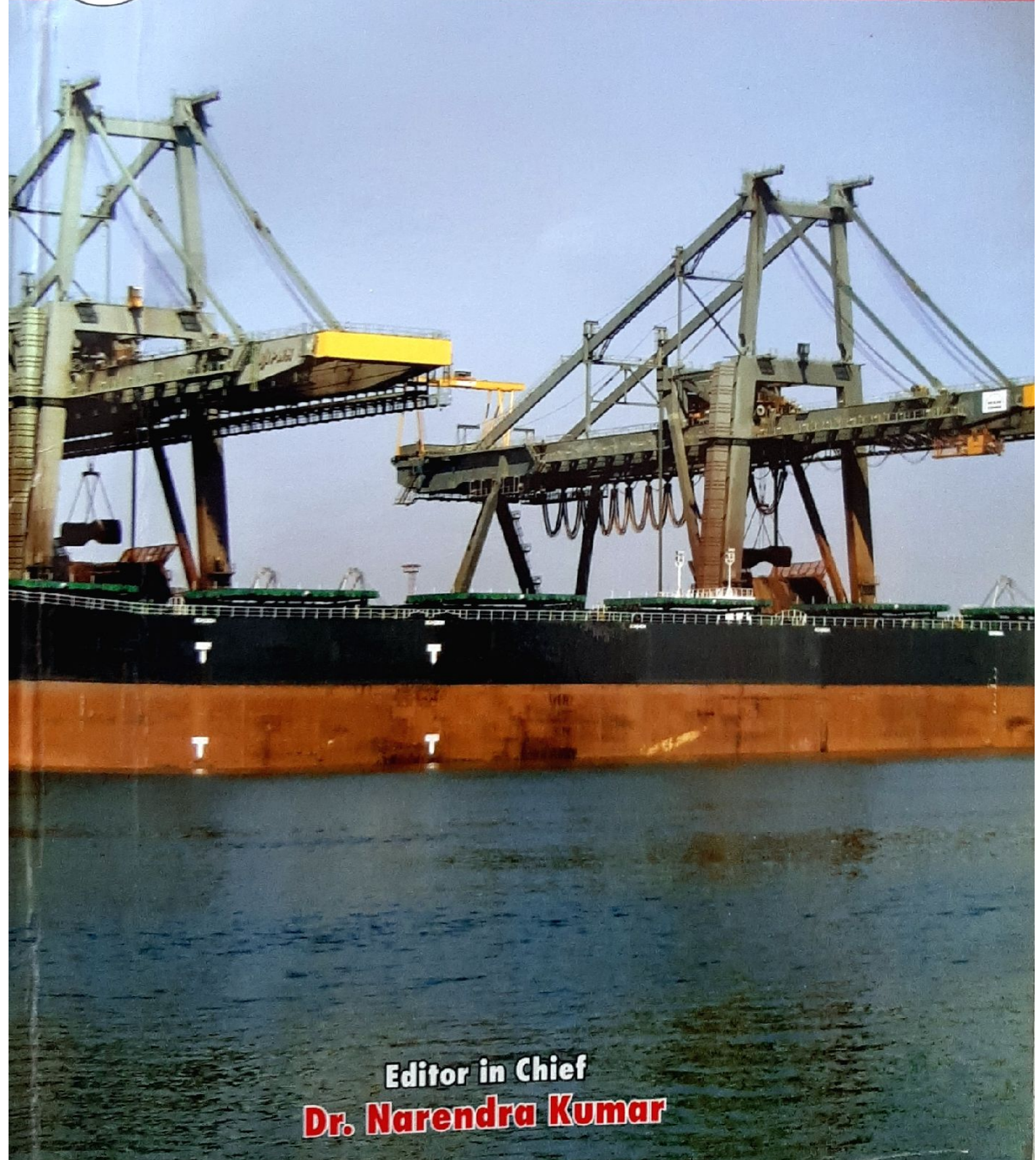


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**Editor in Chief  
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# **International Journal of New Era Research**

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*Physical Education***A Study of Sports Aggression on Different Levels of Participation in Volleyball Players**✉ *Mr. Anand Shrimant \**✉ *Dr. SK. Md. Attaullah M.K. (Jagirdar) \*\****Abstract**

*Humans engage in aggression when they seek to cause harm or pain to another person. Aggression takes two forms depending on one's motives: hostile or instrumental. The sample of the present study comprised of 120 man university Volleyball players of India. Keeping the view the purpose of the study they were divided into three groups all India intervarsity (N=120), South zone intervarsity (N=120) and intercollegiate N=120) man Volleyball players. The result indicated that all India intervarsity, south zone intervarsity and intercollegiate volleyball players on sports aggression is differed significantly as the obtained F value of 12.9 is much more than tabulated F 0.05 (2,357) = 3.02.*

**Key words:** Sport Aggression.**Introduction**

Aggression is overt, often harmful, social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In humans, frustration due to blocked goals can cause aggression. Human aggression can be classified into direct and indirect aggression, whilst the first is characterized by physical or verbal behaviour intended to cause harm to someone, the second one is characterized by a behaviour intended to harm social relations of an individual or a group.

Psychology is concerned with all aspects of behaviour and with the thoughts, feelings and motivations underlying that behaviour. It is both a thriving academic discipline and a vital professional practice. We are all interested in what makes people tick and how this understanding can help solve major problems in society.

Aggression is as old as the human race beginning with Cain's murder of Abel and extending throughout history. People have fought each other in tribal war, ethnic and religious war and in worldwide conflicts. Aggression is a behavioral aspect, and not an attitude, emotion or motive. Aggression is behavior and actions that usually seek to inflict psychological and physical harm, either on another person or on his possessions or dear ones. Previous studies on aggression often have failed to define aggression adequately or at all. Therefore aggression can be defined as "an over act (verbal or physical) that has the capacity to cause psychological or physical injury to another.

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They are strictly free ranging, avoid human settlements, and exhibit some peculiar features of ecology and behaviour (e.g., Auffray et al., 1990; Gouat et al., 2003; Gray and Hurst, 1997; Hurst and Smith, 1995; Patris and Baudoin, 1998; Patris and Baudoin, 2000; Sokolov et al., 1990). One of the most apparent characteristics of their social behaviour is an elevated level of aggression in *M. macedonicus* (rynta and C` iha`kova`, (1996) and *M. spicilegus* (Suchomelova` et al., 1998; Patris et al., 2002).

#### Methodology

Aggression was assessed by Sports Aggression Inventory standardized and constructed by Prof. Anand Kumar Shrivastava & Prem Shankar Shukla.

The Sports Aggression inventory consists of 25 questions in which 13 items are keyed "yes" that are 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, & 25 and the statements which are keyed "No" that are 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 23.

The score of 12 to 13 is considered as average on aggression and those scores higher than 12-13 will be considered as high on aggression and those scores lower than 12-13 will be considered as low on aggression.

The present study was conducted on 360 male volleyball players of India. The players was categorized into three main groups: intercollegiate (120), south zone intervarsity (120), and all India intervarsity (120) male volleyball players. The sample representing the intercollegiate players who participated in the intercollegiate championship, 2015 held at Govt. Degree College, Yadgir, Karnataka from 01/10/2015 to 02/10/2015. The sample representing the south zone intervarsity players who participated in the south zone intervarsity championship, 2015 held at Andra University, Visakhapatnam from 24/10/2015 to 28/10/2015. And all India intervarsity championship, 2015 held at Tripura University, Agartala from 24/02/2016 to 29/02/2016.

#### Statistical Analysis

An Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied to find out the significance of mean difference in the variable. This was followed by Least Significance Difference Test (L.S.D.) of Post-hoc comparison to determine the significance of difference between ordered paired means at 0.05 level.

#### Analysis of Data and Result of The Study

There are at least three levels at which data are categorized, presented and analyzed statistically in this study. The psychological status of all India intervarsity players (N=120) has been compared with South zone intervarsity (N=120) and intercollegiate (N=120) man Volleyball players.

#### Mean Score and Standard Deviations of All India Intersivity, South Zone Intersivity And Intercollegiate Man Volleyball Players on Sports Aggression Variable

Table - 1

Variable	All India Intersivity (n = 120)		South zone Intersivity (n = 120)		Inter collegiate (n = 120)	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Aggression	23.64	4.61	20.43	4.52	14.56	3.20





One-way analysis of variance (F-ratio) was applied to find out the significance of mean difference among all India intervarsity, South zone intervarsity and intercollegiate man Volleyball players on Aggression variable. Least Significant Difference test of Post-Hoc comparison was used to determine the significance of difference between ordered paired means at 0.05 levels. One-way analysis of variance and L.S.D of Aggression variable are given from Table - 2.

**Comparison of Sports Aggression of Intercollegiate, South Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Volleyball Players**

One-way analysis of variance of sports aggression is given in Table-2 and graphically portrayed in Figure-1

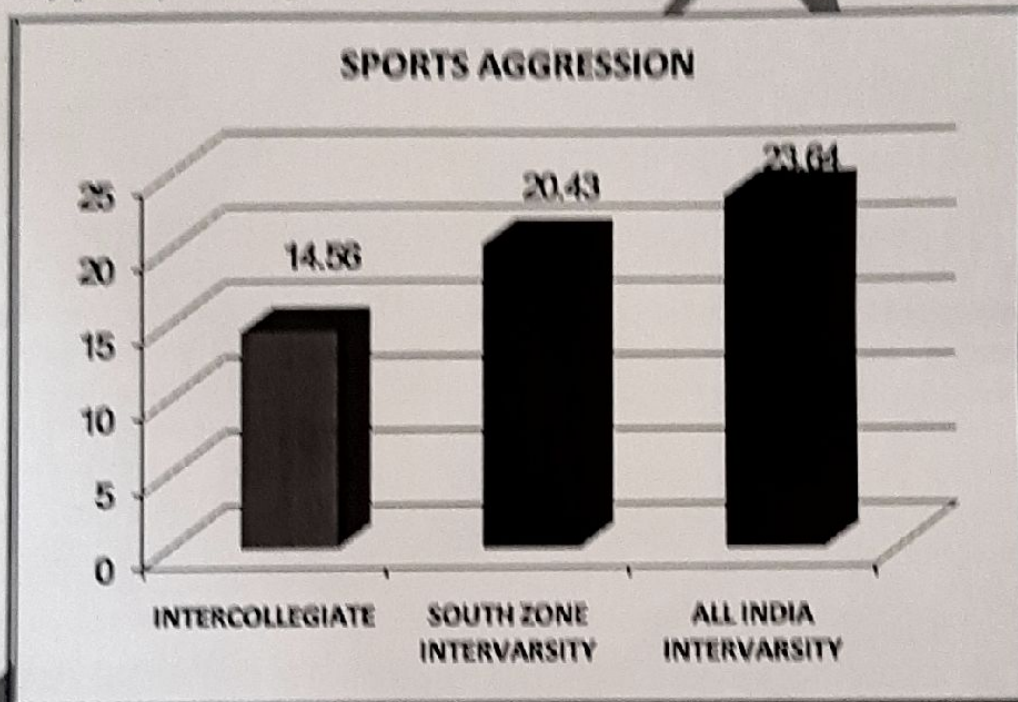


Fig.1: Comparison of Sports Aggression of Intercollegiate, South Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Volleyball Players

Table - 2

**Analysis of Variance of Intercollegiate, South Zone Intersarsity and All India Intersarsity Man Volleyball Players on Aggression Level**

Source of variance	Degree of freedom	Sum of squares	Mean square	F value
Between Group	(r-1) = 2	185.29	92.64	12.29*
With in Group	(N-r) = 357	2556.2	7.16	
Total	359	2741.49		

\*Significant at .05 level  
Tab f .05 (2,359) = 3.02.





It is evident from Table-2 that all India intervarsity, south zone intervarsity and intercollegiate volleyball players on sports aggression is differed significantly as the obtained F value of 12.9 is much more than tabulated F 0.05 (2,357) = 3.02.

As the F-ratio was found to be significant, Least Significant Difference (L.S.D.) test of Post-Hoc comparisons was applied to study the significance of difference between all India intervarsity, South zone intervarsity and intercollegiate Volleyball players and the data is presented in Table – 3.

**Table – 3**

**Significance of Difference Between The Ordered Paired Means of Intercollegiate, South Zone Intersivity and All India Intersivity Man Volleyball Players on Aggression Level**

All india Intersivity	South zone Intersivity	Inter Collegiate	Mean Difference	Critical Difference
23.64	20.43		3.21*	
23.64		14.56	9.08*	1.25
	20.43	14.56	5.87*	

\*Significant at 0.05 level

It is obvious from Table-3 reveals that significant difference exists between all India intervarsity and south zone intervarsity players; and all India intervarsity and intercollegiate and south zone intervarsity and intercollegiate players at the 0.05 level in the sports aggression, as the mean difference of 3.21, 9.08 and 5.87 is higher than the critical difference of 1.25.

**Results**

The analysis of data it is found significance difference between all India intervarsity, south zone intervarsity and intercollegiate volleyball players on sports aggression test as the obtained F value of 12.9 is much more than tabulated F 0.05 (2,357) = 3.02. It is obvious that there is significant difference exists between all India intervarsity and south zone intervarsity players; and all India intervarsity and intercollegiate and south zone intervarsity and intercollegiate players at the 0.05 level in the sports aggression, as the mean difference of 3.21, 9.08 and 5.87 is higher than the critical difference of 1.25. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and it was proved that all India intervarsity players have higher aggressive as compared to south zone intervarsity and intercollegiate players.

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