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Comparative Study of Agression among Different Age Category Boys of Bilaspur

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Abstract

Purpose of the study was to compare the Aggression level among Childs, adolescence and adult boys of Bilaspur. For the purpose of present study total 90 boys (30 Childs, 30 adolescence boys and 30 adult boys) were selected as subjects from Bilaspur (C.G.). Childs and adolescence boys were selected from Adharshila Vidhya Mandir Bilaspur, and adult boys were selected from CMD College of Bilaspur. To know the nature of data and status of subjects in relation to selected variables descriptive statistics mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error) was used. One way analysis of variance was applied to compare the degree of aggression level among different age group boys. The mean value of Childs was found to be 13.595, the mean value of adolescence was found to be 11.544 and the mean value of adults was found to be 9.984. The F-value testing the significance of mean difference came out to be 50.014*, which is significant at 0.05 level according to the table value.

Keywords: Aggression, Child, Adolescence, Adults

1. Introduction

In the competitive age aggressive games of today requests more accentuation on the preparation of mental parts of game. The abnormal state execution seen in aggressive games is only an immaculate ideal agreeable relationship between one's mental readiness and specialized planning. It is trusted that unrivaled athletic execution has profited from learning about the physiology and bio-mechanics of human engine movement. In any case, numerous mentors and therapists all through the world trust that future records will be broken essentially as a result of expanded thoughtfulness regarding the mental parameters of human identity (Bryant J. Cratty, 1983) [1].

Sports competitions without "animosity" are a body without soul, rivalry and hostility are twins. There is clear confirmation that, when all is said in done animosity is more tumultuous diversions, may help execution since it stimulates players extremely to invest harder exertion, and "do or pass on" for the accomplishment of the group. Conflictingly there is likewise sign, and legitimate as well, that animosity submitted by players in specific settings situation or position may affects carrying out of individual aptitude and additionally accomplishment of the group (M.L. Kamlesh, 1987) [8].

Aggression has for quite some time been a part of the games and sports. Outside of wartime, game is maybe the major setting in which demonstrations of interpersonal animosity are endured as well as eagerly acclaimed by expansive portion of society. Indeed Lorenz advocates that game should be substitute for war. As such, on the grounds that all focused games conditions hold some level of threatening vibe between rivals, members in them permits hostility to be scattered in an adequate mane (Glyn C. Roberts. et. Al., 1986) [4].

The word aggression originates from the Latin word aggress, 'ad' (to or toward) and grader (walk). Truly then the word intends to "to walk towards or methodology", to move against or to move with expectation to hurt or mischief. Most therapists portray hostility as far as conduct. Forceful conduct is connected with ruinous acts, sexual assaults, biased, discourses, genital exercises, medication and liquor addictions, games and work out' crying' grumbling, pursuing wars et cetera. There is no basic conduct that might be portrayed under the rubric hostility (John M.Silva et.al., 1984) [6].

Achievement and dissatisfaction of a challenger relies on upon the mixing of physical molding, preparing, mental planning and capacity to perform well in under weight and

collaboration of competitor with others so every one of the angles (physical, mental and social) are required for a competitor. In the event that one is deficient in one angle it is exceptionally hard to get accomplishment in rivalry. That is the reason the mentors must not just have the learning about the techniques of the games additionally ought to be mentally dexterous. Games might be masterminded in the scale appropriately to the force and kind of animosity inborn in each. Some games require that a lot of physical power be coordinated against one's adversary where as other require mighty activity against the earth rather than direct animosity. Numerous games however required that individual hostility inside basic standards and particular conditions. This is the positive animosity yet which is constantly destructive for the individual and group diversions? Hence, in games as in life, one issue is to empower an ideal measure of animosity when called for and to empower competitor to react hostility when that is called for. Hostility conduct is a physical demonstration that can mentally or physically harm someone else or one self.

Objectives of the study- Objective of the present study to find out significance difference among Childs, adolescence and adult age group boys of Bilaspur in comparison to aggression level.

Hypotheses of the study- It was hypothesized that there will be no significant difference in the mean scores of aggression level among Childs, adolescence and adult men of Bilaspur.

Method and Procedure

Selection of subjects- For the purpose of present study total 90 people selected as subjects, among them 30 Childs (age range 7 to 13 years), 30 adolescence boys (age range 14 to 19 years) and 30 adult boys (age range 20 to 28 years). The mean of Childs age was 10.4 years, adolescence 15.86 years, adults 24.16 years. Childs and adolescence boys were selected from Adharshila Vidhya mandir Bilaspur, and adult boys were selected from CMD College students of Bilaspur.

Table 1: Descriptive table of different age group boys

Group	N	Age Range	Mean	S. D.
Childs boys	30	7-13	10.4	1.714
Adolescence boys	30	14-19	15.86	1.591
Adult boys	30	20-28	24.16	2.450

Collection of data

The Study was enclosed to the assessment of aggressiveness by using aggression questionnaire of Anand Kumar and P. S. Shukla. Sports Aggression Inventory consists of 25 items in which 13 items are keyed "YES" and 12 are keyed "NO". The statements which are keyed "YES" are 1,4,5,6,9,12,14,16,18,21,22,24 and 25 and the statements which are keyed "NO" are 2,3,7,8,10,11,13,17,19,20 and 23. Maximum score for each statement was one. Sores obtained for each statement was added up which represent an

individual's total score on aggression.

Administration of Questionnaire

The questionnaire was distributed to the subjects. Proper instructions were given by the researcher. The questionnaire was filled under the supervision of researcher. Special help given by the researcher to the Child age group boys.

Statistical Technique

To know the nature of data and status of subjects in relation to selected variables descriptive statistics mean, Standard Deviation, Standard Error) was used. One way analysis of variance was applied to compare the degree of aggression level among Childs, adolescence and adult men. The level of Significance was set at 0.05. Data were analyzed by using SPSS 16.0 software.

Table 2: The Comparative and descriptive table of different age group male in relation to Aggression level.

Group	N	Mean	SD	SE
Childs boys	30	13.595	1.621	.296
Adolescence boys	30	11.544	1.272	.232
Adult boys	30	9.984	1.284	.234

Table 3: The ANOVA table of different age group male in relation to Aggression

Groups	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Group	196.757	98.379	50.014*	.000
Within Group	171.132	1.967		
Total	367.890			

Table-3 shows the comparison of aggression among Childs, adolescence and adult boys of Bilaspur. The mean value of Childs was found to be 13.595, the mean value of adolescence was found to be 11.544 and the mean value of adults was found to be 9.984. The F-value testing the significance of mean difference came out to be 50.014*, which is significant at 0.05 level according to the table value.

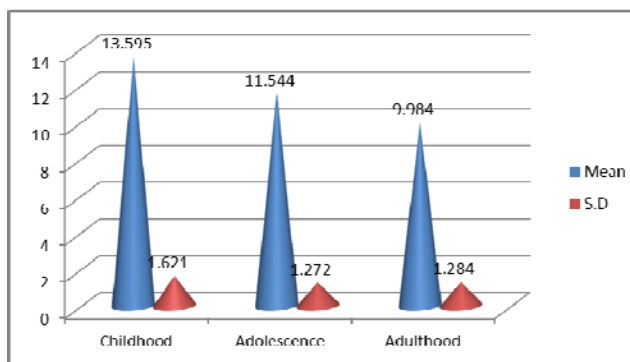


Table 3: LSD table that shows the significance difference among Childs, adolescence and adult boys in relation to aggression level.

Group of Age group(I)	Group of age group (I)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Childs	Adolescence	2.050	.362	.000	1.330	2.770
	Adulthood	3.610	.362	.000	2.890	4.330
Adolescence	Childhood	-2.050	.362	.000	-2.770	-1.330
	Adulthood	1.560	.362	.000	.840	2.279
Adults	Childhood	-3.610	.362	.000	-4.330	-2.890
	Adolescence	-1.560	.362	.000	-2.279	-.840

Discussion

The mean value of Childs was found to be 13.595, the mean value of adolescence was found to be 11.544 and the mean value of adults was found to be 9.984. The F-value testing the significance of mean difference came out to be 50.014*, which is significant at 0.05 level according to the table value. On the basis of findings it is clear that the significant difference was found among different age category boys in comparison to aggression. The Childs have greater aggression comparison to adolescence and adult age group boys because of the aggressive nature in child age. Adolescence boys have greater aggression comparison to boys who suffering from adult age because this age is most important age and aggressive age in the life. Adult boys have lowest aggression comparison to boys who suffering from child and adolescence age because in this stage people get completely mature and they can control their emotions.

Conclusion

On the basis findings by the analysis of data the following conclusions may be drawn

- Significant difference was observed between Child age group and adolescence age boys in comparison to aggression level.
- Significant difference was observed between adolescence age group boys and adult age group boys in comparison to aggression level.
- Significant difference was observed between adult age group boys and child age group boys in comparison aggression level.

Initially it was hypothesized that there would be no significant difference among different age group boys of Bilaspur is not accepted at 0.05 level.

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