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A comparative study of sport aggression of attacker and defender football players

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of the study was to compare of sport aggression of attacker football players and defender football players.

Methods: For this study 40 football players (20 Attacker and 20 Defender football players) was randomly selected from interuniversity tournament. The age of the subjects was ranging from 17 to 25 years. The selected sport aggression was taken as independent variable. Sport aggression was measured by Anand Kumar & Prem Shanker Shukla (1988) sport aggression questionnaire. The significance difference of attacker and defender football players in relation to sport aggression was determined through Descriptive statistics and independent 't' test.

Conclusion: It is concluded that there is significant difference exists between attacker and defender football players in relation to Sport Aggression, thus it may conclude that defender football players are very aggressive compare to attacker football players.

Keywords: Phytoremediation, Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, Desert soil contaminated, rhizosphere.

Introduction

Sports psychology in many ways is a scientific field of enquiry. Researchers are afforded with ample opportunity to observe, describe and explain the various psychological factors that influence diverse aspects of sport and physical activity. Athletes and coaches have often described the crucial "psychological factors" that resulted in a momentum shift during a game, or explained an important loss on the road as a function of the influential force of game location. While these "arm chair" opportunities are often afforded to us the fact that sport psychology is viewed as a science means that the process of observation, description and explanation must be conducted in a systematic, repeatable and valid manner. Science allows us to go beyond speculation or opinion that is based upon subjective experiences. Through scientific methods we can test our hunches about new psychological factor that influences sport performance or new sport participation that may influence the athlete's psychological development.

The Scientific program offers broad spectrum of current research work in elite sports and gives an interesting overview on various models of scientific services in elite sports in different countries. Although an enormously high level achievement could be reached in high performance sports for nearly every sports type, the end of performance development is not yet in sight. Even when performance improvements are realized in even smaller increment, one can assume that they will continue in all sports a long time into the future. But in future improvement at international level performance may well proceed above all on the basis of improvement in the quality of training and not so much from increase in the scope of training.

The development of personality is a continuous process. It affects an athlete's training and performance and may become decisive in competition. Characteristics required by athletes range from general personality traits, such as a sense of responsibility, too highly specific neuromuscular and proprioceptive sense such receiving the ball. Athletes must be self-confident, responsible, persistent, independent, decisive, both impulsive and level-handed, and psychologically stable. They must be able to bear hardship, handle spectator disruptions,

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monitor game activity, focus and distribute attention, anticipate, observe and judge, deduce, and reason. Great demands are made on behavior of athletes by individual risks and person-to person compact and by the continuous alternation of success and failure characteristic of team sports.

In Psychology Visual perception is the ability to interpret information from light reaching the eyes. The resulting perception is also known as eyesight, sight or vision. The various physiological components involved in vision are referred to collectively as the visual system. The visual system in human allows individuals to assimilate information from the environment. The act of seeing starts when the lens of the eye focuses an image of its surroundings on to a light sensitive membrane in the back of the eye, called the retina. The retina is actively part of the brain that is isolated to serve as a transducer for the conversion of patterns of light into neuronal signals. The lens of the eye focuses light on the photoreceptive cells of the retina, which detect the photons of light and respond by producing neural impulses. These signals are processed in a hierarchical fashion by different part of the brain, from the retina to the lateral geniculate nucleus, to the primary and secondary visual cortex of the brain

The major problem in visual perception is that what people see is not simply translation of retina stimuli what visual processing does to create what we actually see. There were two major Grecian School, providing a primitive explanation of how vision is carried out in the body. The first was the "emission theory which maintained that vision occurs when rays emanate from the eyes and are intercepted by visual objects. If we saw an object directly it was by 'means of rays coming out of the eyes image was however, seen by 'means of rays' as the air, and after refraction, feel on the visible object which was sighted as the result of the move me of the rays from the eye. This theory was championed by scholars like Edclia and Ptolemy and their followers. Participants

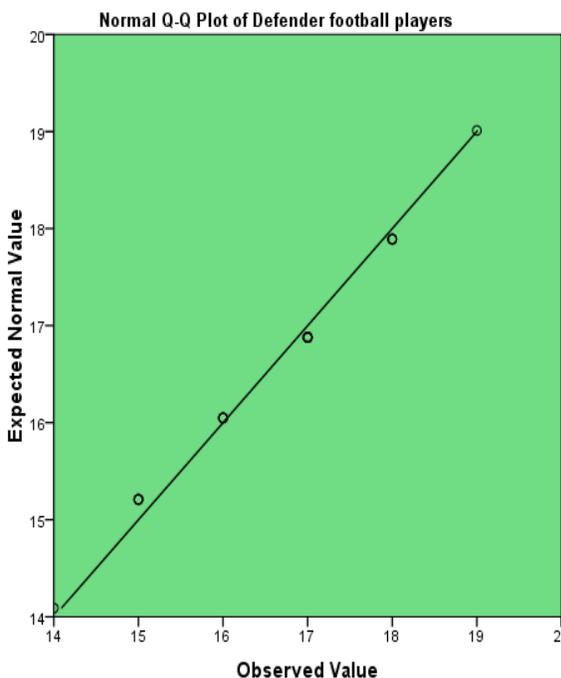
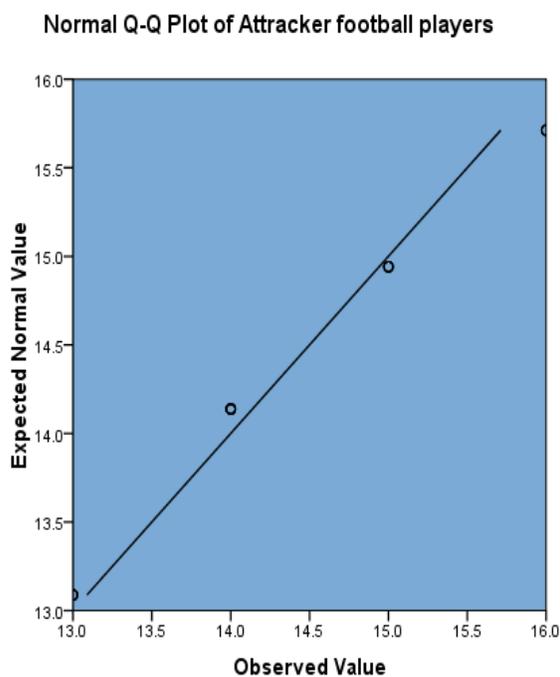
scored higher on vigor and self-confidence and lower on tension, depression, and anger, fatigue, confusion, cognitive anxiety and somatic anxiety when competing at home. The findings support the proposal by (Coumeya and Carron 1992) that psychological states are influences by game location. The term perception refers to a person's ability to receive energy from around him and to interpret or understand the meaning of this energy. The most important sense for the human is vision, for our lives are dominated by what we see. Psychologists study all manner of perception-visual, auditory tactile (touch), pain and so forth. Because the number of studies and the detail involved, just as a matter of practicality, we will stress on the most important of all visual perception.

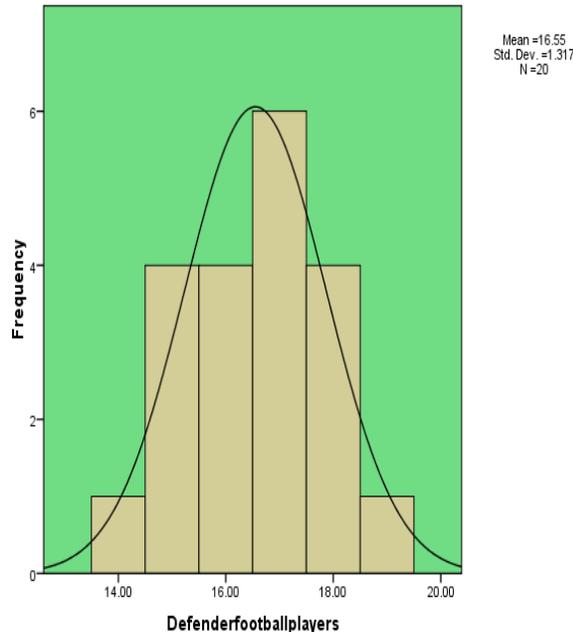
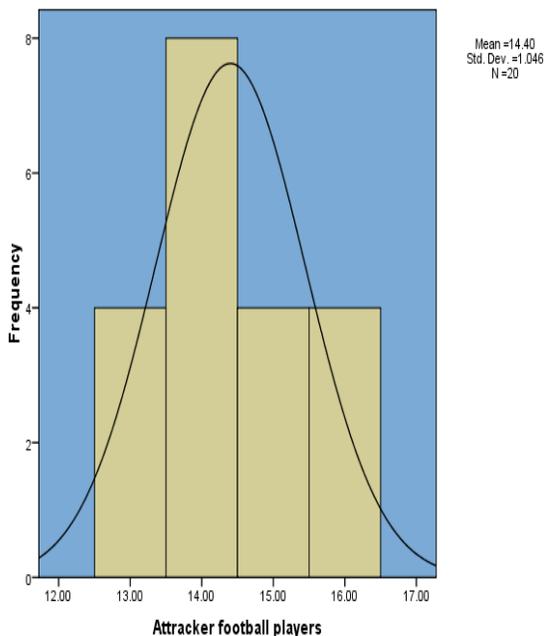
Methodology

The data were collected from Interuniversity Football players, total 40 football players were selected as subjects for this study, 20 attacker and 20 defender football players. The age of subjects were ranging from 17-25. The selected sport aggression was taken as independent variable. Sport aggression was measured by Anand Kumar & Prem Shanker Shukla (1988) sport aggression questionnaire. In order to find the level of Sport aggression of attacker and defender Football player's data were summarized by descriptive statistic. Independent 't' test was used to find out the significant difference between attacker and defender football players in relation sport aggression. The hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level. All the statistical procedure was performed on computer software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS16).

Findings

Testing basic assumption to apply T Test (Chan, Y. H., 2003)
 Testing Normality of data by Q-Q Plots and Normal Curve





The Q-Q Plot compares the quantiles of a data distribution with the quintiles of a standardized theoretical distribution from a specified family of distributions (in this case, the normal distribution). In the above Q-Q plots, the points are plotted along a line. The Q-Q plots also verify that the distribution is normal.

By Formal Tests

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Sport aggression	.147	40	.060*	.942	40	.082*

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction
* This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Two formal tests named Kolmogorov- Smirnow test and Shapiro-Wilk tests were also applied to conform normality of data. The significance value of 0.060 (Kolmogorov-Smirnow test) and 0.082 (Shapiro-Wilk test) shows that the distribution is normal. It can be confident that population variances for each group are approximately equal and distribution is normal.

Since data fulfils basic assumptions to apply t test was applied to compare of sport aggression of attacker football players and defender football players.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of Attacker and defender football players in relation to sport aggression

Sport aggression	Football players	
	Attacker	Defender
Mean	14.40	16.55
Median	14.00	17.00
Standard Error	0.23	0.29
Sample Variance	1.09	1.73
Standard Deviation	1.04	1.31
Minimum	13.00	14.00
Maximum	16.00	19.00
Range	3.00	5.00
Kurtosis	-0.98	-0.12
Skewness	0.29	0.66
Count	20	20

Table -1 reveals the Descriptive statistics of Sport aggression, mean and standard Deviation of Attacker Football players (14.40±1.04) and Defender football players (16.55±1.31) respectively. Standard error, range, kurtosis and skewness of attacker football players and defender football players of 0.23, 3.00, -0.98 & 0.29 and 0.29, 5.00, -0.12 & 0.66 respectively in relation to sport aggression.

To observe the difference between attacker and football players in relation to sport aggression, the independent ‘t’ test was adopted and data pertaining to these have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: ‘t’ value of attacker and defender football players in relation to sport aggression

Variable	Group Mean		Mean Diff.	σDm	‘t’	Sig.
	Attacker	Defender				
Sport aggression	14.40	16.55	2.15	0.37	5.71*	0.000

*Significant at .05 level of confidence $t_{.05}(38) = 2.021$

Table 2 reveals that the calculated “t” 5.71 is higher than tabulated “t” 2.021 at 0.05 level of significance. Thus it may conclude that defender football players are having higher sport aggression compare to attacker football players.

Graphical representation of mean scores of Sport aggression of attacker football players and defender football players are presented in figure 1.

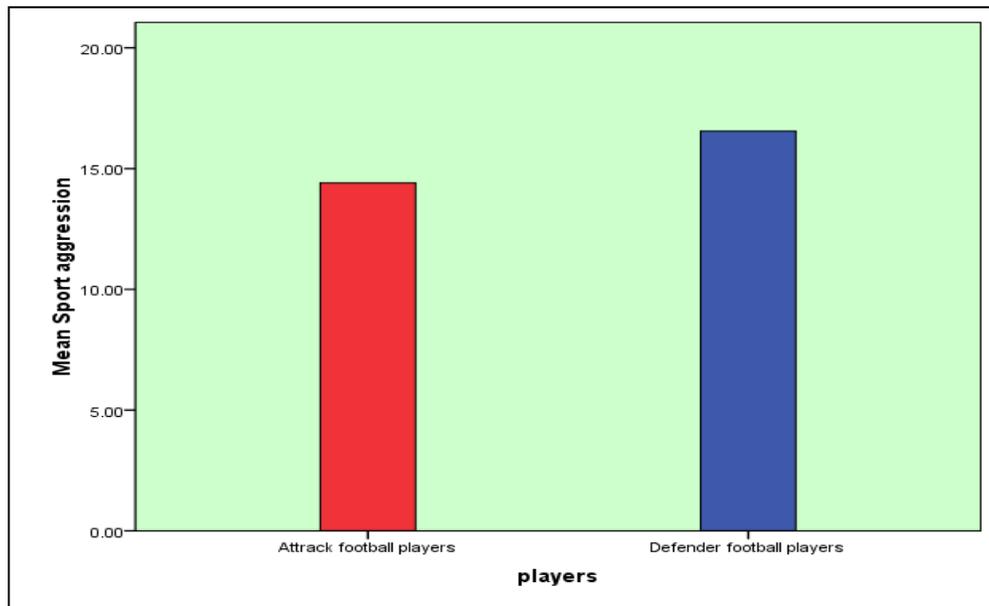


Fig 1: Graphical representation of mean scores of Sport aggression of attacker football players and defender football players

Discussion of findings

Aggression, in its broadest sense, is behavior, or a disposition towards behavior, that is forceful, hostile or attacking. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In narrower definitions that are commonly used in psychology and other social and behavioral sciences, aggression involves an intention to cause harm, even if only as a means to an end. It has alternatively been defined as acts intended to increase relative social dominance. Predatory or defensive behavior between members of different species may not be considered aggression in the same sense. Aggression can take a variety of forms and can be physical or be communicated verbally or non-verbally. From the result of this study it is evident that significant difference was found between attacker and defender football players due to nature of games and activity. 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. Aggression is also required in football players for better attacking game. A good level of control aggression is prerequisite to the attacker and defender football players, which is supported by the studies conducted by Patrice Lemieux, Stuart J. McKelvie and Dale Stout (2002).

Conclusion

It is concluded that there is significant difference exists between attacker and defender football players in relation to Sports Aggression, thus it may conclude that defender football players are very aggressive compare to attacker football players.

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