



# COMPARISON OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG NORTH AND NORTH EAST REGION INDIAN JUDOKAS

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## Abstract

The purpose of the study was to aim to determine and compare the level of aggression among north and north east Judo players. The sample was selected by using random sampling method. In this study a sample of total 50 Judokas (players who have at least state level participation) including male and female were being selected from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan. The study was further restricted to the one variable of aggression that is Physical Aggression. Buss Perry Aggression Questionnaire which contained 29 items was selected to find out the level of aggression of judokas. Shapiro Wilk Test to check the Normality of Data, Descriptive statistics and T-Test was employed using IBM SPSS to analyse the data of the study collected after employing questionnaire to the subjects. The results of the study indicate that there exists no significant difference in Physical Aggression among north and north east Indian Judokas.

**KEYWORDS:** Judokas, Sports Psychology, Aggression, Sports

## Introduction

The present research is conducted in order to, **Comparison of Aggressive behavior among north and north east region Indian Judokas**. Sports and aggression relationship has been studied broadly from last few decades, yet the researchers have not reached to an imperfect perceptive of the association between the sports and aggression. Thus, a lot of researchers still try to see the link between these concepts and researchers not only in the discipline of physical education but also in various other disciplines continuously trying to make a general agreement about the relationship in order to illuminate and improve the performance of players in the sports. In the first half of the 20th century many researchers especially in the field of psychology and sports psychology assumed that sports participation may allow them to vent

their aggressive nature. Generally, on the basis of these assumptions it is viewed that aggression is an internal force based on the frustration or the instinct.

However, the current researches show that the selecting a game without having adequate abilities, aptitude or interest may leads to an increase in the level of individual's aggression. Now a days it is important to distinguish clearly the level of aggression in most of the sports and specific sports situations, although not necessarily in the extreme contact or combat sports such as wrestling, boxing and judo etc. Individual who involves or participate in the sports exhibited the higher level of aggression as compare to those who do not involved in sports. However, it may be due to the sports attracts the peoples who are naturally more aggressive as compare to the others.

In the current study, Geographical Region factor was taken as an important factor in the development of the aggression. Research indicated that no significant difference in Hostile or Physical Aggression among north and north east Indian Judokas which can be due to the same training environment, dietary pattern and somehow identical psychological preparation or characteristics regarding game.

## Material and Methods

The sample was selected by using random sampling method. In this study a sample of total 50 Judokas (players who have at least state level participation) including male and female were being selected from Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh

To find out the level of aggression in junior and senior judokas, the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) is selected which provided the result of four variables of aggression that are Physical Aggression, Verbal Aggression, Anger and Hostility out of which hostile aggression level of aggression among the Junior and Senior Judokas. For this research study score of Hostile Aggression is considered.

## Result and Discussions

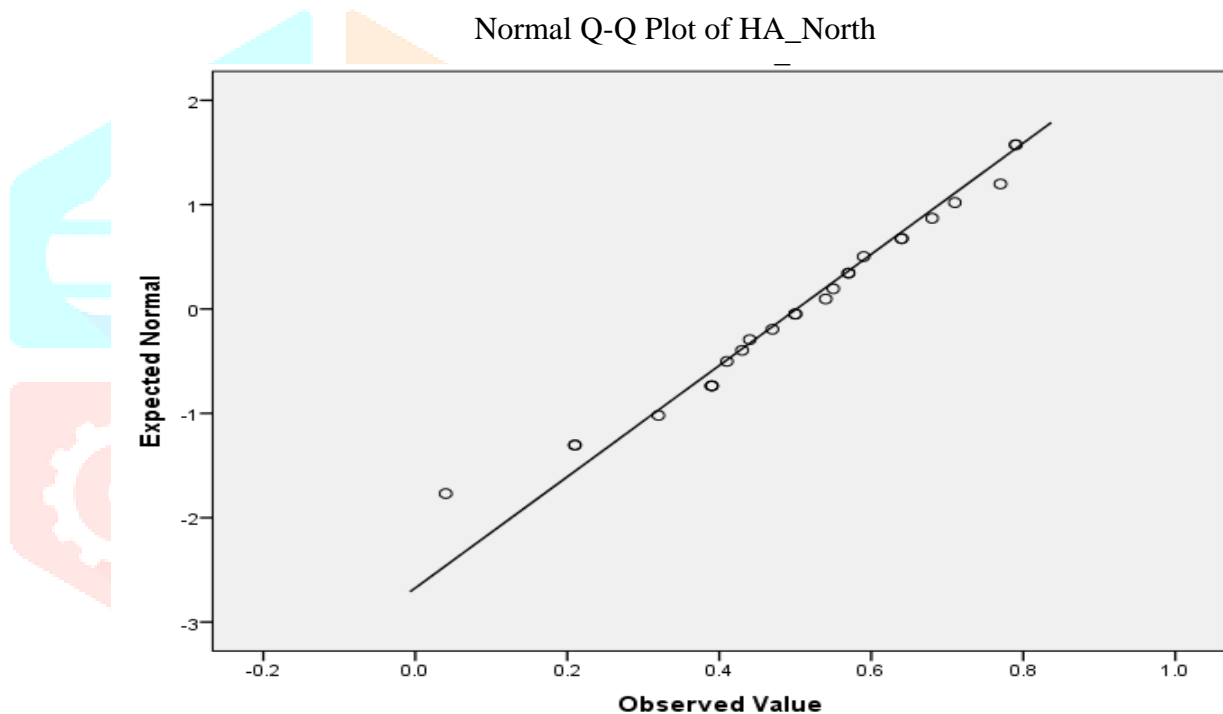
The purpose of this study is to determine the level of Aggression and the data was collected on the four variables of the aggression by using Bus Perry Aggression Questionnaire. The collected data was statistically treated and the result of the Shapiro Wilk Test, Descriptive statistics and T-test along with the findings of the study is presented in this chapter.

## 1.1 Shapiro Wilk Test for the Normality of Data

Table 1.1.a  
Tests of Normality

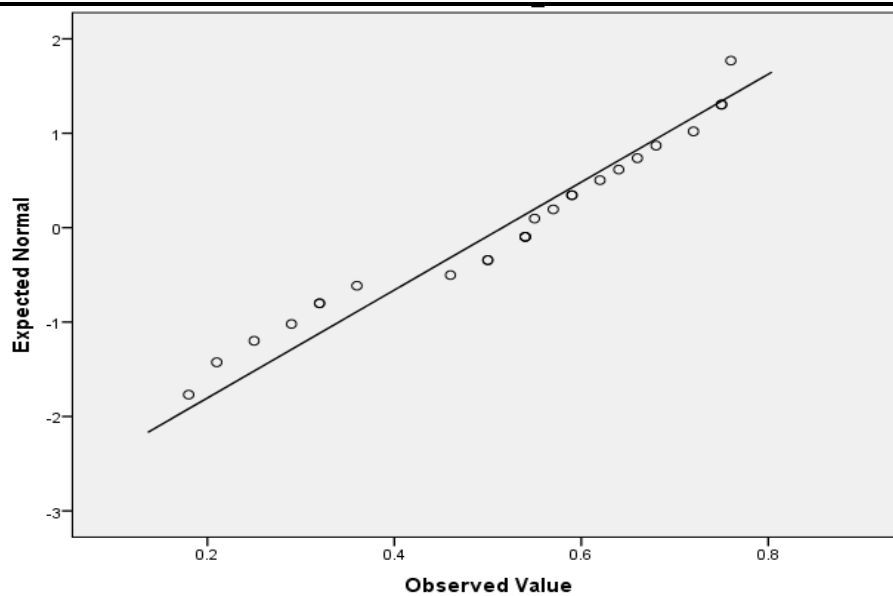
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
HA_north	.116	25	<b>.200*</b>	.967	25	.582
HA_north_east	.155	25	<b>.122</b>	.936	25	.119

Graph 1.1.a



Graph 1.1.b

Normal Q-Q Plot of HA\_NorthEast



Graph 1.1.a and 1.1.b shows the relationship of expected normality of data with observed value of the collected data.

## 1.2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 1.2.a

### Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
HA_north	25	.04	.79	.5016	.18761	.035
HA_north_east	25	.18	.76	.5156	.17493	.031

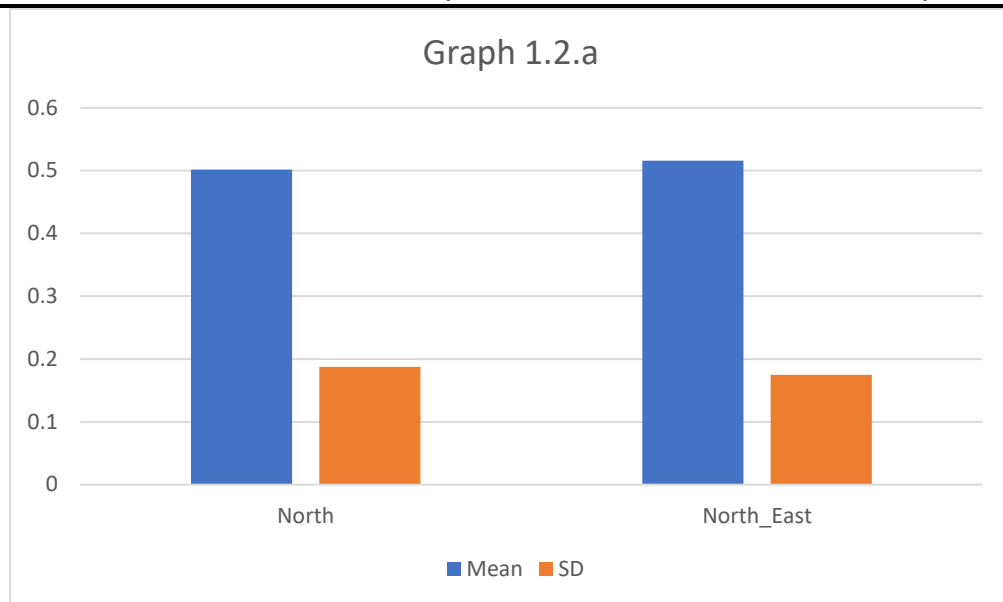


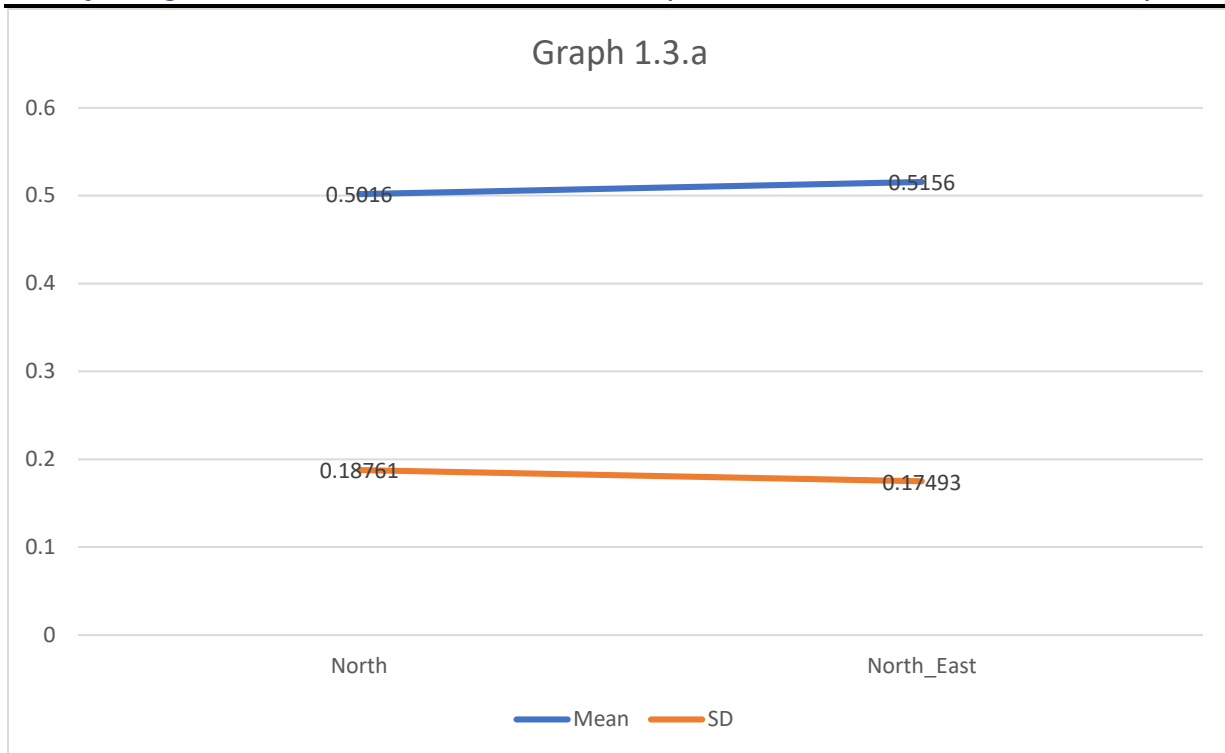
Table 1.2.a and Graph 1.2.a shows the descriptive statistics of Hostile or Physical Aggression of north and north east Judokas. A total of 50 subjects (25 north and 25 north east) were taken in which the Mean value of Hostile or Physical Aggression for north Judokas is .5016 whereas for Mean value for north east Judokas is .5156. Standard Deviation of Hostile Aggression for north Judokas is .18761 whereas for north east Judokas it is .17493.

### 1.3 Independent T-Test.

Table 1.3.a  
Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Scores	Equal variances assumed	.021	.885	-.273	48	<b>.786</b>	-.01400	.05130	-.11715	.08915
	Equal variances not assumed			-.273	47.767	<b>.786</b>	-.01400	.05130	-.11716	.08916

From Table 1.3.a, results of independent sample t-test shown that no significant difference is found in the comparison of the mean value of Hostile or Physical Aggression of north and north east Level Judokas. The mean score and SD are graphically represented below in Graph 1.3.a



## Conclusion

For the purpose of the study, 50 judokas were taken as subjects and data was collected through questionnaire method. Buss Perry Aggression questionnaire was used which measured aggression on the basis of four variables, out of which one is considered i.e. Hostile or Physical Aggression to determine the level of aggression as discussed below.

No significant difference is found in the level of Physical Aggression of north and north east Judokas. The mean score of north Judokas in Physical Aggression was .5016 and that of north east Judokas was .5156. By observing the mean values differences is observed but this difference is not much significant to make any generalization when treated statistically for comparison. T Test was applied in for the comparison of of mean values of Hostile Aggression of North and North East Judokas but no significant difference is found.

The findings of the study revealed that north and north east Judokas have same level of Physical Aggression but the behind this can be the same training environment, dietary pattern and somehow identical psychological preparation or characteristics regarding game.

The findings were totally dependent on the data, which may be influence by the following reasons:

1. Small sample size
2. Casual approach by the subjects to fill up the questionnaire
3. The subjects don't want to reveal about their personality
4. They don't want to expose their uniqueness
5. The subjects were not in a proper state of mind due to problem at work place or home when they filling up the questionnaire