

Comparative Study on Aggression Among Male Judo and Wrestling Players

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Received: May 23, 2018

Accepted: June 31, 2018

ABSTRACT: *The present study was designed to examine the Aggression among Male Judo and Wrestling players. Total Forty (N=40) male subjects, which includes twenty (n1=20) judo players, twenty 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 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 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 and Wrestling players with regard to the variable Aggression.*

Keywords: Aggression, Judo, Wrestling.

INTRODUCTION

AGGRESSION:

Aggressive behaviour can be seen in sports. But not all forms of aggression in sports are 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.' Aggressive and violent actions which might be illegal outside sport, or in supposedly non-contact sports like Basketball, Football, Cricket, etc. are legal and allowed in the context of combat sports like Judo, Karate and Wrestling, or team contact sports like Rugby, American football and Ice hockey. All these sports are characterised by high levels of aggression and often violent physical contact which may be within the rules of the game and not intended to injure. The same sort of behaviour outside the sports context may however be defined as criminal. Participants in these sports have also accepted the inevitability of rough contact and possible injury in these sports. A high degree of aggression that is not in line with competitive spirit is illegitimate and sometimes even illegal. In some sports, however, there appears to be a gray zone where aggression is accepted by 'victims' as a legitimate part of the game. W. Gordon 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.

Objectives of the study:

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

Hypothesis:

- It was hypothesized that there would be no significant differences on aggression among judo, 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) judo 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 (Judo and Wrestling) on Aggression.

Sr No.	Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
1	JUDO	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 judo and wrestling on aggression. The score of male players from different sports (judo 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 (Judo and Wrestling) on the variable Aggression.

Source of variance	S u m square o f	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 Judo 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, 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 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.

Discussion of Findings:

It has been observed from (Table 1-3) that significant differences have been found among Judo, wrestling players. While calculating the mean values of all the combative sports players, 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 behaviour.

Conclusion:

It is concluded that significant differences have been found among judo 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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