AGGRESSION IN BOXING: A COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF MALE AND FEMALE ATHLETES

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Abstract

Background: In this study, the Aggression scale was compared between male and female boxers in addition to the elite and non-elite boxers. The issue was therefore identified as " Boxing and Aggression: A critical study among Elite and Non–Elite Players." Comparing the aggressiveness of males and females as well as elite and non-elite boxers was the goal of this study. The aggressive tendencies of male and female boxers and elite and non-elite boxers are predicted to differ significantly from one another.

Methodology: The participants in this survey shall be regarded as accurate representations of the state of Tamil Nadu's whole boxing population. The participants were between the age of 17 to 26 years. The subjects were selected by non-probability quota sampling for the purposive sampling method. The subjects were (N=100) boxers from Tamil Nadu state.

Result: Males and females as well as elite and non-elite boxers had significantly different levels of aggression, according to the findings. The level of aggression among female boxers and non-elite boxers is high compared to the male and elite boxers respectively.

Keywords: Aggression, Boxers, Quality Education.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pugilism, also known as boxing, is a combat and martial art involving competitive fist fighting between two opponents. The participants, typically of similar weight, engage in bouts supervised by a referee. Each bout consists of one- to three-minute intervals called rounds. The outcome is determined through one of four situations: Knockout (KO): If a boxer is unable to regain consciousness within 10 seconds after being knocked down, the opponent is declared the winner by knockout. Technical knockout (TKO): If a boxer is severely injured and unable to continue, the referee may stop the fight, resulting in a technical knockout. Disqualification: If a boxer violates the rules of the sport, they may be disqualified, leading to their opponent being declared the winner. Decision: If the fight reaches the agreed-upon number of rounds without any of the above outcomes, the winner is determined by the referee's decision or the judges' scorecards.

In summary, pugilism or boxing is a highly regulated sport where the winner is determined by knockout, technical knockout, disqualification, or a decision reached by the referee or judges. (Chatterjee, 2019)

Statement of the Problem
To study the Aggression among the boxers of the state Tamil Nādu.

Objective of the study
1. To find out the aggression between female boxers and male boxers.
2. To find out the aggression between elite and non-elite boxers.

Limitation
1. Only 100 boxers are included in the current study.
2. The participants are 17 to 26 years old as boxers.
3. The area of the sample is limited to the state of Tamil Nādu only.

Delimitation
In the present study 100 samples are selected from the state of Tamil Nadu among them 50 are males and 50 are females. Also, among the 100 samples, 50 are Elite and 50 are non-elite.

Statement of hypothesis
1. It is hypothesized that the violent tendencies of male and female boxers would differ significantly from one another.
2. It is hypothesized that aggressive behaviour between elite and non-elite boxers would differ significantly.

2. METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Sample
In the present study, 100 boxing players were only selected as samples from Tamil Nadu state. Among them, 50 subjects were Female boxers and 50 were Male boxers as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The age range of players was 17-26 years. Non-probability Quota sampling was used for the present study.
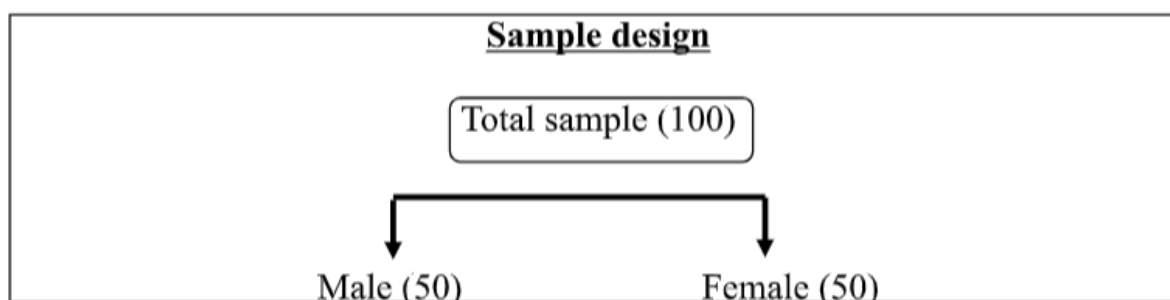
In addition to these 50 subjects are Elite boxers and 50 are non-elite boxers as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.
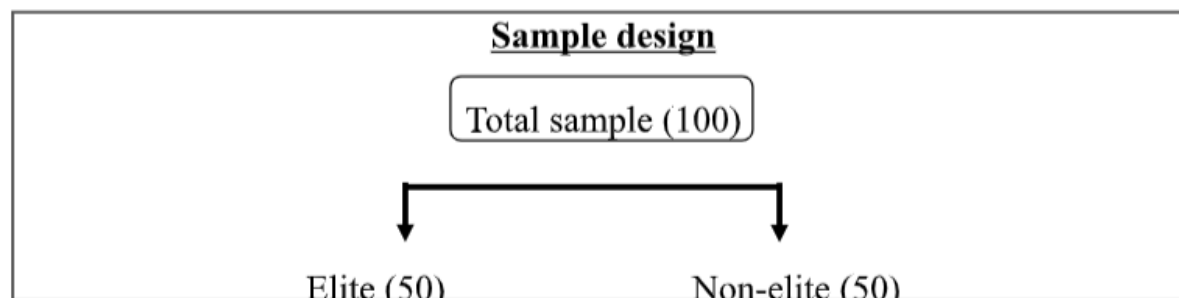
Data Analysis

The data analysis will be done using the Statistical Package for The Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Mean, S.D. and t-test will be computed to examine the significant difference between groups: - male & female and Elite and Non-elite

Research 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 points rating scale 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 a total of 100 samples from the Tamil Nadu state of India.

Sampling Plan

The sampling method used in this study will be Non-probability Quota sampling. The sample will be limited to the state of Tamil Nadu – India.

3. RESULT

Table 1: Difference between male and female boxers on aggression.

Report			
Gender	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
Female	82.24	50	18.033
Male	78.32	50	16.123
Total	**80.28**	**100**	**17.132**

*Table 1 shows that the mean difference is -3.840

Table 2: Difference between male and female boxers using independent sample t-test

Independent sample Test			
T-test for Equality of mean			
T	**df**	**Sig (2-tailed)**	**Mean difference**
-1.122	98	0.032	-3.840
-1.122	88.621	0.032	-3.840

*The tabled value of 't' at a level of significance 0.032 with 98 df = -1.146 is -1.122

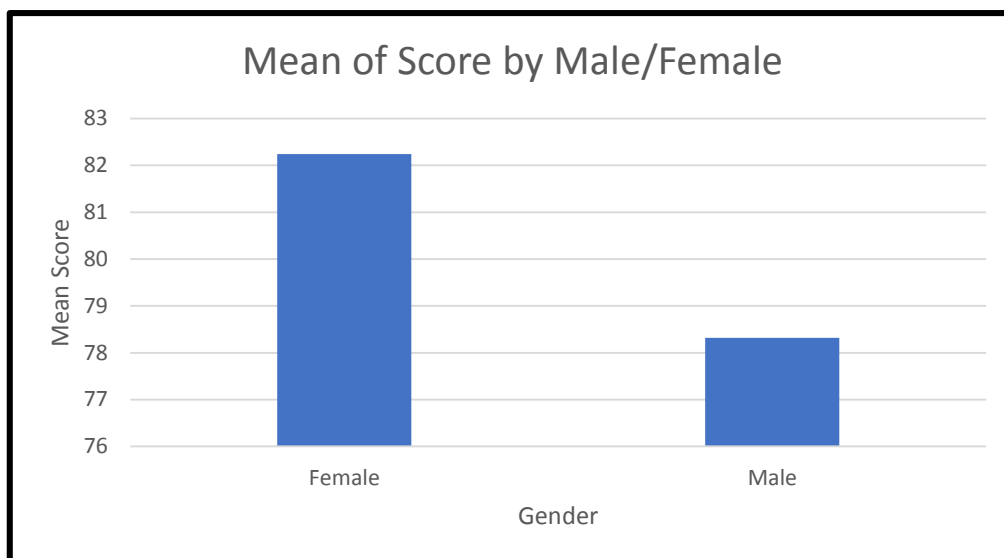Eur. Chem. Bull. 2023, 12 (Si6), 6308– 6313

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Figure 1: Bar Graph shows the difference in the mean aggression score between female and male boxers.

Table 1 indicate that the mean of female and male boxers was 82.24 and 78.32 respectively which is represented in the graph in Figure 1. The standard deviation of female and male boxers was 18.033 and 16.123 respectively.

According to data in

Table 2, there is a -3.840-point mean difference between female and male boxers in terms of their Aggression scale. The value of the t-test for equality of means was 0.032. Female and male boxers show

Data presented in

a significant difference in their aggression at the 0.05 level of confidence. The positive value of the mean difference showed that female boxers have high aggression than male boxers. Thus, the hypothesis was accepted that the aggression scale between females will be fairly high compared to male boxers.

The second objective was to compare the aggression among the elite and non-elite boxers.

Mean, S.D. and t-test were computed to examine the difference between the two groups on the psychological parameter of aggression, the results have been presented in the following table:

Table 3: Difference between Elite and Non-elite boxers on aggression.

Report			
Game level	**Mean**	**N**	**Std. Deviation**
Elite	78.36	50	14.053
Non-elite	82.20	50	19.697
Total	**80.28**	**100**	**17.132**

*Table 3 shows that the mean difference is -3.840

Table 4: Difference between Elite and Non-elite boxers using independent sample t-test

Independent sample test			
T-test for equality of mean			
T	**df**	**Sig (2 – tailed)**	**Mean difference**
-1.122	98	0.32	-3.840
-1.122	88.621	0.32	-3.840

*The tabled value of 't' at 0.032 level of significance with 98 df = -1.122

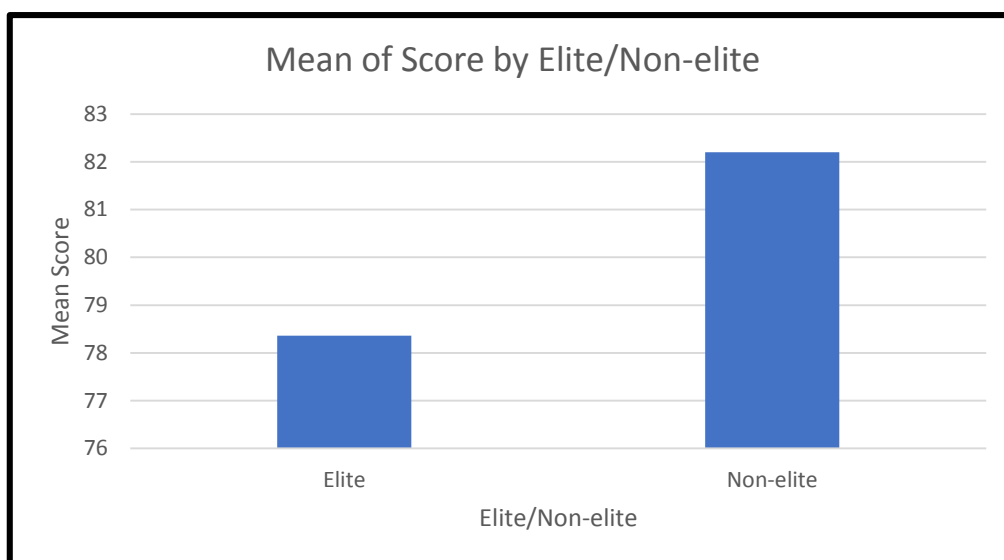Eur. Chem. Bull. 2023, 12 (Si6), 6308– 6313

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Figure 2: Bar Graph showing the difference in the mean score of aggression between Elite and Non-elite boxers.

Data presented in Table 3 indicate that the mean of elite and non-elite boxers was 78.36 and 82.20 respectively which is represented in the graph in Figure 2: Bar Graph showing the difference in the mean score of aggression between Elite and Non-elite boxers. Figure 2. The standard deviation of elite players and non-elite boxers was 14.053 and 19.697 respectively.

According to data in

Table 4, there is a -3.840-point mean difference between elite and non-elite boxers in terms of their aggression. The value of the t-test for equality of means was 0.32. Boxers who were elite and non-elite showed a significant difference in their aggression at the 0.05 level of confidence. The negative value of the mean difference showed that elite players have a low level of aggression than non-elite Boxers. Thus, the hypothesis that the level of aggression among elite boxers will be fairly low compared to non-elite boxers was accepted.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The statistical findings revealed a considerable disparity in the degree of aggression between female and male boxers. The level of aggression among female boxers and non-elite boxers is high compared to the male and elite boxers respectively. The present study added significant value to the previous studies as well as a vital contribution to further studies. Thus, through the study, it is concluded that gender and the level of participation significantly differ among the boxer's aggression levels.

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