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## Appraisal of aggression between inter-university level track and road male cyclist

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### Abstract

The Purpose of the study was to assess the level of Aggression between Inter-University level Track and Road male Cyclist. The age of the players was ranging from 18-25 years. For the current study total 30 male players were selected (15 Track Cyclist and 15 Road Cyclist). For the study subjects randomly selected from Punjabi University Patiala. To check Aggression level of recruited subjects, Sports Aggression Inventory Questionnaire of Aggression by Anand Kumar & Prem Shanker Shukla was used. The 't' test was used to check the level of Aggression between Track Cyclist and Road Cyclist inter-university male players. The level of significance was set at 0.05 level of confidence. The mean of the score of track cyclists was 14.40 and road cyclists' was 12.47. The obtained t-value was 2.08 that showed significant difference in Aggression between Track Cyclist and Road Cyclist inter-university male players.

**Keywords:** Aggression, cycling

### Introduction

By nature human beings are competitive and ambitious for the excellence in all athletic performances. Not only every man but every nation wants to show their supremacy by challenging the other nation. Thus these challenges stimulates, inspires and motivates all the nations to sweat and strive to run faster, jump higher, throw further in present competitive sports world. This can only be possible through scientific, systematic and planned sports training as well as channelizing them into appropriate games and sports by finding out their potentialities.

It is believed that superior athletic performance has benefited from knowledge about the physiology and bio-mechanics of human motor activity. However, many coaches and psychologists throughout the world believe that future records will be broken primarily because of increased attention to the psychological parameters of human (Bryant J. Cratty, 1983) [1].

Aggression is overt, often harmful social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It is a virtually universal behavior among animals. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In humans, frustration due to due to blocked goals can cause aggression. Submissiveness may be viewed as the opposite of aggressiveness. In definitions commonly employed in the social sciences and behavioral sciences, aggression is a response by an individual that delivers something unpleasant to another person (Singh and Kerketta, 2015) [5].

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. In fact Lorenz advocates that sport ought to be substitute for war. In other words, because all competitive sports situations hold some degree of hostility between opponents, participants in them allows aggression to be dissipated in an acceptable mane (Glyn C. Roberts. *et al.*, 1986) [2].

Sports competition without "aggression" is a body without soul, competition and aggression are twins. There is clear evidence that, in general aggression is more boisterous games, may help performance because it arouses players overly to put in harder effort, and "do or die" for the success of the team. Contrarily there is also indication, and valid too, that

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aggression committed by players in certain contexts situation or position may impels performance of individual skill as well as success of the team (M.L. Kamlesh, 1987) [3].

**Procedure and Methodology**

The present research was entitled as “Appraisal of Aggression between Inter-University level Track and Road male Cyclist”. To achieve this purpose total 30 Inter-University male players (15- Track Cyclists and 15-Road Cyclists) were recruited as subject. The age of all subjects were ranged from 18 to 25 years. To check Aggression level of recruited subjects, Sports Aggression Inventory Questionnaire of Aggression by Anand Kumar & Prem Shanker Shukla was used.

**Description of Aggression Test**

Aggression was assessed by sports Aggression Inventory constructed and standardized by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivistava and Prem Shankar Shukla. Sport aggression questionnaire consists of twenty five (25) questions, in which thirteen questionnaire are keyed ‘yes’ that are 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24 and 25 and the statements which are keyed “NO” that are 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 23.

**Scoring**

For each score was either ‘1’ or zero. The maximum score may be 25 and minimum score may be “0”.

**Statistical Procedure**

After the collection of relevant data, it was processed and analyzed with descriptive statistics. To compare the subjects mean, standard deviation and unpaired t-test was employed with the help of statistical package of SPSS. The significance level was set at 0.05 percent.

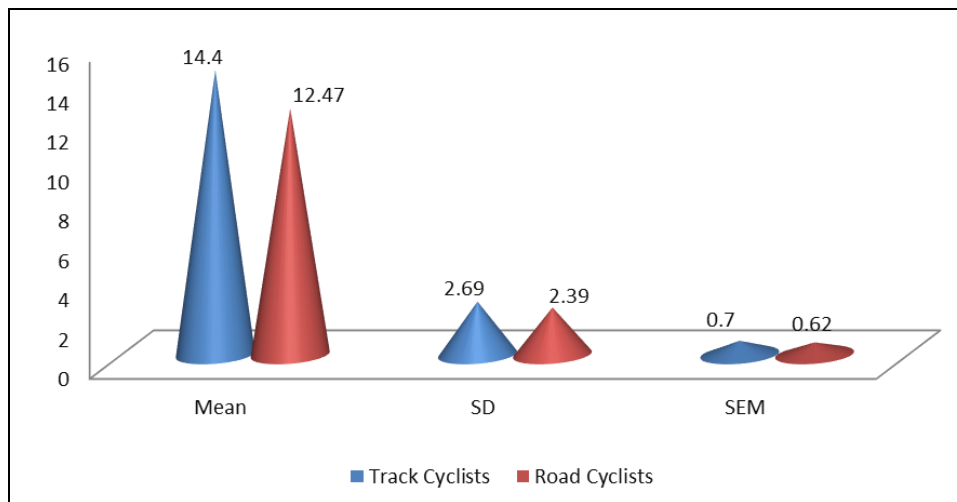
**Result and Finding**

**Table 1:** Mean and standard deviation of aggression level between track cyclist and road cyclist of inter-university level male players

Group	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error of mean	t-value
Track Cyclists	15	14.40	2.69	0.70	2.08
Road Cyclists	15	12.47	2.39	0.62	

t<sub>.05</sub> (28) = 2.048

Table &Figure 1 statistically represent that the Mean and Standard Deviation with regard to track cyclists was 14.40 and 2.69 where as in case of Road Cyclists was 12.47 and 2.39 respectively. The calculated t-value (2.08) which is more than the tabulated t-value (2.048) at 0.05 levels. So, it indicates that there is significant difference in Aggression between Track Cyclist and Road Cyclist Inter-University male players.



**Fig 1:** Mean and standard deviation of aggression level between track cyclist and road cyclist of inter-university level male players

**Discussion**

Descriptive statistics indicated the significant differences in in Aggression level between Track Cyclist and Road Cyclist Inter-University male players. Analysis of student t-test showed the significant difference. The mean value 14.40 of Track Cyclists on aggression was found to be higher than the Road Cyclists of all India Inter-university players, which revealed that track cyclists were more aggressive in comparison to the Road Cyclists.

The basis of analysis of the data, investigator found that the earlier study of Mishra and Singh (2014) [4] “Comparison of Aggression level between Throwers and Jumpers.” supported the present study.

**Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study the following conclusion was writing by the investigator: The results substantiate that, significant differences were observed in Aggression between Inter-University level Track and Road male Cyclist.

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