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A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP OF INTELLIGENCE WITH HOCKEY PLAYING ABILITY AND SKILL LEVEL OF PLAYER'S PARTICIPATING AT NATIONAL LEVEL

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between hockey playing ability and skill test with intelligence of university level hockey players. For the collection of data 25 Players served as the subject for the study. To investigate intelligence DR S.Jalota questionnaire was implemented and for skill test Harbans Singhs test battery was used. Playing ability was judged by the experts. The data was analyzed by using Pearsons product moment correlation analysis to study the relationship between hockey playing ability and intelligence.

Keyword: Relationship, Intelligence, Hockey Playing, analyzed.

INTRODUCTION:

England is responsible to produce modern hockey in the world. In ancient Indian hockey was known as "Khido". It was also played in other European countries in the first century. Day by day this game was improved and converted to modern hockey. The hockey club was established in 1861 in England. First match of modern hockey was played in 1875 in England. Hockey federation came into existence in the year 1890. First international match was played in 1895 and world hockey in 1908 Olympiad hockey was introduced. The basic idea of bringing revolutionary changes in the game of hockey was give greater opportunities and more advantage to young stars to participate in vigorous activities and to be fit. Hockey is a skilled game to acquiring the ability to master a ball with a stick physical strength particularly in the forearms and wrists plays an important role in developing of speed of movement over short distance. Hockey is a game in which required to play in 70 minutes hence. It is very necessary for a players to have Endurance as the other skills of this game are concerned such as dribbling, scooping and tacking etc, it's necessary and must for a player to have "flexibility to perform the above mentioned skills efficiently and here mainly there should be "hip flexibility and similarly in "hitting" one should have power and strength that is shoulder strength and also it is very necessary to have "speed" while chasing the ball and whenever during a play there is a counter attack "Agility" is a must for a player also it is necessary for a player to have reaction time. Hockey has become one of the most popular games in the world and of the major game it is the only one that has remained entirely amateur, a status which is jealously preserved by all those who play or support. For the game from which the present one originated in generally accepted as have been played for over 200 year. It popularity has no doubt, always owned to the fascination man finds in hitting a ball with a stick. Today hockey is essential to a team-

game, and has developed into a fest and highly skillful one. In hockey, generally players are divided into two categories offensive and defensive player. Offensive player need more aggressiveness where as defensive player requires calm and cool approach while defending i.e. tackling and clearing the ball in the field of sports, hockey is a very old game although some games are also playing. The term 'intelligence' comes from a Latin Word coined by Cicero to cover all cognitive processes. It was assumed that this capacity of cognition was something inherent in human nature (and possibly in animals). It was recognized that every man was born with a general cognitive capacity which was conveniently termed intelligence. Just like the concept of energy in physics, the term intelligence also is only a convenient label to designate a cognitive ability which is innate and general. Spencer regarded intelligence as a capacity of organism to adjust itself to an increasingly complex environment. Intelligence is a term, which is so commonly used and yet rather difficult to define in a precise and generally accepted form. This difficulty of definition is not perhaps because in recent years psychologists have gathered so much material about it by the use of intelligence tests that we find it difficult to adopt a simple and comprehensive meaning of the term. Intelligence basically should not be confused with intellect though it is related to intellect or knowledge. It is quite possible (though it may not happen often that a man with a high degree of intelligence may be poor in intellect simply for the reason he never attempted to use his intelligence and build up his intellect. Every man is intelligent in his own usual self because his correct response to a given situation in it, self shows his basic intelligence. Again it doesn't mean that he may give a correct response to each and every situation being exposed to him. Thus we can give a statement that every individual has basic intelligence but in varying degree. This degree is what psychologists have been trying to find out, so that they can categorize certain category of people. It is very fortunate that to a great extent they have managed to do it.

The field of intelligence is slowly spreading its tentacles into other fields where human interaction with the environment is more. Sports are another such field where intelligence is required to a greater extent. But unfortunately the study in this field in relation to intelligence is still raw researcher's are still groping around in darkness. How much intelligence does a sportsman need to come out of a critical situation? or, what level of intelligence will effect performance? or, which game needs more intelligence? Or how much does experience effect the increase in intelligence? or, is there a relation between theoretical intelligence and practical intelligence? etc. are some of the questions which need split second decisions, here the individual's intelligence or understanding or understanding of the game helps. The role of physical activity in the lines of individuals and groups within the normal intelligence range, within gifted children and within retarded children has been evaluated in terms of the extent of their physical activity as well as their relative success in such activity. More intelligent Students seem to have greater activity interests than Individuals with lower Intelligence. The psychological elements concerned with intellectual behavior and emotional development are important aspects of physical education. These elements are more difficult to identify, and apply in the field because they are mostly covert in their origin though they take external manifestations. Hence, the physical educationist should know the nature and relationship between the psychological elements and physical; education aspects like intelligence, motivation, practice, method of learning, guidance, knowledge of results, transfer of training, etc. so that the roles and responsibilities are characterized, through appropriate action, to the expected; goals. Some of the important, psychological elements and forces, which influence the performance in physical education, are motivation. Individual differences in potentialities, intelligence and maturation and so on. Psychological elements seem to be the underlying covert factors which directly and indirectly influence the performance and achievement of the students and either facilitate or hinder their performance.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to find out the relationship of intelligence with playing ability and skill level of hockey players. The subjects chosen for the study were twenty five university male hockey players of Madhya Pradesh.

The following variables were selected for the purpose of study.

1. Intelligence
2. Skill
3. Playing ability in hockey

To measure intelligence twenty five subjects were randomly selected. Test of Intelligence which is constructed by Dr. S.Jalota in English was administered. It could be used on college adults. Each item was framed in a selected form

providing four alternatives to each question. There test consisted of subjects namely finding relations odd one out, vocabulary similar or opposite and mathematical ability. The answer sheets were scored with the help of a scoring key provided for this purpose. Harbans Singh Skill Test was administered to evaluate the skill of subjects. The scores were recorded separately for Dribbling and Hitting test and Dribbling and Goal Shooting test. Performance in playing ability was determined by judge's rating of skills during tournaments play Performance of skills was determined by rating on three basic criteria i.e. Ball control, passing and receiving and general game sense. The average of the three judge's ratings provided the measure of playing ability. The subjects were divided into two teams to assess playing ability. For analysis and interpretation of data and to find out the contribution of intelligence to hockey playing ability and skill the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was applied. The analysis of data revealed the significant relationship of intelligence to hockey playing ability where as no relationship was found when intelligence was related with skill level.

Relationship of hockey Playing ability and skill test to intelligence

S.No.	Variable correlated with intelligence	Correlation Coefficient (r)
1.	Playing Ability	0.55*
2.	Dribbling and Hitting	0.031
3.	Dribbling and goal Shooting	0.133
4.	Composite Score of test 2 and 3	0.146

N = 25

r._{.05} (23) = 0.396

Table 1 indicates that intelligence level has significant relationship with the playing ability. As the value obtained is 0.55 which reveals significant relationship.

Table 1 also indicates there is no significant relationship of various skills with intelligence as value the obtained in composite score is 0.146. Where the value needed to be significant is .396.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The analysis of data reveals that there is significant relation between playing ability and intelligence. This may be due to the fact that in playing ability the situation changes very frequently and players have to use their general intelligence at very rapid speed. Intelligence does contribute to the performance is hockey playing ability might be general intelligence related to game gained as result of regular practice and experience. This may be the reason why intelligence is significantly related to the playing ability of the hockey players.

The results of the present study reveal that there is no significant relationship between general intelligence and skill abilities of hockey player. The reason may be the fact that in skill testing set format is used to assess the skill which does not require any general or specific intelligence, player's are mentally and physical ready to perform the artificial

situation created to assess this skill, this may be the reason for that there is no significant relationship between skill ability and intelligence of players participating at university level.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the analysis and the results of the study the following conclusions were drawn that Intelligence contributes positively towards performance in hockey playing ability. Intelligence does not contribute significantly to dribbling and hitting and dribbling and goal shooting skill ability of hockey players.

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