

THE COMPARISON OF ANXIETY AND AGGRESSION LEVEL OF WINNER AND LOSER INTER UNIVERSITY SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare the anxiety and aggression level of winner and loser inter-university soccer players of punjabi university Patiala. Total 108 soccer players 54 winners and 54 loser were selected as subjects for the study. The psychological variables of anxiety and aggression were selected for the purpose of this study. . Data collected through questioners. Spielberger et. al. (1970) state-trait Inventory (STAI) for Anxiety and Bush and parry's (1990) Questionnaire was used for aggression. The 't' test was applied to compare the mean f the two scores two groups. The analysis of data revealed that the significant differences has found in anxiety and aggression level of winner and loser inter university soccer players.

Keywords: winner, loser,soccer player, aggression and anxiety

INTRODUCTION:

In modern era, sport is not only a recreation, but become a competition or business science act. There is no life without sports. Everywhere there some kind of sporting attitude going on. Every person is now a fan of at least one sport. Some of them use these sports activity are their routine or religious function with such increased focus on sports, the athletes performance are come under scanner. Which puts a let of pressure on athletes to give out good and a winning performance. Now the athletes play not only for fun but also at a amateur level from a little league of to backyard football now everyone wants to win at any cost. The increasing craze for the Olympic gold makes the athletes and their trainers to follow more efficient ways for their better sport through performance in the field .soccer is a very popular sport through out the word and soccer game is played and watched by millions of people. Soccer is certainty not the sort of fashionable sport which is here today and game tomorrow.Choudhary and singh (2004)found that Indian judokas (i.e. junior and senior) for all weight categories had high level of state and trait anxiety as per the norms set by Spielberger et al (1970) Singh (1996) found that individual

games players have more competitive anxiety as compared to team games players .Folkesson et.al. 2002 examined the circumstances pertaining to threats and aggression during soccer game as experienced by 107 provincial soccer associations referee. Their source of aggression were identified as emanating from soccer player, coaches/trainers, spectators and the main questions included threats of physical and verbal aggression incidences of threats and aggression had an effect on concentrations, performance, motivation including pre match worries. Genevive and Olivier 2006observed aggression in team sports as a function of gender, competitive level and sports type. It was hypothesized that (a) male player display more aggressive behaviors than female players, (b) aggressive behaviors increase when competitive level rises and (c) gender difference in observed aggression is depending on sport type. One hundred and eighty games, equally shared among males and females, soccer and handball and departmental, regional and national competitive level were recorded on videotapes and observed using a grid to differ instrumental from hostile aggressive behaviors. The results revealed that male players always display more aggressive behavior than female players, whatever the sport, the competitive level or the nature of the observed aggression, instrumental aggressive behaviors increase and hostile aggressive behaviors decrease when competitive level rises and the gender difference appears larger in handball than in soccer

METHOD AND PROCEDURE:

Selection of Subjects

108 soccer players of inter-university level from Punjabi university Patiala was selected as subjected for the study. The age of the subjects was between 18-25 years.

Selection of Variables

The selected psychological variables were anxiety and aggression.

Tools

psychological tests:

1. To measure state and trait anxiety, Spielberger et al.(1970) state-trait Inventory (STAI) was used .

2.To measure aggression bush and parry's (1990) aggression Questionnaire was used .

PROCEDURE OF DATA ANALYSIS.:

The purpose of the study is to prove the significant difference between the players of soccer. The collected data has been statistically analyzed and discussed in this chapter .

To study the significance difference of mean of pre test and post test 't' test was applied and the results their have been presented in the tables .The mean of pre test and post test have also been depicted in figures.

TABLE - 1

Show comparison of state anxiety between the winner and loser.

GROUPS	N	MEAN SCORE	S.D.	t-value
WINNER	54	47.33	6.09	2.58*
LOOSER	54	43.39	8.80	

Interpretation –as clear from the table 1 mean scores of the winner is 47.33, whereas mean score of loser is 43.39. There is significant difference between mean value of the winner and loser as t-value is 2.58 which is greater than the tabulated value . Hence it is significant as 0.05 levels.

TABLE - 2

Show comparison of trait anxiety between the winner and loser.

GROUPS	N	MEAN SCORE	S.D.	t-value
WINNER	54	47.92	6.07	2.29*
LOOSER	54	44.92	7.42	

Interpretation –as clear from the table 2 mean scores of the winner is 47.92, whereas mean score of loser is 44.92. There is significant difference between mean value of the winner and loser as t-value is 2.29 which is greater than the tabulated value . Hence it is significant as 0.05 levels.

TABLE - 3

Show comparison of aggression between the winner and loser

GROUPS	N	MEAN SCORE	S.D.	t-value
WINNER	54	88.85	11.05	3.47*
LOOSER	54	80.00	15.10	

Interpretation –as clear from the table 3 mean scores of the winner is 88.85, whereas mean score of loser is 80.00. There is significant difference between mean value of the winner and loser as t-value is 3.47 which is greater than the tabulated value . Hence it is significant as 0.05 levels.

DISCUSSION:

On the basis of statistical findings hypotheses is accepted. according to survey the players of winner group possess more anxiety and aggression than those of loser group and the difference in means are statically significant. state and trait anxiety is comparatively more in winners group .this study was supported by (booth1961,Griffin 1972, Singh 2002, Choudhary and Singh 2004)

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