

**ASTUDY OF SPORT AGGRESSION AMONG VOLLEYBALL
PLAYERS BELONG TO VARIOUS SAI
TRAINING CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to study the sport aggression among volleyball players. For the purpose of this study fifty male volleyball players were randomly selected. Subjects were selected from SAI Training in Rae Bareilly, Lucknow and Banda established by Sport Authority of India, New Delhi. The sport aggression inventory (SAI) prepared and standardized by A. Kumar and P. S. Shukla was selected for this study. Means, Standard Deviations and Analysis of Variance were computed for the collected data from volleyball players. The level of significance sets at 0.05 level. Results of study revealed the statistically insignificant difference in sport aggression among Volleyball players of different SAI centers of Uttar Pradesh

Keywords: sport, aggression, SAI centers, volleyball players

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INTRODUCTION

Volleyball is a game played on a rectangular court not exceeding 18 meter in length and 9 meter in width, used by teams having six players to a side by volleying a large inflated ball with the hands over a net 2.43 meters high. Sports psychology is the scientific study of behavior in sports or sports related context. It is an attempt to understand the how and why underlying sports behavior. Sports psychology is defined as the study of mental processes as they relate to human sports performance. It consists of theories and laws of learning the importance of reinforcement and the linking of perceptual abilities with motor performance contribute to the body of knowledge. Sports psychologists utilize the information when studying topics such as achievement motivation, arousal, attribution and personality development.

Aggression is defined as the infliction of an aversive stimulus either physical verbal on gesture, upon one person by another. Aggression is not an attitude but behavior and most critically, it is reflected in acts committed with the intent to physical harm.

Modern competitive sports of today demands more emphasis on the training of psychological aspects of sports. The high level performance seen in competitive sports is nothing but a perfect optimum harmonious relationship between one's psychological preparedness and technical preparation.

Aggression has long been a part of the sports domain. Outside of wartime, sport is perhaps the only setting in which acts of interpersonal aggression are not only tolerated but enthusiastically applauded by large segment of society. Sports would serve as a suitable vehicle for example, whereas war would not.

Aggression is not an attitude but behavior and most critically it is reflected in the acts committed with the intention to injure. The term Aggression includes such wide range of acts engaged in by athletes, coaches and spectators as physically hitting, another individual and verbal abuse. The psychological characteristic as sports aggression was relevant and contributing factor for performance efficiency of athletes. Hence this variable was selected for the purpose of present study.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Subject:

For the purpose of this study, fifty male volleyball players from three different SAI Training Centers established by Sport Authority of India in Uttar Pradesh were selected. The data were collected by personal contact from the subjects at SAI Training centre of volleyball in U.P. i.e. Raibareilly, Lucknow and Banda. All players were in the age group of 16 to 25 years.

Instrumentation:

Considering all this facts, the sport aggression inventory (SAI) standardized by Anand Kumar and Prem Shankar Shukla was selected for this study. The sports aggression inventory was consisted of 25 items in which 13 items were keyed 'Yes' and rest of 12 items were keyed 'No'..

Statistical Technique:

Means, Standard Deviations and Analysis of Variance were computed for the collected data from volleyball players. The level of significance sets at 0.05 level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To assess the sports aggression of male volleyball players of three different SAI Training centers of Uttar Pradesh, Analysis of Variance was computed and data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF SPORTS AGGRESSION AMONG
VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT SAI
TRAINING CENTERS

Source of variance	Degree of freedom (df)	Sum of squares (SS)	Mean square (M.S)	F-Ratio
Between Groups	2	11.945	6.972	2.112
Within Group	47	155.110	3.300	

It is clearly evident from Table1 that statistical significant difference was not found among male volleyball players of three different SAI training center in their sports aggression, as obtained F-value of 2.112 was lesser than the require value of F 0.05 (2, 47) = 3.18

DISCUSSION

The results of one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with male volleyball players belong to three different SAI training centers showed insignificant differences in their sport aggression. This may be attribute to the similarity in competitive experiences, coaching pattern and level of participation. It was also hypothesized that “There would be no significant differences in sport aggression among male volleyball players belong to different SAI Training centers” is clearly accepted.

CONCLUSION

Similarity was exhibited by the male volleyball players of three different SAI centers of Uttar Pradesh.

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