Aggression ($r=0.215$) and Sports Competitive Anxiety ($r=0.274$). Basketball playing ability was negatively correlated with Sports aggression ($r=-0.789$) which is statistically significant, whereas will to win ($r=-0.000747$) and Sports Competitive Anxiety ($r=0.036$) were found insignificant. To test the hypothesis level of significance was set at .05.

Keywords: Will, Win, Sports Aggression and Sports Competitive Anxiety

Introduction

Modern man lives in a stress world in which the important skills for success are based on his psychological abilities. He must perform the psychological dimensions of his life in order to seek on explanation for his behavior. Behavior can be defined as the total aggregate of human responses and that a person responds to work internal and external stimuli of the psychological components such as motivation, attitude, attention, interests, anxiety, emotion, personality, will to win, aggression, introversion and extroversion etc. Aggressive behavior is associated with destructive acts, sexual attacks, prejudiced, speeches, genital activities, drug and alcohol addictions, sports and exercise" crying" complaining, waging wars and so forth. There is no simple behavior that may be described



under the rubric aggression. (Silva, 1984). Aggression has long been a part of the 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.

A moderate level of anxiety seen as best for the acquisition and performance of motor skill. Levels of anxiety either too high or too low tend to decrease learning and performance. Anxiety is a natural part of competition at any level. But in the case of young and immature sportsmen, anxiety can have a severely harmful effect on their performance.

Methodology

For the present study 40 inter collegiate level male players 20 from each selected game of Volleyball and Basketball were selected from Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati. Will to win was assessed by using will to win questionnaire developed by Anand Kumar and P.S.Sukla. Aggression in Sports was measured by administering sports aggression Inventory Questionnaire developed by Anand Kumar and P.S.Sukla. Anxiety and Tests was assessed by using Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT) questionnaire developed by Reiner Martin. Basketball playing ability was measured by applying Jhonson Basketball test and score was recorded in number. Volleyball playing ability will be measured by using modified Brady Volleyball test for college men (originally the test was discovered by Clifton) and the score will be recorded in number.

Collection of Data:

The data pertaining to the study were collected by applying the selected above mentioned

selected tools and tests following the under described procedure.

Findings

The findings pertaining to the statistical analysis have been presented in the following tables.

TABLE-1
DESCRIPTION OF MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND T-RATIO FOR THE DATA ON WILL TO WIN OF VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Group	Mean	S.D	M D	S E	t-ratio
VB	8.2	1.66	0.75	0.658	1.14*
BB	8.95	2.43			

*Not significant at .05 level
Tabulated $t_{0.05}(38) = 2.0252$

An analysis of Table-1 reveals that there is no significant mean difference in the variable of Will to Win between the Volleyball and Basketball Players, as the calculated t-ratio of 1.14 is less than the tabulated t-value of 2.025 at 0.05 level for 38 degrees of freedom, which indicates that the difference between the means of two selected games of Volleyball and Basketball Men Players is statistically insignificant.

TABLE-2
DESCRIPTION OF MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND T-RATIO FOR THE DATA ON SPORTS AGGRESSION OF VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Group	Mean	S.D	M D	S E	t-ratio
VB	11.55	1.77	0.90	0.598	1.50*
BB	12.45	2.01			

*Not significant at .05 level
Tabulated $t_{0.05}(38) = 2.0252$

It is evident from the findings of Table-2 that there is no significant difference between the means of sports aggression of Volleyball and Basketball players, because the calculated t-ratio of 1.50 is less than the tabulated t-value



of 2.025 at 0.05 level for 38 degrees of freedom.

TABLE-3
DESCRIPTION OF MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND T-RATIO FOR THE DATA ON SPORTS COMPETITION ANXIETY OF VOLLEYBALL AND BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Group	Mean	S.D	M D	S E	t-ratio
VB	18.75	2.11	0.1	0.75	0.13*
BB	18.85	2.61			

*Not significant at .05 level
Tabulated $t_{0.05}(38) = 2.0252$

An examination of Table-3 indicates that there is no significant difference between the mean values of Sports Competition Anxiety of Volleyball and Basketball players, as the calculated t-value of 0.13 is less than that of tabulated t-value of 2.025 needed to be significant at 0.05 level for 38 degrees of freedom.

TABLE-4
RELATIONSHIP OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES TO PLAYING ABILITY OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

Variables Correlated	Coefficient of Correlation (r)
Will to Win and Playing Ability	-0.204*
Sports Aggression and Playing Ability	0.215*
Sports Competitive Anxiety and Playing Ability	0.274*

*Not significant at .05 level
Tabulated $r_{0.05}(18) = 0.444$

Findings of Table-4 shows that playing of Volleyball Players does not correlate significantly with the selected psychological variables of will to win ($r=-0.204$), Sports Aggression ($r=0.215$) and Sports Competition Anxiety ($r=0.274$) because all these calculated r-values are quite less than that of tabulated r-value of 0.444 to be significant at .05 level for the 18 degrees of freedom.

TABLE-5
RELATIONSHIP OF SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES TO PLAYING ABILITY OF BASKETBALL PLAYERS

Variables Correlated	Coefficient of Correlation (r)
Will to Win and Playing Ability	-0.00747*
Sports Aggression and Playing Ability	-0.79*
Sports Competitive Anxiety and Playing Ability	0.036*

*significant at .05 level
Tabulated $r_{0.05}(18) = 0.444$

The findings of Table-5 indicate that the psychological variable of sports aggression negatively correlated with playing ability of Basketball players, as the calculated r-value of -0.789 is quite higher than the tabulated r-value of 0.444 at .05 level for the 18 degrees of freedom, hence the correlation in between sports aggression and playing ability is statistically significant. The findings also that show/playing ability of Basketball players does not correlate with will to win ($r=-0.000747$) and sports competitive anxiety ($r=0.036$) significantly, because both the calculated r-values are quite less than the tabulated r-values of 0.444 at .05 level for the 18 degrees of freedom.

Discussion of Findings

Findings of Independent t-statistics revealed that there were no significant mean differences in the selected psychological variables between the Volleyball and Basketball players it may be attributed to the nature of the games as well as level of competitions from where the subjects were chosen. Mainly subjects were selected from Degree College of Physical Education who has been winning the



championship since last few years showing their dominance over the others which might have moulded the desired levels of Will to win, Sports Aggression and Sports Competitive Anxiety among the men players of both the games. Therefore insignificant differences occurred in the selected psychological variables in this study.

Finding of correlation statistics showed negative significant relationship in between sports aggression and Basketball playing ability, it may be because aggression is such psychological trait which affect neuro-muscular co-ordination badly where by basketball game is highly co-ordinated skilled game, that is why result showed that a player possess higher aggression indicates poor performance and vice-versa. Hence such result occurred in this study.

Conclusion

Recognizing the limitations of this study and on the basis of findings the following conclusions may be drawn:

There was no significant difference between the means of Will to win of Volleyball and Basketball players.

There was no significant mean difference in the psychological variables of Sports Aggression between the Volleyball and Basketball players

Insignificant mean difference was found in the variable of sports Competitive Anxiety between the Volleyball and Basketball players.

Insignificant relationship was found in between Volleyball playing ability and selected psychological variables of Will to win, Sports Aggression & Sports Competitive Anxiety.

Negatively Significant relationship was observed in between Basketball playing ability and Sports Aggression.

There were no significant relationships of Basketball playing ability with Will to win and Sports Competitive Anxiety

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