



Comparative Study On Aggression Among Male Judo, Boxing And Wrestling Players

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Abstract:

The present study was designed to examine the Aggression among Male Judo, Boxing and Wrestling players. Total Sixty (N=60) male subjects, which includes twenty (n1=20) judo players, twenty (n2=20) boxing players and twenty (n3=20) wrestling players, who had participated in the inter-college competitions in judo, boxing and wrestling and were studying at various colleges affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh during the session 2021-22. The purposive sampling technique was employed for the selection of subjects. The age of subjects was ranged between 18 to 25 years. Aggression questionnaire developed by buss and perry (1992) was used to examine the aggression level of the subjects. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to assess the significant differences among male Judo, Boxing and Wrestling players with regard to the variable Aggression. Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test was applied to find out the direction and degree of differences, where 'F' value found significant. The level of significance was set at 0.05. Results revealed significant differences among Judo, Boxing and Wrestling players with regard to the variable Aggression.

Keywords: Aggression, Judo, Boxing, Wrestling.

INTRODUCTION

AGGRESSION:

Aggression behaviour is quite visible in sports. But not all type of aggression in sports is violent and destructive. In fact, many forms of aggressive behaviour are accepted and even prompted; often aggression is the part of the game. Use of the terms of aggression refers to a wide range of combats sports behaviours, that cause confusion. Most aggressive behaviours in combat sports and other sports are neither clearly desirable nor clearly undesirable. Instead, most aggressive acts are seen as distasteful by some people and justifiable by others.

In sports situation, things are more complex in sport. Is behaviour within the rule of the sports that involve hurting someone truly aggressive? Addressed two types of aggression. Hostile aggression takes place when the primary intention of the behaviour is to harms the other player and these types of aggression occurred by anger. On the other hands instrumental aggression takes place when the behaviour is clearly likely to cause harms, but its intention is to achieve a different aim such as to score a point. In combat sports, we generally accept some degree of instrumental aggression, As Tenenbaum et al. (1997) pointed out that, spectators and athletes both display hostile and instrumental aggression.

In the theories of aggression there are a number of psychological theories which aim to explain the origin and trigger of human aggression; we now turn our attention to explanation of that behaviour. Because of the prevalence of aggressive behaviour and its social implication, people want to know why aggression occur, which individual's characteristic predispose a person to aggression, which environmental and social factor elicit aggressive behaviour, and whether aggression can be directed or controlled.

The existing research, limited as it is, provided no evidence that aggressive behaviour improves sports performance. On the contrary, it appears that hostile aggression quite likely creates anger and arousal which interface with concentration and has no apparent benefits. Some aggressive acts may, of course, have instrumental value in sports.

The value of such aggressive behaviours probably varies with the situation and individuals involved. Research finding also suggest that the consequence of both hostile and instrumental aggression may extend beyond immediate performance effect. Sports psychology have far to go before the factors that influence aggressive behaviour and its consequences can be discussed with any certainty. Keeping the importance of aggression in mind for the games in question, the investigators therefore, designed the present study to assess the aggression among judo, boxing and wrestling players.

Objectives of the study:

- To assess significant differences with regard to aggression among collegiate judo, boxing and wrestling players.

Hypothesis:

- It was hypothesized that there would be no significant differences on aggression among judo, boxing and wrestling players.

Methodology:

The purposive sampling technique was employed for the selection of subjects. Total Sixty (N=60) male subjects, which includes twenty (n1=20) judo players, twenty (n2=20) boxing players and twenty (n3=20) wrestling players, who had participated in the inter-college competitions in judo, boxing and wrestling and were studying at various colleges affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh during the session 2021-22. The age of subjects was ranged between 18 to 25 years. Aggression questionnaire developed by buss and perry (1992) was used to examine the aggression level of the subjects. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to assess the significant differences among male Judo, Boxing and Wrestling players with regard to the variable Aggression. Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test was applied to find out the direction and degree of differences, where 'F' value found significant. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Results:

Table: 1 Descriptive Statistics Analysis of Male Players (Judo, Boxing and Wrestling) on Aggression.

Sr No.	Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
1	Judo	20	56.70	2.47	.55
2	Boxing	20	84.80	9.58	2.14
3	Wrestling	20	68.55	12.50	2.79
	Total	60	70.02	14.72	1.90

The table-1 depicts, that the result of male players of judo, boxing and wrestling on aggression. The score of male players from different sports (judo, boxing and wrestling) showed the Mean and S.D values as 56.70 and 2.47, 84.80 and 9.58, 68.55 and 12.50 respectively.

Table:2 One-Way (ANOVA) Results with Regard to Male Players (Judo, Boxing, and Wrestling) on the variable Aggression.

Source of variance	Sum square	Df	Mean square	F-ratio	Sig. (p-value)
Between groups	7960.63	2	3980.31	46.93	.00
Within groups	4834.35	57	84.81		
Total	12794.98	59			

It can be observed from table-2 that significant different were found with regard to the variable aggression among male players of different sports. As the P-value (sig).00 was found less than the 0.05 level of significant ($P < 0.05$). Therefore, LSD Post-hoc test was applied to find out the degree and direction of difference between paired means among various Judo, Boxing and Wrestling with regard to the variable aggression. The results of the post-hoc test have been presented in table-3.

Table:3 Analysis of Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test among male players of (Judo, Boxing, Wrestling)) on The Variable aggression.

Group (A)	Group (B)	Mean difference	Sig.
Judo (Mean=56.70)	Boxing	-28.10	.00
	Wrestling	-11.85	.00
Boxing (Mean=84.80)	Judo	28.10	.00
	Wrestling	16.25	.00
Wrestling (Mean=68.55)	Judo	-11.85	.00
	Boxing	-16.25	.00

*Significant at 0.5

A glance at table-3 showed that the mean difference between Judo and Boxing groups was found -28.10. The p-value (sig).00 showed that the boxing group had demonstrated significantly better in aggression than their counterpart judo group.

The mean difference between Judo and Wrestling groups was found. -11.85. The p-value (sig).00 revealed that the wrestling group had demonstrated significantly better in aggression than counterpart judo group.

The mean difference between boxing and wrestling groups was found 16.25. The p-value sig. 00 showed that the boxing group exhibited better in aggression than their counterpart wrestling groups though significantly.

Discussion of Findings:

It has been observed from (Table 1-3) that significant differences have been found among Judo, boxing and wrestling players. While calculating the mean values of all the combative sports players, boxing players had exhibited significantly better in aggression than judo and wrestling players. **Mashhoodi et al. (2013)** compare aggression amongst male and female, youthful and grown-up competitors contending in four distinct games including volleyball, football, judo, and wushu he utilizes animosity survey of Bredemeier. there is no distinction between the animosity displayed by both male and female grown-up competitors. **Earwood et al. (2004)** conducted a study on screening for aggression using the draw an assessment. The findings suggested that the DAS assessment shows promise as a technique for identifying students at risk for aggressive behavior.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that significant differences have been found among judo, boxing and wrestling players with regard the variable aggression . While comparing the mean values of entire groups, it is further concluded that boxing players had exhibited significantly better aggression than judo and wrestling players.

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