



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPORTS AGGRESSION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE BOXING PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT: -

In the current study, a sample of 73 boxers—men and women—was chosen. There are 73 male and female boxers in the sample. 35 boys and 38 girls, respectively, make up the male and female boxing teams that competed in the state of Tamil Nadu. Players of both sexes were chosen at random to serve as subjects. On average, male and female boxing players ranged from 18 to 25. Data will be gathered using a questionnaire created by Buss, A. H. & Perry, M.P. (1992) (Buss, 1992). It also demonstrates that there is a substantial difference between male and female boxers in terms of verbal hostility, with female boxers displaying a marginally greater mean of verbal aggression than male boxers.

Consequently, the theory that there is a considerable difference between verbal violence in male and female boxers was confirmed in male boxers. The third element, rage, shows a substantial difference between male and female boxers, with female boxers often displaying slightly higher levels of anger than male boxers. The idea that there is a sizable difference between female and male boxers in hostile aggression is supported by the observation that male boxers appear to exhibit slightly stronger hostility when compared to those female boxers in the final aspect of aggression, hostility. The sports aggression of Tamil Nadu's male and female boxers is the subject of this comparative study. The study looks at four different aspects: Aggression in all forms—physical, verbal, angry, and hostile. Data analysis provides fascinating new information about the parallels and differences between male and female aggression levels. The results offer insightful knowledge



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that sports trainers, coaches, and policymakers may use to improve training methods and advance gender-inclusive practices in boxing.

Keywords: Physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger, hostility, gender differences, training strategies, gender-inclusive practices, sports aggression, boxing players, male and female, comparative study

INTRODUCTION

Boxing is a sport that requires a special balancing act between mental toughness and physical prowess. According to research on the subject, aggression in sports can be a double-edged sword, improving performance while raising worries about bad behaviour and potential harm. Previous research has suggested that hormone variations and societal ideals of masculinity may contribute to men's higher levels of physical aggressiveness. On the other hand, women may express aggressiveness differently, prioritizing tact and talent over force.

In practically every society, sports have taken center stage. Sports were mostly a localized activity up until the middle of the 20th century, rarely inspiring national passion or prompting much concern on a global scale.

Boxing is a traditional sport, but in modern competition, two boxers compete in a short bout, utilizing their gloved hands to strike their opponent's target area with damaging punches. Bouts are decided by stoppage or points. Gloves must always be worn because it is an offensive game with secondary defensive play (Malik & Vaidhya, 2012).

According to operational definitions, aggression is defined as a deliberate act that causes physical or psychological injury to another living being (Thirer, 1993). There has been a lot of scholarly research on the prevalence of aggressiveness in sports at all levels. Even sport psychologists have recently acknowledged that aggressive play in sports has turned into a social issue both on and off the pitch and have suggested solutions (Chahal & Chaudhary, 2014; Chander & Pankaj, 2013; Peter, 2014; Razavi, Alavi & Zabihi, 2014; Singh & Jasmer, 2014; Yadav, 2014).

Boxing is a combat and martial art with two opponents engaging in competitive fist fighting. A round of boxing consists of a series of one- to three-minute intermissions during which boxers, who are typically of similar weight, are under the referee's supervision. In one of four circumstances, the winner is chosen by the referee's decision or the judges' score: a knockout or KO occurs if the opponent is knocked out and cannot regain consciousness before the referee counts to 10 seconds. Technical knockouts, or TKOs, are declared when an opponent is disqualified for breaking the rules, when the fight is not stopped before the predetermined number of rounds, or when the opponent is too severely hurt to continue. 2019 (Chatterjee)

Objective of the study

To find out Sports aggression between Male and female boxing players.

Statement of the problem

To study the sports Aggression of Male and female boxers state of Tamil Nadu.

Limitation

- a. Only 73 Male and female boxers are included in the current study.
- b. The participants are aged 18 to 25 years boxers.

Hypothesis

- a. It is predicted that there will be a significant difference between male and female boxers in physical aggression.
- b. It is predicted that there will be a significant difference between male and female boxers in verbal aggression.
- c. It is predicted that there will be a significant difference between male and female boxers in anger.
- d. It is predicted that there will be a significant difference between male and female boxers in hostility.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

To conduct the study, a total of 73 male and female boxers were selected as a sample. The sample consists of 73 male and female boxers. The male and female boxers groups comprise 35 boys and 38 girls. who participated in Tamil Nadu state in the Boxing Male and female Players were randomly recruited as subjects. The average age of Boxing Male and female Players was 18 to 25 years.

Tool

Data will be collected based on a questionnaire which is constructed by *Buss, A. H. & Perry, M.P. (1992)* (Buss,1992). The questionnaire with a Likert scale has five five-point rating scales ranging from Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, and Strongly Agree. It contains a total of 29 questions, which cover the major types of aggression like Physical aggression, Verbal aggression, Hostility, and Anger.

Scoring

For all the statements, the weightage for Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, and Strongly Agree, were 5,4,3,2,1 respectively. On the other hand, for the 7th and 18th statements, the weightage for Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, and Strongly Agree is 1,2,3,4,5 respectively. Thus, the score will range between 45 and 125.

Target Population

The target population will be at to all of 100 samples from the Tamil Nadu state of India.

Data Analysis

The data analysis will be done using the Statistical Package for The Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Mean, S.D. Std. Deviation, Std. Error, Mean Difference, T-Value and ANOVA test will be computed to examine the significant difference between male and female Boxing Players.

RESULTS

Table 1: Group Statistics between Male and Female state Level Boxers Players of Tamil Nadu State

Group Statistics							
Factor analyses	M	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Difference	Std. Error Mean	T
Physical Aggression (1)	Male	38	25.45	6.950	2.93	1.12	1.98
	Female	35	22.51	5.55		.939	
Verbal Aggression (2)	Male	38	14.13	4.23	-1.49	.687	-1.52
	Female	35	15.62	4.13		.698	
Anger (3)	Male	38	18.94	5.04	-.081	.817	-0.07
	Female	35	19.02	4.67		.790	
Hostility (4)	Male	38	23.13	6.39	.188	1.03	0.12
	Female	35	22.94	6.27		1.06	

* *i*: Tabled value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance with 71 df.

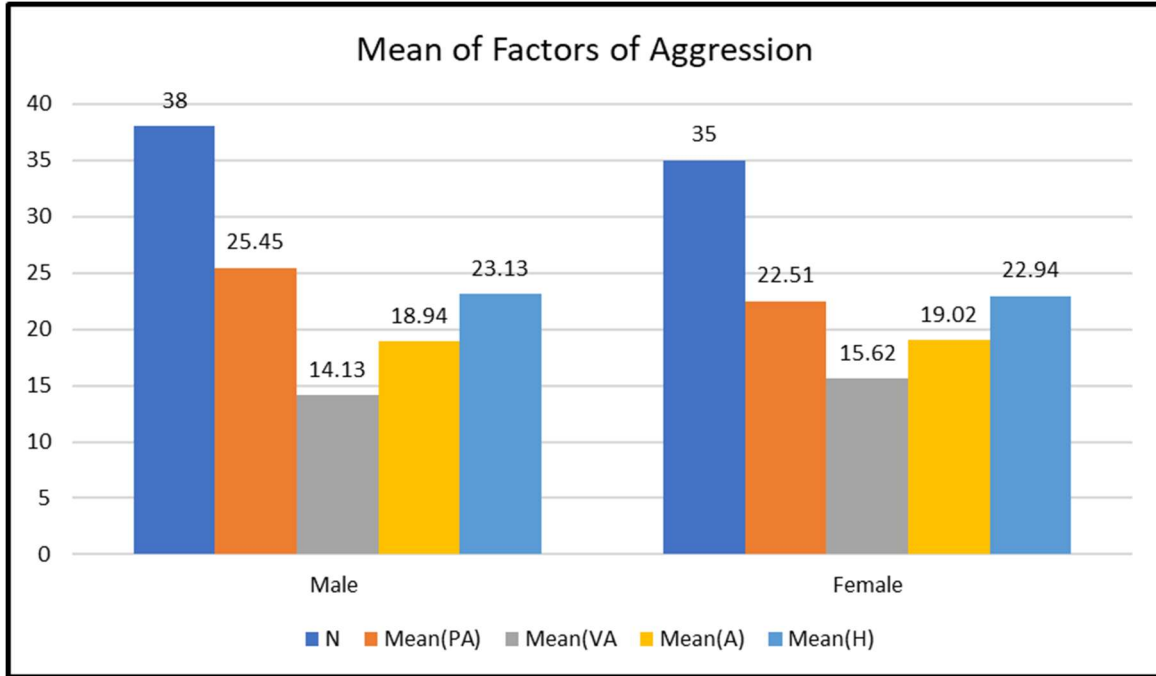


Figure 1: Graph Representing Mean of Aggression level between Male and Female Boxers Players of Tamil Nadu State

Table 1 shows that the mean level of physical violence among mean is 25.45 standard deviations. Standard deviation is 6.950. Error mean is 1.12, while the average female is 22.51 standard deviations. 5.55 is the standard deviation. Mean error is 0.939. The T-value is 1.98, while the mean difference in physical violence between males and females is seen to be 2.93. Males exhibit verbal aggression on average at a mean of 14.13 standard deviations. Standard deviation is 4.23. The standard deviation of the female mean is 15.62, and the error mean is 0.687. 4.13 is the standard deviation here. Mean error is 0.698. The average disparity in the verbal aggressiveness factor between men and women is, with an observed value of 1.49 and a T-value of 1.52. The average level of anger in men is 18.94 standard deviations. Standard deviation is 5.04. The female mean is observed to be 19.02, Standard Deviation, and the error mean is 0.817. the standard deviation is 4.67. Mean error is 0.790. Anger factor mean differences between men and women are shown to be -0.81 and -0.07, respectively. Males' mean hostility is found to be 23.13 standard deviations. Standard deviation is 6.39. The standard deviation of the female mean is observed to be 22.94 with an error mean of 1.03. 6.27 is the standard deviation for this case. Error code: 1.06. The average difference in the factor anger between men and women is found to be 0.188 and that 0.12 for the T-value.

Analysis of group statistics between male and female state-level boxers players in Tamil Nadu State. The data includes mean values, standard deviations, mean differences, standard error means, and t-values for four different factors: Physical Aggression, Verbal Aggression, Anger, and Hostility. Let's analyze the results and determine the similarities, dissimilarities, and significance between male and female boxers in these factors:

1. Physical Aggression (1):

- Male Mean: 25.45, Std. Deviation: 6.950
- Female Mean: 22.51, Std. Deviation: 5.55
- Mean Difference: 2.93
- T-value: 1.98

Mean difference indicates that male boxers scored higher in physical aggression compared to female boxers. The t-value of 1.98 suggests a moderate level of significance, indicating that there is a significant difference between male and female boxers regarding physical aggression.

2. Verbal Aggression (2):

- Male Mean: 14.13, Std. Deviation: 4.23
- Female Mean: 15.62, Std. Deviation: 4.13
- Mean Difference: -1.49
- T-value: -1.52

In this case, female boxers scored slightly higher in verbal aggression than male boxers. The negative mean difference and t-value of -1.52 suggest a moderate level of significance, indicating a significant difference, but this time in favor of female boxers.

3. Anger (3):

- Male Mean: 18.94, Std. Deviation: 5.04
- Female Mean: 19.02, Std. Deviation: 4.67
- Mean Difference: -0.081
- T-value: -0.07

There is very little difference in the mean scores for anger between male and female boxers. The mean difference is negligible, and the t-value of -0.07 is close to zero, indicating no significant difference in anger levels between the two groups.

4. Hostility (4):

- Male Mean: 23.13, Std. Deviation: 6.39
- Female Mean: 22.94, Std. Deviation: 6.27

- Mean Difference: 0.188
- T-value: 0.12

Similarly, there is a minimal difference in the mean scores for hostility between male and female boxers. The mean difference is very small, and the t-value of 0.12 is close to zero, suggesting no significant difference in hostility levels.

In summary:

- There is a significant difference in physical aggression and verbal aggression between male and female boxers.
- There is no significant difference in anger and hostility levels between the two groups.

Table 2: ANOVA test between Male and Female state Level Boxers Players of Tamil Nadu State

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Physical Aggression (1)	Between Groups	156.739	1	156.739	3.924	.051
	Within Groups	2836.138	71	39.946		
	Total	2992.877	72			
Verbal Aggression (2)	Between Groups	40.829	1	40.829	2.329	.131
	Within Groups	1244.514	71	17.528		
	Total	1285.342	72			
Anger (3)	Between Groups	.120	1	.120	.005	.943
	Within Groups	1682.866	71	23.702		
	Total	1682.986	72			
Hostility(4)	Between Groups	.649	1	.649	.016	.899
	Within Groups	2852.228	71	40.172		
	Total	2852.877	72			

With the received responses from the samples Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test was made and presented in Table 2. It is observed that between the groups the sum of squares is 156.739, the degree of freedom is 1, and the value of the mean square is 156.739. Within the group the sum of squares is derived as 2836.138 the degree of freedom is 71 and the mean square is measured as 39.946. The total sum of squares for physical aggression is 2992.877, the total degree of freedom is 72, the F value is 3.924 and the Significance is 0.051. In the 2nd factor of aggression, it is observed that between the groups the sum of squares is 40.829, the degree of freedom is 1, and the value of the mean square is 40.829. Within the group the sum of squares is derived as 1244.514 the degree of freedom is 71 and the mean square is measured as 17.528. The total sum of squares for verbal aggression is 1285.342, the total degree of freedom is 72, the F value is 2.329 and the Significance is 0.131. In the 3rd factor of aggression, it is observed that between the groups the sum of squares is 0.120, the degree of freedom is 1, and the value of the mean square is 0.120. Within the group the sum of squares is derived as 1682.866 the degree of freedom is 71 and the mean square is measured as 23.702. The total sum of squares for anger is 1682.986, the total degree of freedom is 72, the F value is 0.005 and the Significance is 0.943. In the 4th factor of aggression, it is observed that between the groups the sum of squares is 0.649, the degree of freedom is 1, and the value of the mean square is 0.649. Within the group the sum of squares is derived as 2852.228, the degree of freedom is 71 and the mean square is measured as 40.172. The total sum of squares for physical aggression is 2852.877, the total degree of freedom is 72, the F value is 0.016 and the Significance is 0.899.

CONCLUSION

From the analyzed data we can derive the conclusion that males slightly exert higher physical aggression compared to females. This supports the hypothesis that there is a significant difference between male and female boxers in physical aggression. Further in verbal aggression, it shows that female boxers exhibit a slightly higher mean of verbal aggression than male boxers, thus confirming the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in male and female boxers in terms of verbal aggression. In the 3rd factor - anger, female boxers tend to show slightly higher anger compared to male boxers, thus supporting the hypothesis that there is a significant difference between male and female boxers in anger. In the final factor of aggression – hostility the male boxers seem to have slightly higher hostility than compared to those of female boxers, which supports the hypothesis that there is a significant difference in female and female boxers in hostility aggression.

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