

A Comparative Study of Sports Aggression between Female Taekwondo and Kabaddi Players

Renu Yadav

Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi, UP, India

Abstract

Objective: The purpose of the study was to compare the Sports Aggression between female Taekwondo and Kabaddi players. **Methodology:** Selection of Subject: The 30 KVS National female players of taekwondo (15) and kabaddi (15), belonging from various Kendriya Vidyalaya of Silchar region were selected. Selection of Variable: The variable selected for the present study was Sports Aggression. The data was collected during KVS National Camp of Silchar region, organised at KV Silchar, Assam. For the purpose of the study Sports Aggression Inventory made by Anand Kumar & Prem Shankar Shukla was used. Statistical Technique: For comparing Sports Aggression between female taekwondo and kabaddi players, descriptive analysis and independent 't' test were applied at 0.05 level of significant. **Result:** The result of the study showed that there was insignificant difference of Sports Aggression between female taekwondo and kabaddi players. **Conclusion:** On the basis of the findings it was concluded that some other factors may be responsible for the results like: Small Sample Size and insincere response of the subjects.

KEYWORDS: Taekwondo, Sports Aggression, Questionnaire, Kabaddi.

INTRODUCTION

Sports Aggression is overt, often harmful, social interaction with the intention of inflicting damage or other unpleasantness upon another individual. It is a virtually universal behaviour among animals. It may occur either in retaliation or without provocation. In humans, frustration due to blocked goals can cause aggression. Submissiveness may be viewed as the opposite of aggressiveness.

Although there are many positive aspects to sport participation - as a player or spectator - athletic events are also often allied with aggressive behaviour. Defined as the intention to physically, verbally, or psychologically harm someone who is motivated to avoid such treatment, aggression can be either hostile or instrumental. Hostile aggression refers to actions that are motivated by anger and that are intended solely to harm someone. Thus, with this form of aggression, the perpetrator simply wants the victim to suffer - eg, a soccer player deliberately and illegally tripping an opponent with the sole purpose of injuring that person. In instrumental aggression, however, harmful actions have a purpose over and above that of wounding another player. Athletes might, for instance, attempt to injure an opponent because they believe that doing so will increase their chances of victory. In sport, research has focused mainly on the aggressive actions of three groups of individuals: athletes, spectators, and parents at youth sporting events (panel).

Research into player aggression has identified several factors that might promote violence. Heat is an example; as temperatures rise, tempers flare. In kabaddi, this association leads to more batters being hit by punches on hot match days than on cold

days. A second situational determinant of player aggression is the point differential between two teams, with the highest degrees of aggression arising when teams are separated by a wide scoring margin. Furthermore, players on winning and losing teams exhibit different patterns of aggression as game progresses. Hence, the aggressive behaviour of those on winning teams increases consistently throughout the contest, whereas individuals on losing teams are especially aggressive at the beginning of a game, and less so towards the midpoint of the competition. Presumably, athletes in the unsuccessful teams conclude that their aggressive actions are not effective and, consequently, switch to less aggressive strategies in an attempt to perform better. Finally, possibly because of frustration, a team's position in the overall league affects the degree of individual player aggression. Indeed, teams that come first tend to exhibit lower amounts of aggression than the frustrated teams who have to be content with second place and those who come last and who find it hard to justify to themselves their overall poor performance.

Sports Aggression can be a great parameter for the performance in games like Taekwondo and Kabaddi. In this present study the scholar had attempted to find out some relation between female taekwondo and kabaddi players.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The statement of the problem was stated as “**A comparative study of Sports Aggression between female taekwondo and kabaddi players**”.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data was collected during KVS National Camp of female taekwondo and kabaddi players of Silchar region, organised at KV Silchar, Assam. For the purpose of the study Sports Aggression Inventory made by Anand Kumar & Prem Shankar Shukla was used. 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. For the scoring of each subject we applied the answer key of Sports Aggression Inventory. For comparing Sports Aggression between female taekwondo and kabaddi players, descriptive analysis and independent ‘t’ test were applied at 0.05 level of significance.

For the present study 30 KVS National female players of taekwondo (15) and kabaddi (15), belonging from various Kendriya Vidyalaya of Silchar region were selected.

TOOL FOR THE STUDY

For the purpose of this study the standardized Sports Aggression Inventory made by Anand Kumar & Prem Shankar Shukla was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Questionnaire was administered during KVS National Camp of female taekwondo and kabaddi players of Silchar region, organised at KV Silchar, Assam. The result of Comparison of Sports Aggression between female taekwondo and kabaddi players is presented in the Table-I.

TABLE 1
Comparison of Sports Aggression between female Taekwondo and Kabaddi players

Event	N	Mean	S.D	t- value
Taekwondo	15	9.86	2.13	0.692
Kabaddi	15	10.73	2.34	

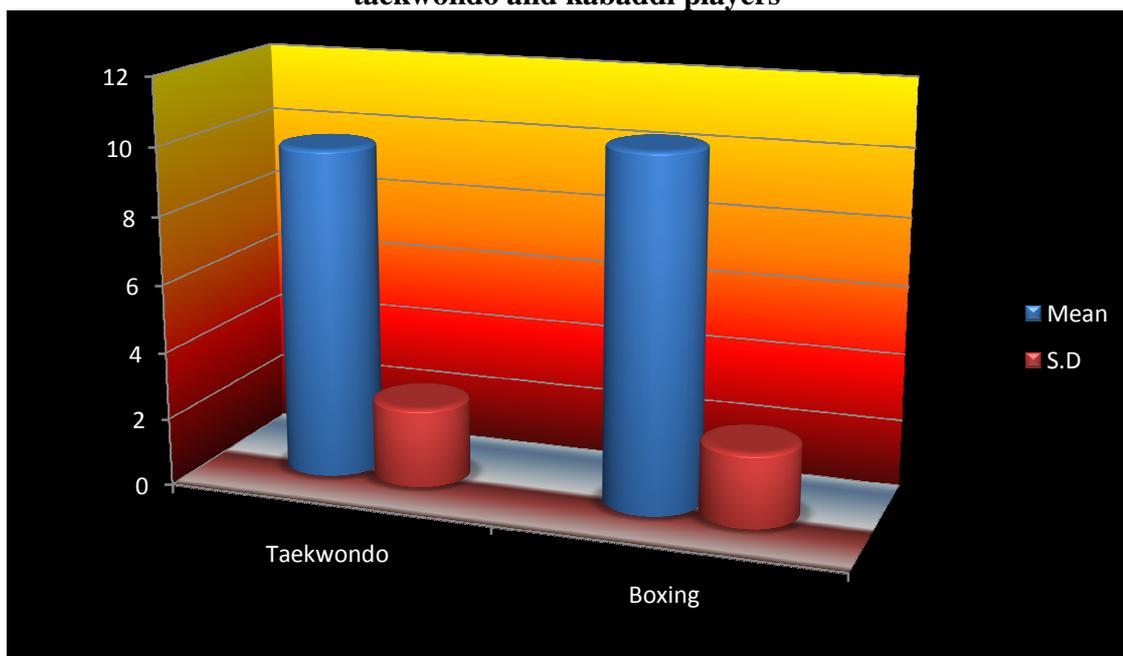
*Significant at 0.05 level

Tabulated t-value required to be significant at d.f. (28) = 2.048

It is evident from Table-1 that the calculated t-value (**0.692**) is less than the tabulated t-value (2.048) which means that there is no significant difference between the mean scores of female taekwondo and kabaddi players in relation to Sports Aggression.

Fig.1

Graphical Representation of Mean and S.D. Score of Sports Aggression of Female taekwondo and kabaddi players



DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The results of the study have revealed insignificant differences between the Sports Aggression of female taekwondo and kabaddi KVS National players, as insignificant difference has been seen in the mean score at the male taekwondo and kabaddi players on Sports Aggression. There may be the reason behind this that both the games were individual and also combative in nature.

The results of the study also supported by the previous research conducted by **Seyed Hossein Alavi (2013)** he studied on Comparison of aggression amount among athletic students of different sports. For that he selected athletic students in wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball of Mahmoudabad City that are 200 persons and the limitation of their ages is between 12-15 years old. Among all athletic students of each mentioned sport, 40 persons were chosen randomly for sample. The method of research is descriptive-comparative type that has been done circular shape and for measurement of examinations aggression. Research results show that among aggression amounts of athletic students of wrestling, taekwondo, football and basketball, there was found insignificant difference.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the above findings, it may be concluded that there is insignificant difference seen in relation to Sports Aggression between female taekwondo and kabaddi KVS National players. It can also be concluded that some other factors may be responsible for the results like: Small Sample Size and Insincere Response of the subjects.

REFERENCES

- Akert, R.M., Aronson, E., & Wilson, T.D. (2010). *Social Psychology* (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Anderson, C. A., & Bushman, B. J. (2002). *Human aggression*. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 53(1), 27-51.
- Buss, A. H. (1961). *The psychology of aggression*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley.
- Cook, Doug (2006). "Chapter 3: The Formative Years of Taekwondo". *Traditional Taekwondo: Core Techniques, History and Philosophy*. Boston: YMAA Publication Center. p. 19. ISBN 978-1-59439-066-1.
- Jonson, B.L., & Nelson, J.K. (1998). *Practical Measurements for Evaluation in Physical Education*. Surjeet Publications.
- Michael Poliakoff. "Encyclopædia Britannica entry for Kabaddi". Britannica.com. Retrieved 2012-05-18.
- Seyed Hossein Alavi (2013). Comparison of aggression amount among athletic students of different sports. *International Research Journal of Applied and Basic Sciences*. Vol, 5 (4): 502-505