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ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION AMONG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT PLAY POSITIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Sports are providing an opportunity for the expression of feelings and emotions and may lead to improved mastering of stressful and emotionally exciting situations and may also lead to aggressive behaviour and enhance performance in sports. Thirty Five university level Volleyball players of different universities of Karnataka who had participated at South Zone Volleyball Tournament 2018 were randomly

selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects ranged from 18-25 years. With regard to criterion variable that is Aggression was assessed with Sports Aggression Inventory (SAI) developed by Anand Kumar and P.S. Shukla (1988). To find out the significant differences in the Aggression level among the players with different play positions, One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used. Further the Scheffe's Post Hoc test was used to find the significant difference in the paired mean scores. It was concluded that there was a significant difference in the Aggression level of Volleyball players of different play positions. The allrounders were more aggressive followed by attackers, setters, blockers and liberos. There are many forces at work during an aggressive volleyball match, and players will rely on the forces of gravity and acceleration to move the volleyball from one area of the volleyball court to another. Some players specialize in a certain position on the volleyball court and must wait their turn until the game rotation puts them in that position. This position will give them the best opportunity to display their talents and unleash their aggressive natures on an opponent.

KEYWORDS: Volleyball players, Aggression, University, Analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aggression is one of the most potential dangers to mankind. It is a greatest stumbling block for one's self development and growth. Aggression is not only a behaviour that hurts others; it is also complex emotional condition, with a specific cognitive structure and strong

motivational base that involves the whole mental life (Stemate, 2009).

Aggression is defined as any form of behavior directed toward the goal of harming or injuring another living being through words, action etc. In other words aggression can be defined as any behavior that is intended to cause physical or psychological harm to others. By definitions commonly used in the social sciences and behavioral sciences, aggression is an action or

response by an individual that delivers something unpleasant to another person.

Singh (2017) affirmed that basketball players have high level of aggression than the volleyball players; also football players have high aggression level than hockey players. Jeyaraj and Gopinathan (2014) found relationship of selected physical fitness and psychological variables with playing ability of Kabaddi game and found that the aggression was found significant relationship with

playing ability of Kabaddi players. Karve (2012) presented a study on personality traits of Karnataka and Maharashtra. A Kabaddi player is a focal point and differences due to sex as a subsidiary interest. The Karnataka Kabaddi players have higher need for aggression than the Maharashtra Kabaddi players. Sports are providing an opportunity for the expression of feelings and emotions and may lead to improved mastering of stressful and emotionally exciting situations and may also lead to aggressive behaviour and enhance performance in sports. Aggression in sports is also a serious issue. Aggression is a learned behaviour and a sport may be teaching people to be more aggressive. In the present study the researcher intended to know the aggressive behaviour among volleyball players of different play positions.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The topic selected for the present investigation is **“ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION AMONG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT PLAY POSITIONS”**

1.2 Delimitations

This study was restricted to university level men players and selected aggression as a psychological factor. The subjects were selected in the age group of 18-25 years.

1.3 Limitations

The subjects are from different socio-economical conditions and their ways of living, food habits, daily routine and previous training have not been considered and the data procured from the relevant tests conducted during the university competition.

1.4 Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the Aggression of university level men Volleyball Players among different play positions.

2. METHODOLOGY

Thirty Five university level men volleyball players of different universities of Karnataka who had participated at South Zone Volleyball Tournament 2018 were randomly selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18-25 years. With regard to criterion variable that is Aggression was assessed with Sports Aggression Inventory (SAI) developed by Anand Kumar and P.S. Shukla (1988). It consists of 25 items and each item keyed as 'Yes' and 'No'. Each statement carry 1 (one) mark of which 13 is positive and 12 are negative. The maximum scores of aggression is 25 and the minimum score is zero. The higher scores indicate more aggression and vice versa. The inventory was found a reliability of 0.84 by split half method and 0.86 by test-retest method. To find out the significant differences in the Aggression among the players played with different play positions, One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used. Further the Scheffe's Post Hoc test was used to find the significant difference in the paired mean scores of aggression.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The One-way ANOVA (F test) results on Aggression scores of Volleyball players with different play positions (Allrounders, Attackers, Blockers, Setters and Liberos).

Table-1

Table shows the One-Way ANOVA Analysis on Aggression scores of university level men volleyball players with different play positions (Allrounders, Attackers, Blockers, Setters and Liberos).

Groups	Sum Squares	df	Mean Squares	F Value	Level of Sig.
Between Groups	228.446	4	57.112	7.64	*
Within Groups	224.240	30	7.475		
Total	452.686	34			

* Significant at 0.05 level; Table value (df 4, 30); 2.69.

From the table-1, it was observed that the obtained 'F' value 7.64 is less than table value of 2.69 for df is '4 and 30' required for the significance at 0.05 level of confidence and it is found statistically significant. Hence, the said hypothesis is **rejected** and an alternative hypothesis has been accepted that "there is a significant difference in the Aggression of Volleyball players of different play positions." To determine the significant difference in the Aggression among these paired means, the Scheffe's test was applied as the Post hoc analysis and the results were presented in Table-2.

Table-2: Scheffe's Post Hoc Analysis on Aggression of Volleyball players with different play positions.

Play Positions					Mean Difference
Allrounders	Attackers	Blockers	Setters	Liberos	
17.429	14.182				3.247
17.429		11.889			5.540*
17.429			13.000		4.429
17.429				8.000	9.429*
	14.182	11.889			2.293
	14.182		13.000		1.182
	14.182			8.000	6.182*
		11.889	13.000		1.111
		11.889		8.000	3.889
			13.000	8.000	5.000

*Significant at 0.05 level

The table-2 shows significant paired mean differences on the aggression scores between allrounders & blockers, allrounders & liberos; and attackers & liberos and the values are 5.540, 9.429 and 6.182 which are greater than the critical difference value at 0.05 level of confidence. It was concluded that there was significant difference in the Aggression between allrounders & blockers, allrounders & liberos; and attackers & liberos, but no different exists between allrounders & attackers; allrounders & setters; attackers & blockers; attackers & setters; blockers & setters; blockers & liberos; and setters & liberos. The allrounders had higher aggression level followed by attackers, setters, blockers and liberos.

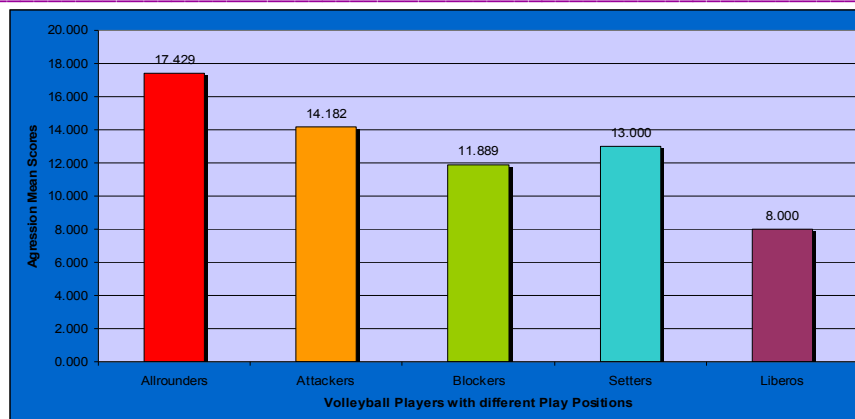


Fig.1: The Bar graph shows the comparison of mean scores of Aggression of Volleyball players with different play positions.

4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the One-way ANOVA results it was found that there was a significant difference in the Aggression of university level men Volleyball players of different play positions ($F=7.64$; $P=0.000$; $P<0.05$).

5. CONCLUSION

The results concluded that there was a significant difference in the aggression of university level men Volleyball players of different play positions. The allrounders had higher aggression level followed by attackers, setters, blockers and liberos. There are many forces at work during an aggressive volleyball match, and players will rely on the forces of gravity and acceleration to move the volleyball from one area of the volleyball court to another. Some players specialize in a certain position on the volleyball court and must wait their turn until the game rotation puts them in that position. This position will give them the best opportunity to display their talents and unleash their aggressive natures on an opponent.

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