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Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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**COMPARISON OF PLAYING ABILITY BETWEEN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL MEN HOCKEY PLAYERS**



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**ABSTRACT:**

The purpose of this present study was to find out the comparison of playing ability between College and University level men hockey players. To achieve the purpose of this study, 30 subjects were selected from Dr. N.G.P College of Arts & Science College and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. The selected subjects were divided into two groups as 15 subjects in each group. The subject's age ranged between 18

and 25 years. The subjects were explained the methods of administering playing ability test. The obtained readings were compared with the following statistical analysis to compare the playing ability between College and University level men hockey players. In this study analysis is done using 't' ratio and the significance level was 0.05 level of confidence.

**KEYWORDS**

*Playing Ability, Passing, Dribbling, Shooting.*

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## INTRODUCTION :

Sport is good for us physically and mentally. It makes the little heart muscle big and strong. It helps get rid of toxins from the body. It makes you feel relaxed and is good for anxiety. If you feel depressed, go for a jog, a bike ride or a brisk walk, and you will come back feeling better especially if you can go somewhere, where there are trees and plants to look at forget the daily difficulties. I think sport is good for health and brain.

Hockey is a family of sports in which two teams play against each other by trying to maneuver a ball or a puck into the opponent's goal using a hockey stick. In many areas, one sport is generally referred to simply as hockey. Talking about hockey in India, the first hockey club came up in Calcutta in 1885-86 and soon Bombay and Punjab followed suit. Making its Olympic debut at the 1928 Amsterdam Games, Indian hockey team cruised home to its first Olympic gold, without conceding a single goal. The hallmark of this ruthless domination was the wizardry of Indian hockey legend – Dhyan Chand, who mesmerized the Amsterdam crowd with his dazzling skills. From 1928 to 1956, the Indian hockey juggernaut won six straight Olympic gold medals, while winning 24 consecutive matches. During this time, India scored 178 goals conceding only 7 in the process. This was the golden era of Indian hockey, when India loomed large in world hockey and produced some of the finest players the game has ever seen. During this dominance, one name that clearly comes to mind is Balbir Singh. For almost three decades, Indian team had about five players with the same name. The first Balbir Singh played with the great Indian teams of 1948, 1952 and 1956. He reached the pinnacle of success at Helsinki in 1952 when he scored five goals in a 6-1 gold medal victory over the Netherlands. The four later BalbirSinghs played with the later Indian champions. The Indian stranglehold over the Olympic hockey gold came to an end, when Pakistan defeated India in the final of the 1960 Rome Olympics.

Miller (1999) conducted a comparative study of performance of Indian hockey team along with other countries in selected International women's hockey tournaments.

For the purpose of the study, the countries namely, India, China, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Khazakistan which participated in the Asian Championship and Asian Games hockey tournament were chosen. To compare each team on the chosen variables, one way ANOVA was employed.

## METHODOLOGY

To achieve the purpose of this study, 30 students from college and university level men hockey players were selected from Dr. N.G.P College of Arts and Science, and Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu during the academic year 2013-2014 and their age group ranged between 18 – 25 years. The selected subjects were divided into two groups as 15 in each group. Group I was considered as College Level Hockey Players (CLHP), Group II was considered as University Level Men Hockey Players (ULHP). The selected groups were given an orientation programme on key skills of hockey. Then the groups were made to play between each other. The variables selected for the study such as Passing , Dribbling and Shooting. The criterion measures was measured in appropriate units. Passing was measured by Schimithal French field test in Seconds and Dribbling was measured by Henry Friedel field hockey test in Seconds and Shooting was measured by Schimithal French field test in Counts. The data on selected test variable were passing, dribbling and shooting were statistically analyzed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected on players were statistically processed and discussed playing ability between college and university level men hockey players were statistically processed and discussed.

TABLE - I  
MEAN STANDARD DEVIATION AND t-RATIO OF PASSING BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL MEN HOCKEY PLAYERS

Test	Groups	Mean	Standard deviation	Std error of mean	't' ratio
Passing	College	38.13	8.79	2.26	5.67*
	University	24.73	2.63	0.67	

\*significant at 0.05 level of confidence

Table-I shows that, the mean values of passing between the college and university level men hockey player were 38.13 and 24.73 respectively. The obtained t- ratio of 5.67\* on passing is greater than the required table value 2.14 for significance with 0.05 level of confidence. Hence, the result of the study shows that, there was a significant difference on passing between the college and university level men hockey players.

TABLE - II  
MEAN STANDARD DEVIATION AND t-RATIO OF DRIBBLING BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL MEN HOCKEY PLAYERS

TEST	GROUPS	MEAN	Standard deviation	Std error of mean	't' ratio
Dribbling	College	6.46	2.44	0.63	3.34*
	University	9.66	2.35	0.60	

\*significant at 0.05 level of confidence

Table –II shows that, the mean values on dribbling between the college and university level men hockey players were 6.46 and 9.66 respectively. The obtained t-ratio of 3.34\* on Dribbling is greater than the required table value 2.14 for significance with 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study shows that, there was a significant difference on dribbling between the college and university level men hockey players.

**TABLE – III**  
**MEAN STANDARD DEVIATION AND t- RATIO OF SHOOTING BETWEEN THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LEVEL MEN HOCKEY PLAYERS**

Test	Groups	Mean	Standard deviation	Std error of mean	't' ratio
Shooting	college	2685.33	304.98	78.74	3.23*
	University	2193.33	592.17	152.89	

\*significant at 0.05 of level of confidence

Table –III shows that, the mean values on shooting between the college and university level men hockey players were 2685.33 and 2193.33 respectively. The obtained t-ratio of 3.23\* Shooting is greater than the required table value 2.14 for significance with 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study shows that, there was a significant difference on shooting between the college and university level men hockey players.

**DISCUSSIONS ON FINDINGS**

- 1.The result of the study showed that, there was a significant mean difference on passing between the college and university level men hockey players.
- 2.The result of the study showed that, there was a significant mean difference on dribbling between the college and university level men hockey players.
- 3.The result of the study showed that, there was significant difference on shooting between the college and university level men hockey players.

**CONCLUSION**

From the results of this study, the following conclusions were drawn

- 1.It was concluded that,there was a significant mean difference on passing between the college and

university level men hockey players.

2.It was concluded that, there was a significant mean difference on dribbling between the college and university level men hockey players.

3.It was concluded that, there was a significant mean difference on shooting between the college and university level men hockey players.

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