



MORALITY COMPARISON AMONG UP-COMMING PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT AREA OF UTTAR PRADESH

Dr. Bhaskar Shukla

Assistant Professor, H.N.B. Govt., P.G., Collage, Naini, Allahabad.



ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study to find out the morality among the imminent players of basketball, hockey and handball players. 120 male players different game were selected as subjects for the present study. The subject's age ranged from 20 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 was no significant difference among basketball, hockey, and handball players in relation to morality.

KEY WORD: Morality basketball, hockey, and handball .

INTRODUCTION

Every game has certain moral principles that everyone, including spectators, must strictly obey. Spectators are also to come prepared with the essence of the game in mind. Such laws and codes are based on some concepts behind them but are gradually being overlooked day by day. Therefore it is important to look at the games investigative codes, rules and theory about morality. Sport is behavior of a psychosocial type. Besides physical , physiological and technological aspects it has both psychological and social dimensions. 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.

METHODOLOGY

120 male players of basketball, hockey, and handball of different area Uttar Pradesh were selected as subjects for the present study (40 male players from each game). The subject's age ranged from 20 to 25 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. 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,15,18,19,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, hockey, and handball players. In order to compare the morality of basketball, hockey, 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, hockey, and handball players. Section-two deals with comparison of morality among basketball, hockey, and handball players.

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

GROUP	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
Basketball Players	69.0500	3.70689
Hockey 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 Hockey Players (69.0500 ± 3.70689) and Handball Players (68.8750 ± 3.94310) hence Basketball Players were found to be better in morality.

Table 2
Analysis of Variance of Morality among basketball, hockey, 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, hockey, 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, hockey, and handball players was accepted at 0.05 level.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that there was no major morality discrepancy between basketball, hockey, and handball players and all basketball, hockey, and handball players had identical morality.

REFERENCES

- Harold M. Barrow and Rosemary McGee**, (1979) " A Practical Approach to Measurement in Physical Education" Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, p.9
- Jack H. Leweltym and Judy A. Blucker**, (1983) "Psychology of Coaching: Theory and Application" Surjeet Pub., New Delhi, P.7
- Kamlesh M.L.** (1989), A Review of Research studies in sports psychology in India up to 1968-" Psychology and Sports Excellence." Proceeding of Fourth National Conference of Sports psychology (Ahmedabad.Department of Physical Education, Gujarat University, 1989) P. 227-228.
- Keith Nichous**, 1978) "Modern Hockey" CPU.Book, London, P. 4-5