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Mirza Fahim Beg
Department of Physical
Education, Shri Agrasen P.G.
College Mauranipur,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Dr. Suhel Raza
Department of Physical
Education, PPN College,
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

Correspondence
Mirza Fahim Beg
Department of Physical
Education, Shri Agrasen P.G.
College Mauranipur,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Comparison of morality among basketball, volleyball, and handball players of government funded sport hostels in Uttar Pradesh

Mirza Fahim Beg and Dr. Suhel Raza

Abstract

The present study was conducted on the psychological variable, sports morality test, 120 male players of basketball, volleyball, and handball of Govt. Funded Sports Hostels of Uttar Pradesh were selected as subjects for the present study. The subject's age ranged from 18 to 25 years. The sports morality scores of the subjects was obtained by using sports morality questionnaire developed by dawn slephae and david layed shield.

The data was analyzed by applying descriptive statistics i.e. mean, standard deviation & analysis of variance (anova). The level of significance was set at 0.05 levels.

Results showed that there were no significant difference among basketball, volleyball, and handball players in relation to morality.

Keywords: Morality basketball, volleyball, and handball

Introduction

Every game has got certain moral values and which have strictly to be followed by everyone including spectators. Spectators are also to come prepared keeping in mind the nature of game. These rules and codes are based on certain principles behind them but are being ignored increasingly day by day. Therefore, looking at the codes, rules and principle of the games investigation regarding the morality is required.

Sport is a psychosocial activity. It has both psychological and social dimensions, besides physical, physiological and technical aspects. In this modern era of competition, the psychological preparation of a team is as much important as teaching the different skills of a game on the scientific lines. The teams are prepared not only to pay the game but also to win the games. And for winning the games, it is not only the proficiency in the skills that bring victory but more important is the spirit of the player, with which they play and perform their best in the competition.

Psychology, as a behavioural science, had made its contribution in this regard, it has helped the coaches to coach more efficiently and enhance sportsman's performance more proficiently. Psychology is also concerned with the total well-being and personal adjustment to those involved in sports. Psychologists are concerned with behavior understanding, explaining and ever predicting. (Jack, 1983) ^[2]

The time when sports was nothing more than an enjoyable, recreation for individuals in irrevocable past. The phenomenon of sports today intervals in many fields of endeavor and very often it even has a central position. Sports have thus experienced an enormous intention qualitatively as well as quantitatively with positive and negative results. Apart from health sports with their special meaning as a prophylaxis against civilization damage and as a many side therapy; there is a high performance sports too. The extreme sports performance principal in modern high sports makes the man to his most optimal performance without passing the limits to the pathological condition. Every increased performance demands increased input increased engagement in its turn lead to increased stress. (Harold, 1979) ^[1]

They also explored the field of psychology and enlisted certain psychological parameters, which do influences sports performance. Psychology as a behavioral science has made its contribution for improving sports performance. It has helped coaches to coach more effectively and athletes to perform more proficiently. This psychological aspect of sports is

gaining much attention among sports administrators. A rapidly growing area of interest in sports psychology concerns the use of stress management; procedures such as Biofeedback and relaxation training to endurance athletic performance.

Played competitively the game required concentration, thinking and great deal of movements about attack and next about defense. They must be concentrating all the time, if they are keeping up wider play: (Keith, 1978)^[4]

It has been established beyond doubt, much of the human actions is controlled by human psychology and that psychological preparation in sports is consequential in the absence of study of human behavior as it is related to competitive sport-the virgin realm of the mind has to be explored without which neither excellence nor perfection could be ensured (Kamlesh, 1989)^[3]

Materials and Methods

120 male players of basketball, volleyball, and handball of Govt. Funded Sports Hostels of Uttar Pradesh were selected as subjects for the present study (40 male players from each game). The subject’s age ranged from 14 to 18 years.

To assess the sports morality of the subjects, morality questionnaire developed by dawn slephae and David layed shield was used.

The sports morality test was consisted of total 28 items divided in two-part. The Part “A” consisted of 20 items with four points of answers, and the positive statements no. 1, 2, 45, 6, 7, 89, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19 and 20 were scored as :-
Not at all true 1

Partly true 2
Moderately true 3
Exactly true 4

And the negative statement No. 3,13,14,16, and 17 were scored reversibly.

Not at all true 4
Partly true 3
Moderately true 2
Exactly true 1

The part “B” consisted of 8 items, which are, keyed “Yes” and “No”. For each answer, which was marked “Yes”, two points were awarded and for “No” 0 (zero) was given.

Descriptive statistics was applied to characterize morality of basketball, volleyball, and handball players. In order to compare the morality of basketball, volleyball, and handball players, Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

Results and Discussion

The findings with regard to the present study have been presented in two sections. Section-one deals with the descriptive statistics of morality among basketball, volleyball, and handball players. Section-two deals with comparison of morality among basketball, volleyball, and handball players.

Section One

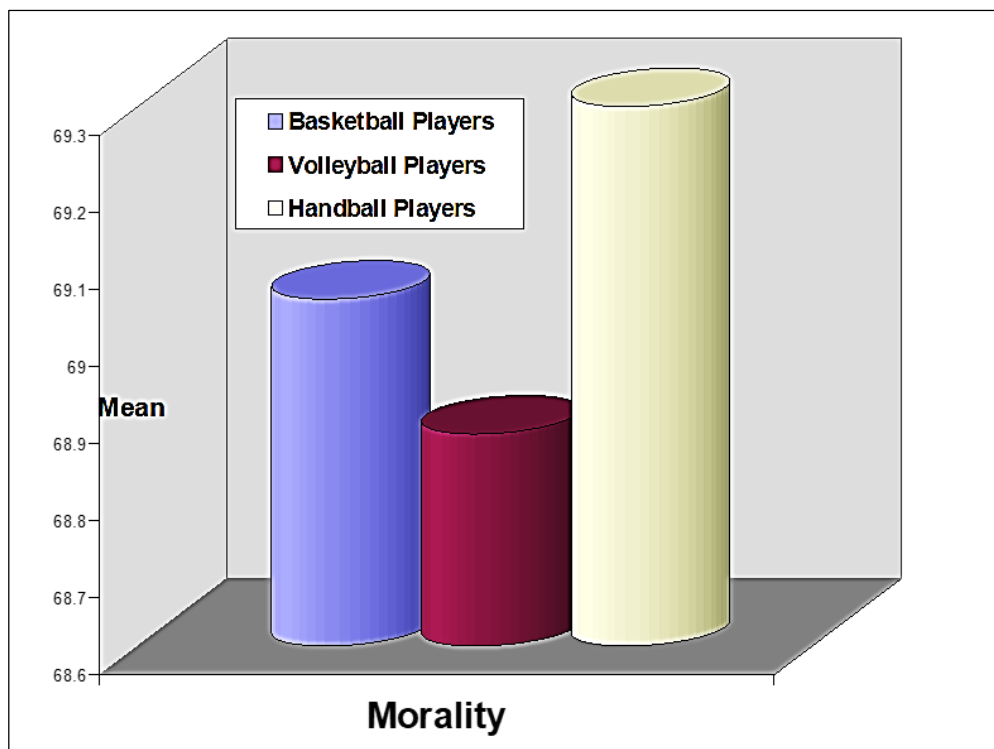


Fig 1: Mean, Standard Deviation of Morality belonging to Basketball, Volleyball, and Handball players.

Table 1: Mean, Standard Deviation of Morality belonging to basketball, volleyball, and handball players

Group	Mean	Standard deviation
Basketball Players	69.0500	3.70689
Volleyball Players	68.8750	3.94310
Handball Players	69.3000	4.00128

It is evident from the table no.1 that the mean and standard deviation of Handball Players (69.3000 ±4.00128) was greater than Volleyball Players (69.0500 ±3.70689) and Handball Players (68.8750± 3.94310) hence Basketball Players were found to be better in morality.

Section Two

Section two deals with the comparison of morality among basketball, volleyball, and handball players

Table 2: Analysis of Variance of Morality among basketball, volleyball, and handball players

Sources of Variance	Degree of Freedom	SS	MSS	F- value
Between groups	2	3.545	1.7725	.11737
Among Groups	117	1770.325	15.10068	

Significant at .05 level

$F_{0.05}(2,117) = 3.07$

It appears from the Table 2 that since the computed value of F (0.11737) among basketball, volleyball, and handball players in relation to morality was less than the tabulated (3.07), F at .05 level as shown in table 2, therefore null hypothesis among basketball, volleyball, and handball players was accepted at 0.05 level.

Conclusion

On the basis of above discussion, it is concluded that there was no significant difference in morality among basketball, volleyball, and handball players and all the players of basketball, volleyball, and handball players possess similar morality.

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