



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631(UIF)

VOLUME - 12 | ISSUE - 12 | SEPTEMBER - 2023



---

---

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AGGRESSION AMONG NETBALL PLAYERS PLAYING AT DIFFERENT POSITION

**Manjunath Mannur**

Physical Education Teacher , Atal Bihari Vajapeyee Residential School,  
Dharwad.

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to **Study the A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON BODY MASS INDEX OF URBAN HIGH SCHOOL AND RURAL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.** For the purpose of study 90 netball players who represented their respective colleges in All India inter university tournament which were served as the subject for the study. The age limit of the subject was in the range of 18-25 years. *t*-test by using SPSS 20.0 statistical software and the results obtained thereby have been interpreted. The findings concluded that; i) There is no significant mean difference between attackers, defenders and centres players in their aggression score. Still defenders are having higher meaning aggression score than attackers and centres mean difference is not at the significant level.



**KEY WORDS :** Aggression, Netball players.

### INTRODUCTION

Sports are now a day's highly competitive. Sportsmen to prepare themselves physically, psychologically and emotionally to gain the success. Not only physical fitness and skills will help to win with that strong psychological strength will boost the confidence of the sportsmen to win the championship. Had physical work needed to sustain in the sports filed with that to sustain that pain for longer period of time psychological strength is most important. It includes anxiety, motivation, goal setting, a aspiration, group cohesion, aggression and many more. In that aggression is most defined psychological character in now a days will give psychological advantage than the opponent in sports.

Aggression is the behavior must be directed at another human being with the goal of causing some form of physical harm. Aggression is over, 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 human, 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 behavior intended to cause harm to someone, the second one is characterized by a behavior intended to harm social relations of an individual or a group.

### AGGRESSION IN SPORTS

Has a long history in both sport and non-sport contexts. There is some variation in definitions of aggression employed by different people however it is commonly agreed that aggression is a 'verbal or

physical behavior that is directed intentionally toward another individual and has the potential to cause psychological or physical harm; that is, for behavior to be classified as aggressive, the perpetrator must have the intent to harm the victim. However, strict behavioural definitions of aggression exclude the term intent because it refers to an internal state, which cannot be observed.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGGRESSION IN SPORTS

“Aggression is behaviour with a goal of harming or injuring another being motivated to avoid such treatment. “It can be seen that aggression comes from a variety of sources and it is important to understand where these sources stem from. Sport stressors allow us to understand what causes what causes an athlete to become frustrated which can lead to aggression and a decline in performance. In a player’s career they will come across a number of high-pressured situations where they will have to deal with many stressors. These can range from personal stressors such as worry and anxiety, to situational stressors such as team-related problems.

Research into player aggression has identified several factors that might promote violence. Heat is an example; as temperatures rise, tempers flare. In baseball, this association leads to more batters being hit by pitches on hot match days than on cold days. A second situational determinant of player aggression is the point differential between two teams, with the highest degrees of aggression arising when teams are separated by a wide scoring margin. Furthermore, players on winning and losing teams exhibit different patterns of aggression as a game progresses. Hence, the aggressive behavior of those on winning teams increases consistently throughout the contest, whereas individuals on losing teams are especially aggressive at the beginning of a game, and less so towards the midpoint of the competition.

### DEFINITION OF TERMS :

**Aggression :** Aggression is overt, often harmful, social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It may occur either in relation or without provocation. Humans, frustrations due to blocked goals can cause aggression.

### Netball Position

**Center Position :** Centers are unique in netball, as the only players whose role is not explicitly defined as offensive or defensive by their bib.... Goal keeper (GK):” Goal keeper is one of netball’s true “key” position, there is a make-or-break role”

### C Centre (C) :

- The centre is the link player from the defence third to the goal Mini and plays an important role in both attack and defence. They are allowed to move over the whole court except the goal circles.
- Deliver the centre pass
- Make strong attacking moves, combining with the WA to deliver the ball to the shooters.
- **Defender Position :** “The wing attack is the key playmaker of the netball court, it is their job to create as many scoring chances as possible by passing the ball to the shooters the wing attack can move in the attacking and center third BUT not in the goal circle or the defensive third.

### Significance of the Study

- 1) This study will help coaches to understand their trainees aggression level which is helpful for the performance in Indigenous sports.
- 2) The study may help coaches and teachers to plan programmes for aggression development if students are lacking in it.
- 3) This study may be in particular games need of aggression and whether sports men of that game fulfilled it or not. If not coach can plan or create new programme to enhance the aggression level amongst them.

At last study will bring light on which Indian game needs more aggression. So in primary level teacher or coach can assess students aggression and with suitable physical structure he can suggest student to pick the particular game according to his strength.

**Limitations:**

1. Food habits, lifestyle of the netball players considered as the limitations of the study.
2. Socio-economic status, socio psychological status of Netball players are considered as the limitations of the study.
3. Research is based on opinion of the Netball players so research scholar considered response of players is true.

**Delimitations:**

1. Study is delimited to all India inter University Women netball players only
2. Further studies is delimited to women Netball players only.
3. Further study is delimited to age group 18-25 only.

**Methodology**

In order to accomplished the purpose of the study “sports aggression inventory” was administrated.

**Selection of Subjects**

For the purpose of study 90 netball players who represented their respective colleges in All India inter university tournament which were served as the subject for the study. The age limit of the subject was in the range of 18-25 years. Data was taken at following places and during listed dates in the table.

**Table No. 1: The data collection places and during listed of dates of netball players.**

Sl.No.	Game	No. of Samples	Place	Date
01	Netball	12	KUD Rani Chennamma stadium	18 <sup>th</sup> Feb.2018
02	Netball	78	Mangalore university, Mangalore	20h Feb. 2018

**Selection of Variables**

The present study mainly focus on selected Physiological variables. As per the performance of 90 netball players with age groups 18-25 years said variables.

**Physiological Variables**

90 netball players were determined with the help of Data scores recorded were taken as the criterion measures for this variable.

**Aggression**

**Analysis of the data and result of the study**

### Aggression

Positions	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Attackers	30	6.7667	2.62197
Defenders	30	7.1000	2.73357
Centres	30	7.0667	2.30342
Total	30	6.9778	2.53505

From above descriptive table we can observe that defenders are having higher aggression mean score among all followed by centres and attackers. To verify whether their aggression mean is significantly different data is subjected to Analysis of Variance.

### ANOVA

#### Aggression score of player

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
<b>Between Groups</b>	2.022	2	1.011	.154	.857
<b>Within Groups</b>	569.933	87	6.551		
<b>Total</b>	571.956	89			

ANOVA table reveals that there is no significant mean difference between Attackers, defenders and centre players in their aggression score. Still defenders are having higher mean aggression score than attackers and centres mean difference is not at the significant level

### RESULT

Hypothesis states that Netball players no significant differ in their aggression. This hypothesis tested by computing analysis of variance followed by "Post-hoc" to calculate the mean difference between each group. From ANOVA results we can analyse that there is no significant difference between Attackers, Defenders and Centres in Netball players to their aggression score. So hypothesis which states Attackers, Defenders and Centres in Netball players differ in their aggression has been accepted.

### CONCLUSION

From this study we can conclude there is no significant mean difference between attackers, defenders and centres players in their aggression score. Still defenders are having higher meaning aggression score than attackers and centres mean difference is not at the significant level.

### REFERENCES

1. Arnold, J. (2001), Researchers say some athletes prone to domestic violence due to aggression socialization (<http://www.urwire.com/contact/topsports021601003.html>.)
2. Baird, S.M. (2009), Meaning to me: a symbolic integrationist approach to aggression I sport psychology, *Quest*, 61(4): 3770396.
3. Cox, R.H. (2002), *sports Psychology, concept and Application*, 5<sup>th</sup> edn. Boston: WCB/McGraw Hill
4. Dknabm W. & Kekelvie, S.J. (2002), Narcissian in football players: Stereotype or reality? *Athletic Insight*.