



## A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON AGRRESSION BETWEEN BATSMEN AND BOWLERS IN CRICKET

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**Abstract:-** Aim: The Purpose of the study was to compare the degree of aggression between senior level batsmen and bowler. Methods: The study was delimited to the fifty players (twenty-five batsmen and twenty five bowlers) who had participate in Inter University Cricket Championship were selected randomly as the subjects for the study. The age of the subjects were ranging from 18 – 28 years. The Study was further delimited to the assessment of aggressiveness by using aggression questionnaire of Anand Kumar and P. S. Shukla. It was hypothesized that there would be no significant a difference between the Batsmen and Bowlers on the degree of aggression. For the purpose of analysis of data ‘t’ test was employed to compare the degree of aggression between batsmen and bowlers. Result: There was a significant difference between the means of batsmen and bowlers on the scores of aggression since the obtained value of ‘t’ (2.78) was higher than the tabulated value. Conclusion: The aggression level of bowlers was found to be higher than the batsmen.

**Keywords:**Aggression, Batsmen & Bowler.

### INTRODUCTION

The nature of aggression in sport should be considered the degree of ambiguity regarding aggression in sports. That is in some sports direct aggression in the form of physical acts against the person of another player are encouraged within rules. (American football, Boxing and Wrestling) whereas in other sports the directions, amount and indices of aggression are highly subjective and dependent on the degree of aggression tolerated by the fans, officials and team mates.

The word aggression comes from the latin word aggress, ‘ad’ (to or toward)’ and grader (walk). Literally then the word means to “to walk towards or approach”, to move against or to move with intent to hurt or harm. Most psychologist describe aggression in terms of behavior. Aggressive behavior is associated with destructive acts, sexual attacks, prejudiced, speeches, genital activities, drug and alcohol addictions, sports and exercise’ crying’ complaining, waging wars and so forth.

Most aggression in sport results from frustration. This frustration is the result of various motives being blocked. Those motives which are predominant in sport and which generate aggression when wasted, they revolve around achievement dominance power, recognition, prestige and excellence. If a boy places high incentive value on one or a combination of these motives and the incentive systems are blocked from attaining or satisfying them, he becomes frustrated. In essence aggression is primarily a learned behaviour which is the result of an individual’s interaction with his or her social environment over time. Aggression occurs in sports where an athlete’s generalized expectancies for the re-inforcement for aggressive behaviour are high (e.g.: receiving praise from parents, coaches, peers) and where the reward value outweighs punishment value (e.g.: gaining a tactical and psychological advantage with a personal foul, a yardage penalty in American Football). This is deemed an appropriate time to exhibit aggression.

**METHODS**

The Purpose of the study was to compare the degree of aggression between senior level batsmen and bowler.

The study was delimited to the fifty players (twenty- five batsmen and twenty five bowlers) who had participate in Inter University Cricket Championship were selected randomly as the subjects for the study. The age of the subjects were ranging from 18 – 28 years. The Study was further delimited to the assessment of aggressiveness by using aggression questionnaire of Anand Kumar and P. S. Shukla.

It was hypothesized that there would be no significant a difference between the Batsmen and Bowlers on the degree of aggression

**Description of Aggression Test**

Sports Aggression Inventory consists of 25 items in which 13 items are keyed “YES” and 12 are keyed “NO”. The statements which are keyed “YES” are 1,4,5,6,9,12,14,16,18,21,22,24 and 25 and the statements which are keyed “NO” are 2,3,7,8,10,11,13,17,19,20 and 23.

Maximum score for each statement was one. Sores obtained for each statement was added up which represent an individuals total score on aggression.

For the purpose of analysis of data ‘t’ test was employed to compare the degree of aggression between batsmen and bowlers.

**FINDINGS**

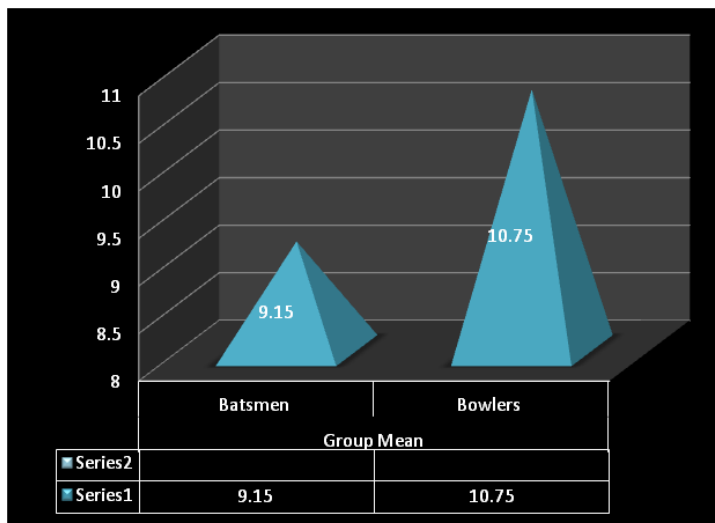
**TABLE -1  
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE OF MEAN ON AGGRESSION BETWEEN UNIVERSITY LEVEL  
BATSMEN AND BOWLERS**

Variable	G r o u p		M e a n	Mean Diff.	SDm	t-Ratio
	Batsmen	Bowlers				
Aggression	9 . 1 5	1 0 . 7 5		1 . 6 0	. 7 7	2.08*

\*Significant at .05 level of confidence  
t.05 (48) 2.01

It is evident from Table-1 that there was a significant difference between the means of batsmen and bowlers on the scores of aggression since the obtained value of 't' (2.08) was higher than the tabulated value of 't' (2.01) which was required to be significant at (48) degree of freedom with 0.05 level of confidence.

**Figure 1  
COMPARISON OF MEAN SCORES BETWEEN BATSMEN  
ANDBOWLERS ON AGGRESSION**



## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The mean value (10.56) of bowlers on aggression was found to be higher than the batsmen of Cricketers, which revealed that bowlers were more aggressive in comparison to the batsmen.

Scholar was unable to locate the literature to support the above finding however reasons for bowler being more aggressive would be use of implements. Further, more the physique and body structure of bowlers would be other reasons for aggressiveness.

## DISCUSSION OF HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis that there will be a significant difference on aggression between University level batsmen and bowlers is rejected.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. In regard to aggression there was a significant difference between the means of University level batsmen and bowlers.
2. The aggression level of bowlers was found to be higher than the batsmen.

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