## **International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences**

Vol. 12 Issue 03, March 2022,

ISSN: 2249-5894 Impact Factor: 6.644

Journal Homepage: <a href="http://www.ijmra.us">http://www.ijmra.us</a>, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com

Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEPRESSION PRONENESS IN PLAYERS WITH A REFERENCE TO UNDER 19 CRICKET AND VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

Sakib Rashid Dar, Research Scholar, Deptt. of Physical Education, SJJTU, Jhunjhunu(Rajasthan).Mail id: <a href="mailto:darsakib329@gmail.com">darsakib329@gmail.com</a>
Dr. Sanjy Tyagi, Research Guide Asstt. Professor, SJJTU, Jhunjhunu.

### **ABSTRACT**

In the contemporary society, depression has held its mysterious establishments in the mental course of action. The unit of people from the games has refreshed the certainty of depression. Keeping in view, this outline was given to explore the ordinariness of depression inclination in sports and non-sports people. The research was conveyed in the setting of figuring out the assessment. The aftereffects of the survey uncover those sportsindividuals hold low levels of depression tendency when appeared differently as indicated by the non-sports person. Thusly, research impels that games and sports expect an essential part in restricting the level of depression tendency of an individual. A descriptive Research Method is carried out in the current study and the samples were chosen from Kulgam district of Jammu and Kashmir. Using a convenient sampling technique, 400 respondents were selected.

# **Keywords:**

Depression, proneness, sports

## Introduction

Invigorated prosperity in sport is a hard-hitting point that is now and again the subject of data joining and genuinely a theme for energetic assessment. Some suggest that cricketers, taking part in a game remarkable in its quantifiable evaluation of individual performance, conceded seasons of play away from home and loosened up single game an entrance to mull over mishandles, maybe specially organized to making depression.

Depression among five-star contenders is a subject of creating interest and public thought. Now, observational data on five-star contenders' extreme unplanned effects are entrancing. Late results show sport-related frameworks and ramifications for depression conviction in five-star contender tests; express factors related with depression interweave overtraining, injury, and confusion in the struggle. One such effect is that contenders taking part in

individual games were seen as more leaned to badly designed inevitable results than contenders fighting in pack works out.

Propelling openings additionally showed a game-related impact, showing that inconvenient discretionary effects change by sport type. It has been again and again shown that contenders doing fighting in individual games were more organized to unforgiving postponed results than contenders engaging in group work out.

A report saw those contenders battling in Olympic-style occasions had the principal speed of depression scores, while lacrosse players had according to a general point of view lower levels of depression. Anyway, these makers don't explicitly address a division into individual games and gathering works out, their results further assist the vulnerability that higher depression scores are found in disciplines with clashes subordinate fundamentally to a particular performance.

As indicated from a psychological perspective, there are a couple of reasonable battles for rivals in individual games to be at a higher bet for depression. In such way, attribution of disappointment and accomplishment might be one such mental differentiation.

Rivals in individual and social events rehearsechanges in style of attribution. Completely, contenders doing combating in individual-sport disciplines showed attribution with more gigantic levels in the viewpoint "internality". For positive events, individual-sport contenders showed attributions to be more inside, stable, and all around the planet. As the makers raise, it shows up, evidently, to be clear for individual-sport contenders to make every one of the more inner attributions as they don't have partners which can be credited or blamed for results.

It is said that a player should be mentally strong to perform well as any season of the game. A tutor can set up a player with an astounding mental strength expected to perform dependably in sports; comes from withinside of a player. So, the sign of blending of a player should be on the game whether he/she is on the field or off the field.

There are various occasions forgeneral players who are mentally acceptably ready to perform even after injuries. Expecting we talk about Volleyball, there are different Volleyball players who got harmed and a short period of time later returned and perform better.

A cool mind is incredibly basic in each game. A player should be dynamic and sharp to make approaches against adversaries. For that, a player is given Yoga meeting as a piece of organizing.

These days, it is seen that a player detonates from the external factors and can't zero in on their game. So, guides work with a Yoga meeting for the players so the mind of a player can be cool, and the center level can be raised.

In sports, it is said that a player should be mentally strong close by genuine cutoff points as a mentally strong player can fight against their adversaries even more truly rather than a player with lesser mentally strong.

Volleyball has framed as an amazingly extreme game that requires a raised level of prosperity. As far as possible pulled in with volleyball have their own different authentic necessities. Along these lines, the players either male or female ought to deal with a widerunning framework planned to work on their solidarity, solid resourcefulness, cardiovascular common sense, versatility, and deftness.

The base nuts and bolts of individual frameworks demand a particular degree of guaranteed limits, model, volleying requires strength of fingers and wrists. Obliterating and spiking require the ability to jump adequately high to contact the ball when it is above net stature.

The game, at a raised level of the challenge, requires pragmatic, disturbing new turn of events and quick reactions. To do this the player ought to be tall and ought to be versatile. Volleyball matches have no time cutoff, and some matches can latest a couple of hours, they are dependably planned to anticipate the social occasions. This expects that the players ought to have a fair solid and cardiorespiratory consistency.

Monster-level volleyball performance requires an optimal blend of physical and insightful limits. Volleyball getting ready anticipated a tangled blend of physical, explicit, fundamental, and mental factors. The results should be reliable contrast in the typical part to various loads or stresses experienced in volleyball. There are two by and large different conditions in sport: getting ready circumstances and competition conditions. While the certifiable work is something fundamentally the same, the conditions of each situation contrast.

## **Purpose of the study:**

The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of games and sports on depression proneness. In pursuance to same, the researcher was intended to explore it through the process of comparative analysis.

## **Hypothesis:**

The hypothesis of this study is reported as under:

There will be significant difference between Under-19 Cricket and Volleyball Players on their depression proneness.

# Research methodology:

The methodology and procedure of this research study is reported as under:

Descriptive Research Method is carried out in the current study and the samples were chosen from Kulgam district of Jammu and Kashmir. Using convenient sampling technique, 400 respondents were selected.

# **ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:**

The analysis and interpretation of the data is discussed as under:

Table 1: Showing the Descriptive analysis on depression proneness of Under-19 Cricket
Players

Descriptive analysis on depression proneness of Under-19 Cricket Players					
Under-19 Cricket Players					
Mean	19.0000				
Median	18.9500				
Mode	18.95				
Std. Deviation	1.5714				
Variance	2.716				
Range	19.00				
Minimum	7.00				
Maximum	26.00				

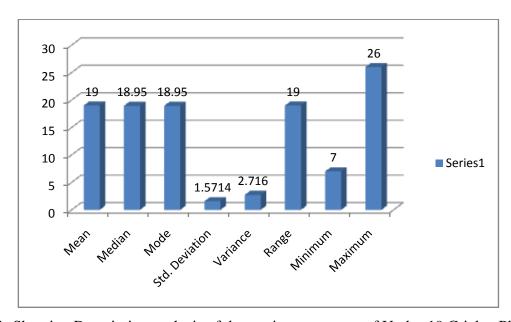


Fig 1: Showing Descriptive analysis of depression proneness of Under-19 Cricket Players

# **Interpretation:**

The outcomecomposed in the over-reported table provides data about the evocative investigation on depression proneness of Under-19 Cricket Players. The intended outcome presents that in the descriptive study the mean value of Under-19 Cricket Players on their depression proneness has been observed 19.

Consequently, the median value was 18.95, and the model was found to be 18.95. Descriptive analysis standard deviation was seen at 1.5714. The rangewas observed to be 19.00. The variance was found 2.716. The range was observed the min value was 7 and max value was 26.

Table 2: Showing the Descriptive analysis of depression proneness of Under-19 Volleyball Players

Descriptive analysis on depression proneness of Under-19 Volleyball					
Under-19 Volleyball Players					
Mean	20.87				
Median	18.95				
Mode	18.95				
Std. Deviation	5.78110				
Range	46				
Minimum	6				
Maximum	53				

## Interpretation:

The outcome composed in the over reported table provides data about the evocative investigation on depression proneness of Under-19 Volleyball Players. The intended outcome presents that in descriptive study the mean value of Under-19 Volleyball Players on their depression proneness was observed 20.87.

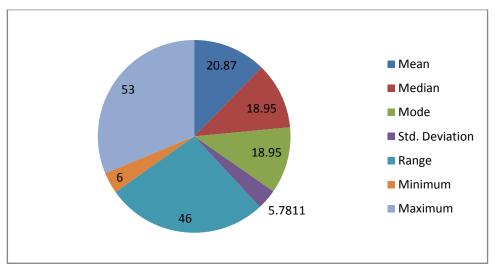


Fig 2: Showing Descriptive analysis of depression proneness of Under-19 Volleyball Players

The median value was 18.95. Std dev. was found to be 5.78. Range was 46.00. The variance was observed to be 2.27. The range was observed a minvalue of 6.00 and a maxvalue was 53.00

Table 3: Showing the mean significant difference between Under-19 Cricket and Volleyball Players on their level of depression proneness. (N=200 each)

Variable Under 10 Crist		alrat Dlaviana	Under-19 Volleyball		
Variable	ariable Under-19 Cricket Players		Players		t-value
Depression	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Proneness	19.05	1.63	21.6	6.45	5.26

# **Interpretation:**

Above table providesbroad analysis on the mean significant diff. between Under-19 Cricket and Volleyball Players on their level of depression proneness. The outcomessuggest the mean significant difference was reported between Under-19 Cricket and Volleyball Players on their depression proneness.

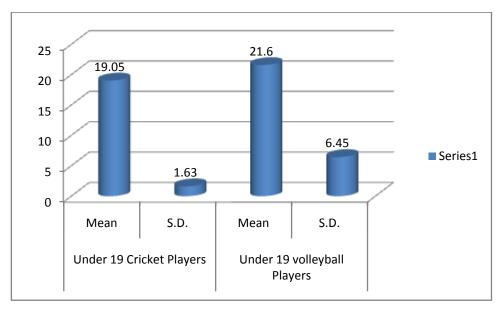


Fig 3: Showing the mean significant difference between Under-19 Cricket and Volleyball Players on their level of depression proneness

Thus, results indicate the impact of games and sports is significant on the level of reducing the depression proneness of the respondents. Accordingly, the status of the hypothesis is reported as under:

Hypothesis: There will be a significant difference between Under-19 Cricket and Volleyball Players in their depression proneness. Status: Accepted.

## **Conclusion**

Thus, to conclude it was observed that the Under 19 Cricket players were less depression proneness as compared to Volleyball players.

### REFERENCES

- 1. Bertucci, Bob, (2012) The AVCA Volleyball Handbook, Indianapolis: Master press, pp. 329-336.
- 2. Biddle Stuart, Looy A.D., Thomas Peter, and Youngs Rob (2013), VolleyballStrategies and Tactics, Wiltshire: The Crowood Press, pp. 99-114.
- 3. Bob Davis, Ross Bull, Jan Roscol and Dennis Roscoe (2010), Physical Education and the study of sport, London, Mosby, Harcourt Publishers Ltd., p. 400.
- 4. Carron A.V., Brawley L.R., & Widmeyer W.N (2013). The Measurement of cohesiveness in sports groups. In J.L. Douda (ed). Advancement in Sport and exercise psychology measurement. Morgantown, W.V. Fitness Information Technology, p. 13 8.
- 5. Carron, A. V., & Hausenblas, H. A. (2012). Group Dynamics in Sport. (2nd ed.). Morgantown, WV: Fitness Information Technology, pp. 132-136.
- 6. Festinger L., Schachter. S., & Back K. (2010), Social Pressures in Informal Groups: A Study of Housing Project, New York: Harper, p. 164.
- 7. Fox, E.L and Mathews, D. R. (2014), Interval Training Conditioning for Sports and General Fitness, Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders & Co., p. 143.
- **8.** Frohner, Berthold (2013), Volleyball Game Theory and Drills, Toronto: Sport Books Publisher, p. 58.