

Comparative Study on Aggression Among Male 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=40) male subjects, which includes twenty (n1=20) boxing players and twenty (n2=20) wrestling players, who had participated in the inter-college competitions in 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 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, Boxing, Wrestling.*

Introduction:

Aggression in sports is violent and devastating in fact, many forms of aggressive behaviour are accepted and even encouraged; often there is aggression part of the game. The use of aggressive terms refers to a wide range of combat sports behaviour, i.e., creates confusion. Most aggressive behaviours in martial arts and other sports are clearly not desirable and obviously not desirable. Instead, some see most actions as abhorrent and justified another. In a sports situation, things are more complicated in sports. It is the behaviour within the rules sports that hurt a really aggressive person? Two types of aggression were discussed. Hostile aggression occurs when the primary purpose of the behaviour is to harm another player and that type aggression stemmed from anger. On the other hand, instrumental aggression occurs when the behaviour apparently caused damage, but aims to achieve another goal, such as scoring a point. In action in sport, we generally accept a degree of instrumental aggression. Tenenbaum et al. (1997) noted Both spectators and athletes display hostile and instrumental aggression. Terry and Jackson (1985) defined aggression in sport as: 'harm-inducing behaviour bearing no direct relationship to the competitive goals of sport, and relates, therefore, to incidents of uncontrolled aggression outside the rules of sport, rather than highly competitive behaviour within the rule boundaries.' Russell (2008) provided a good understanding of the real meaning of aggression in sports. He had discussed the role of various external social influences on human aggression or the effect of provocations such as hurtful remarks, chants and songs were discussed. The most likely targets for aggression are officials, women, young entrants, and athletes who are victims of racial bias. Katherine Simpson (2001) has found evidence about the role of testosterone and its impact on aggression. Changes in the concentration of hormones can have profound effects on mood and behaviour in humans. Katherine Simpson (2001) has found evidence about the role of testosterone and its impact on aggression. Changes in the concentration of hormones can have profound effects on mood and behaviour in humans. Sex differences have also been considered as contributing factors to aggression. Evolutionary Psychology states that all.

Objectives of the study:

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

Hypothesis:

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

Methodology:

The purposive sampling technique was employed for the selection of subjects. Total forty (N=40) male subjects, which includes twenty (n1=20) boxing players and twenty (n2=20) wrestling players, who had participated in the inter-college competitions in judo 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 (Boxing and Wrestling) on Aggression.

Sr No.	Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
1	BOXING	20	56.70	2.47	.55
2	WRESTLING	20	68.55	12.50	2.79
	TOTAL	40	58.41	7.09	1.12

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

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

Source of variance	Sum square of	Df	Mean square	F-ratio	Sig. (p-value)
Between Groups	7960.63	2	3980.31	46.93	0.00
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 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 (Boxing, Wrestling) on The Variable aggression.

GROUP (A)	GROUP (B)	Mean difference	Sig.
Judo (Mean=56.70)	Wrestling	-11.55	.00
Wrestling (Mean= 68.55)	Judo	-11.85	.00

*Significant at 0.5

It can be observed from table-3 that the mean difference between Boxing 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.

Discussion of Findings:

It has been observed from (Table 1-3) that significant differences have been found among Boxing, wrestling players. While calculating the mean values of all the combative sports players, players had exhibited significantly better in aggression than Boxing 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 behaviour.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that significant differences have been found among boxer 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 wrestling players.

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