



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2016; 2(12): 715-717
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 16-10-2016
Accepted: 17-11-2016

Dinesh Kumar
Research Scholar Lovely
Professional University,
Punjab, India

Aggression among different playing positions in national field Hockey

Dinesh Kumar

Abstract

The game of hockey is multidimensional in nature requiring huge amount technical and tactical mastery is a game where 11 different players playing at different playing positions exhibit their mastery in numerous complex skills. The present study was conducted to find out positional difference in aggression among national male field hockey players playing at different playing positions i.e. defenders, midfielders and attackers. For this 60 male field hockey players (age 22±3) were conveniently selected from different universities who have minimum participation in interuniversity competitions. The subjects were then divided equally into three groups based on their playing positions i.e. 20 attackers, 20 midfielder and 20 defender including 45 national and 15 interuniversity players the result of independent sample t-test revealed significant difference in aggression between defender and attacker national field hockey players revealing attackers were very aggressive among the three groups and were significantly more aggressive than both defenders and midfielders but exhibit insignificant difference among defenders and midfielders.

Keywords: Aggression, independent sample t-test

Introduction

The team game field hockey where a player required mastery over physical, technical, tactical and theoretical skills to succeed at highest level uses eleven different positions of playing varied from defense to offence. These positions are Offensive Striker, Midfield, Defensive Fullback, and Goalie. Offensive Strikers: The role of these players is to create maximum scoring opportunity, will have to penetrate into the opponent's box. The players included are right wing, center forward, left wing. These players should possess excellent shooting ability with either foot being dominant, explosive speed and athleticism. Forwards are the fastest sprinters on the team outstanding stick skills and lightning quick reflexes. The midfield most fittest there role is to link the defense to the offence, the players included in this zone are right-left inside and center half and they require to do a lot of run to make this to happen. They have to be flexible and extremely versatile. They're the ones who have to control the game and ensure possession of the ball is kept in the grasp of their team. The defensive their role is to prevent the opponent from entering into own box and save the goal scoring opportunity, the players in this zone includes right and left halfbacks, two fullbacks and goalkeeper. Right and left full back should focus on defending against the wingers and wide strikers; by remaining in the same half zone, they can assist in attack which can increase the probability of counterattack. The fullback's role is to prevent the opposition's winger's center forward from penetrating into the circle by strictly marking the opponents. The goalkeeper last line of defense the sole aim to save the goal at any cast usually stay within the goal-circle, where only they are allowed to use any of the body part to prevent the goal scoring options. Goalkeeper has to be extremely composed, mentally strong, excellent reflexes and good hand-eye coordination to stop those quick shots by the opposing team.

Aggression is an energetic assault for a purpose. Aggression is always associated by some negative emotional state and the anger which is very much related to aggression is usually aroused by some provocation any form of behavior directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another living being who is motivated to avoid such treatment. Two types of aggression have been defined by sports psychologists in sport i.e. hostile and instrumental (Grange, & Kerr, 2010) [2]. Hostile aggression is where an individual deliberately harm other physically or by using abusive language whereas instrumental aggression is where the main

Correspondence
Dinesh Kumar
Research Scholar Lovely
Professional University,
Punjab, India

goal is not to harm other and is used to achieve certain goals also called channeled aggression, (Berkowitz, 1962). Personality traits such as tough mindedness and aggressiveness are positively related to success in sports arena. Studies have revealed that aggression differs significantly at different level of athletic competitions with elite athlete exhibiting higher level of aggression and recommended psychological preparation is of utmost importance. Numerous studies have been conducted on different level of athlete revealed equivocal result, sport psychologists are of the view that aggressive behavior is negative, morally unacceptable, and may lead to decreased performance but has a common place in sports such as hockey, football and boxing which tend to be socially acceptable channels for aggression. While studying aggression in relation to different playing position. The studies shown that there is little difference in instrumental aggression at different playing positions, but players differs in hostile aggression with goalkeepers as the most aggressive followed by defensive, midfielders and at last are forward players. The studies while comparing aggression between successful and less successful athlete showed that less successful athlete are more hostile as compare to successful.

Statement of the problem: The research problem is stated as “comparison of Aggression among defenders, midfielders and attackers in National field Hockey players”

Objectives

- To study aggression among defenders, midfielders and attacker male national field hockey players.
- To compare aggression between defenders, midfielders and attacker male national field hockey players.

Table 1: ANOVA Table depicting comparison aggression among different playing positions

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	232.633	2	116.317	9.081	.000
Within Groups	730.100	57	12.809		
Total	962.733	59			

The table shows the result of one way analysis of variance as the p-value.000 at.05 level of significance is found significant as the p-value is smaller than 0.05. This means that three groups of national field hockey players differs

Hypothesis

There might be insignificant difference in aggression between the players of national field hockey at three different playing positions i.e. defenders, midfielders and attacker male.

Methods & procedure: The present comparative study was conducted to compare the national male field hockey players on different playing positions i.e. attacker, midfielder and defender in order to ascertain positional difference and the requirements of different playing positions.

Sampling: 60 male field hockey players (age 22±3) were conveniently selected from different universities who have minimum participation in interuniversity competitions. The subjects were than divided into three groups based on their playing positions i.e. 20 attackers, 20 midfielder and 20 defender. These include 45 national players and 15 interuniversity players.

Statistical Procedure: One way Analysis of variance.

Data collection tools used: Aggression was measured using Aggression Inventory developed by M. K. Sultania.

Analysis of the findings

Descriptive Statistics: The descriptive statistics revealed mean ± standard deviation of the data on aggression collected on the players of three different playing positions in male field national hockey players. The mean on aggression of defenders was 29.30±4.40, midfielders 30.95±3.17 and attackers 34.05±2.99.

significantly in aggression, now to ascertain which group of players were more aggressive post hoc test Tukey was conducted

Table 2: Post hoc comparison of aggression among the hockey players at different playing positions

(I) Groups	(J) Groups	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
defenders	midfielders	-1.65000	1.13176	.319	-4.3735	1.0735
	attackers	-4.75000*	1.13176	.000	-7.4735	-2.0265
midfielders	defenders	1.65000	1.13176	.319	-1.0735	4.3735
	attackers	-3.10000*	1.13176	.022	-5.8235	-.3765
attackers	defenders	4.75000*	1.13176	.000	2.0265	7.4735
	midfielders	3.10000*	1.13176	.022	.3765	5.8235

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

The result of tukey post hoc comparison revealed there was a significant difference in aggression between defenders and attackers, midfielders and attackers but insignificant difference between defenders and midfielders.

Conclusions

On the basis of the findings of the study following conclusions can be drawn:

There was a significant difference in aggression between defender and attacker national field hockey players revealing attackers were very aggressive among the three groups and were significantly more aggressive than both defenders and midfielders.

There was an insignificant difference in aggression between defenders and midfielders national field hockey players

revealing defenders and attackers were not differ significantly.

Acknowledgement

I am highly thankful of my supervisor Dr. Yuvraj Singh and University Grant commission for providing necessary grants as the scholar was a junior research fellow.

References

1. Flavell JH. Metacognition and cognitive monitoring. A new area of cognitive-development inquiry. *American Psychologist*. 1979; 34(10):906-911. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.34.10.906.
2. Gazar IA, Raziak MMA. Sport aggression and its relationship with ranking of the junior Egyptian wrestlers. *World Journal of Sport Sciences*. 2010; 3(5):252-257.
3. Grant, Anthony M. towards a Psychology of Coaching: The Impact of Coaching on Metacognition, Mental Health and Goal Attainment. Submitted in partial requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Psychology, Macquarie University. For full text: <http://www.psych.usyd.edu.au/coach/AMGPhD2001.pdf>.
4. Keeler LA. The differences in sport aggression, life aggression, and life assertion among adult male and female collision, 2007.
5. Mattesi MA. The effects of an Aggression Management Training Intervention Program on Controlling Ice Hockey Player Penalty Minutes. The Thesis of Doctor of Education in Sport Psychology. School of Physical Education. University of West Virginia, 2002.
6. Sultania MK. Consumable booklet of AI (Hindi Version). National psychological corporation, Kacheri Ghat, Agra.