

An Analysis of the Components of Emotional Maturity and Adjustment in Combat Sport Athletes

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Abstract: The researchers of this study aim to know about the role of emotional maturity and adjustment in performance of combat sport athletes. To obtain data, the investigator had selected Seventy Five (N=75) male Inter college level combat sport athletes of 19 to 25 years of age to act as subjects. The purposive sampling technique was used to select the subjects. All the subjects, after having been informed about the objective and protocol of the study, gave their consent and volunteered to participate in this study. To measure the level of emotional maturity among subjects, Emotional Maturity Scale constructed by Singh and Bhargava's (1988) was administered. The level of Adjustment was measured by applying Adjustment Inventory prepared by A.K.P. Sinha & R.P. Singh (1980). One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to find out the intra-group differences. Where F values were found significant LSD (Least Significant Difference) Post-hoc test was applied to find out the direction and degree of difference. For testing the hypotheses, the level of significance was set at 0.05. In a nutshell it can be said that from the findings that insignificant differences were found among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variables of Emotional Maturity i.e., Emotional Unstability, Emotional Regression, Social Maladjustment, Personality Disintegration, Lack of Independence and Emotional Maturity (Total). Concludingly from the findings that significant differences were present among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variables of Adjustment i.e., Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment and Total Adjustment. However, insignificant differences had been observed on the sub-variables; Home Adjustment, Health Adjustment and Educational Adjustment.

Keywords: Emotional Maturity, Adjustment, Combat Sport

1. Introduction

For enhancing performance and maximizing health benefits of athletes in combat sports psychological issues play a crucial role. Empirical evidence shows that mere participation in sports and combat art can prove to be psychological asset and also further helpful in lifelong activities regardless of whether the participation has been Competition oriented. (Matsumoto & Konno, 2005). Combat sports (such as Boxing, Wrestling, Judo, and Taekwondo) are categorized into a series of weight classes that are intended to promote fair competition between rivals of equals stature and body mass. (Morton et al. 2010).

Combat players need a good combination of physical, physiological as well as psychological fitness in order to succeed. Of all the factors affecting sports performance, it seems that the most important one is the ability of the athlete to identify and assume the appropriate feeling required to

perform his best when he needs to do. Whatever might be the level of skill, strength and experience of an athlete, his performance in the face of stiff competition will be largely influenced by his ability to assume the right emotion and attain an appropriate level of the emotional energy for optimum performance.

One's desire to excel in a specific area, be it sport or any other endeavor is driven by one's emotions and this process is facilitated or hindered by an individual's positive or negative emotions. Emotional maturity is the ability to experience, understand and express one's own deepest feelings in the most appropriate and constructive ways. As far as emotional maturity is concerned, it is a key factor for happiness in life without which an individual feels dependencies and insecurities in his life. Frank (1963) remarked that, Emotional maturity can be understood in terms of ability which helps to bear tension and frustration.

Walter (1974) elaborates that emotional maturity is a process in which the personality is continuously striving for

greater sense of emotional health, both intra physically and intra-personally. The emotional aspect of maturity is the most important factor in the development of the comprehensive mature personality, especially for the gifted. This is the global factor of emotional maturity which is the strength to actualize individual abilities within the frame of social demands. In this rapid changing competitive sports scenario adjustment is a persistent feature of sportsperson's personality. Unless a person is not able to adjust himself to the environment he/she cannot develop his/her wholesome personality. A man of adjusting nature can lead a cheerful and wholesome life but a less adjusting nature always leads a depressed and unhealthy life. Adjustment is a process by which an individual learns certain ways of behaviour to cope with the situation which he/she attains through harmony with his/her environment. According to Drever (1952) Adjustment means the modification of behaviour to compensate for or meet special condition. In other words adjustment can be defined as the establishment of satisfactory relationship, as representing harmony conference adaptation or the like. It means the adjustment as the process of the finding and adopting models of behaviour suitable to the environment or to the changes in the environment. While considering the paramount importance of psychological variables with regard to combat sports the investigators focused to analyze the role of emotional maturity and adjustment in performance of combat sport athletes.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Selection of Subjects

To obtain data, the investigator had selected Seventy Five

(N=75) male Inter college level combat sport athletes of 19 to 25 years of age to act as subjects. The purposive sampling technique was used to select the subjects. All the subjects, after having been informed about the objective and protocol of the study, gave their consent and volunteered to participate in this study.

Table 1. A break-up of selected sample

Sr. No	Combat Sport Athletes	Sample
	Boxing	25
	Judo	25
	Wrestling	25
		N=75

2.2. Tools

To measure the level of emotional maturity among subjects, Emotional Maturity Scale constructed by Singh and Bhargava's (1988) was administered. To measure the level of Adjustment was measured by applying Adjustment Inventory prepared by A.K.P. Sinha & R.P. Singh (1980).

3. Statistical Analysis

One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed to find out the intra-group differences. Where F values were found significant, LSD (Least Significant Difference) Post-hoc test was applied to find out the direction and degree of difference. For testing the hypotheses, the level of significance was set at 0.05.

4. Results

Table 2. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional Maturity among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Emotional Unstability

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	38.140	2	19.070	1.092	.341
Within Groups	2014.207	72	27.975		
Total	2052.347	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 2 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Emotional Unstability among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .341 was found

higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 3. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional Maturity among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Emotional Regression

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	194.137	2	97.068	4.635	.113
Within Groups	1507.810	72	20.942		
Total	1701.947	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 3 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Emotional Regression among combat sport athletes (Boxing,

Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .113 was found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to

apply post hoc test.

Table 4. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional Maturity among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Social Maladjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	64.490	2	32.245	1.319	.274
Within Groups	1760.177	72	24.447		
Total	1824.667	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 4 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Social Maladjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .274 was found

higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 5. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional Maturity among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Personality Disintegration

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	1.930	2	.965	.031	.969
Within Groups	2208.257	72	30.670		
Total	2210.187	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 5 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Personality Disintegration among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .969 was

found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 6. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional Maturity among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Lack of Independence

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	5.780	2	2.890	.174	.841
Within Groups	1195.607	72	16.606		
Total	1201.387	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 6 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Lack of Independence among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .841 was found

higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 7. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Emotional Maturity (Total) among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling)

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	825.390	2	412.695	1.011	.369
Within Groups	29378.690	72	408.037		
Total	30204.080	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 7 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the variable Emotional Maturity (Total) among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .369 was

found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 8. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Home Adjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	8.500	2	4.250	1.092	.341
Within Groups	280.167	72	3.891		
Total	288.667	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 8 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Home Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .341 was found

higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 9. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Health Adjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	15.843	2	7.922	1.697	.190
Within Groups	336.077	72	4.668		
Total	351.920	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 9 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Health Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .190 was found

higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 10. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Social Adjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	68.057	2	34.028	5.565	.006
Within Groups	440.290	72	6.115		
Total	508.347	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

Table 10 presents significant differences with regard to the sub-variable Social Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .006 was found smaller than the 0.05 level of significance ($P < 0.05$). Since the obtained F-value was found significant, therefore,

Least Significant Difference (LSD) post-hoc test was employed to study the direction and significance of differences between paired means among various combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Social Adjustment. The results of LSD post hoc test have been presented in Table 10 (a).

Table 10 (a). Analysis of Least Significant Difference (LSD) post hoc test with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Social Adjustment

Group (A)	Group (B)	Mean Difference (A-B)	P-value (Sig.)
Boxing	Judo (Mean=11.25)	-.97000	.195
(Mean=10.28)	Wrestling (Mean=12.50)	-2.22000*	.001
Judo	Boxing (Mean=10.28)	.97000	.195
(Mean=11.25)	Wrestling (Mean=12.50)	-1.25000	.084
Wrestling	Boxing (Mean=10.28)	-2.22000	.001
(Mean=12.50)	Judo (Mean=11.25)	-1.25000	.084

* Significant at 0.05

A glance at table 10 (a) showed that the mean difference between boxing and judo group was found -.97000. The P-value (Sig.) .195 showed that judo group had exhibited better Social Adjustment though not significantly than their counterpart boxing group.

- The mean difference between boxing and wrestling group was found -2.22000. The P-value (Sig.) .001 revealed that the wrestling group had exhibited significantly better Social Adjustment than their counterpart boxing group.

- The mean difference between judo and wrestling group was found -1.25000. The P-value (Sig.) .084 showed that wrestling group had exhibited better Social

Adjustment though not significantly than their counterpart judo group.

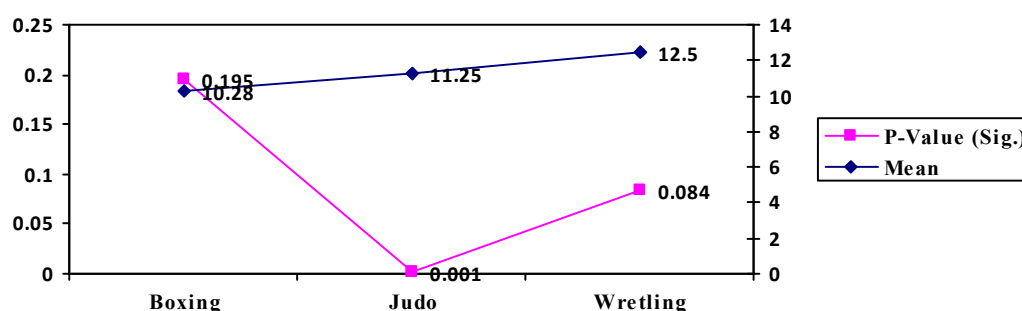


Figure 1. Graphical representation of mean scores and P-value Sig with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Social Adjustment

Table 11. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Emotional Adjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	180.330	2	90.165	7.926	.001
Within Groups	819.057	72	11.376		
Total	999.387	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

Table 11 presents significant differences with regard to the sub-variable Emotional Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .001 was found smaller than the 0.05 level of significance ($P < 0.05$). Since the obtained F-value was found significant, therefore, Least Significant Difference (LSD)

post-hoc test was employed to study the direction and significance of differences between paired means among various combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Emotional Adjustment. The results of LSD post hoc test have been presented in Table 11.

Table 11 (a). Analysis of Least Significant Difference (LSD) post hoc test with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Emotional Adjustment

Group (A)	Group (B)	Mean Difference (A-B)	P-value (Sig.)
Boxing (Mean=17.32)	Judo (Mean=16.75)	.57000	.575
	Wrestling (Mean=13.93)	3.38667*	.000
Judo (Mean=16.75)	Boxing (Mean=17.32)	-.57000	.575
	Wrestling (Mean=13.93)	2.81667*	.005
Wrestling (Mean=13.93)	Boxing (Mean=17.32)	-3.38667*	.000
	Judo (Mean=16.75)	-2.81667*	.005

*Significant at 0.05

- A glance at table 11 (a) showed that the mean difference between boxing and judo group was found .57000. The P-value (Sig.) .575 showed that boxing group had exhibited better Emotional Adjustment though not significantly than their counterpart judo group.
- The mean difference between boxing and wrestling group was found 3.38667. The P-value (Sig.) .000

revealed that the boxing group had exhibited significantly better Emotional Adjustment than their counterpart wrestling group.

- The mean difference between judo and wrestling group was found 2.81667. The P-value (Sig.) .005 revealed that the judo group had exhibited significantly better Emotional Adjustment than their counterpart wrestling

group.

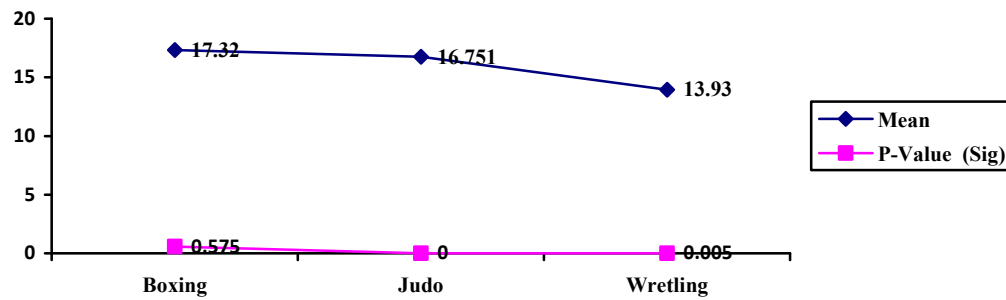


Figure 2. Graphical representation of mean scores and P-value Sig with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Emotional Adjustment

Table 12. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Educational Adjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	24.500	2	12.250	1.995	.143
Within Groups	442.167	72	6.141		
Total	466.667	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

It can be observed from Table 12 that insignificant differences have been found with regard to the sub-variable Educational Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .143 was

found higher than the 0.05 level of significance ($P > 0.05$). Since F-value was found insignificant, therefore, there is no need to apply post hoc test.

Table 13. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable Total Adjustment

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-ratio	P-value Sig.
Between Groups	416.090	2	208.045	6.703	.002
Within Groups	2234.577	72	31.036		
Total	2650.667	74			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2, 72)$

Table 13 presents significant differences with regard to the variable Total Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) as the P-value (Sig.) .002 was found smaller than the 0.05 level of significance ($P < 0.05$). Since the obtained F-value was found significant, therefore, Least Significant Difference (LSD) post-hoc test was

employed to study the direction and significance of differences between paired means among various combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the variable Total Adjustment. The results of LSD post hoc test have been presented in Table 13 (a).

Table 13 (a). Analysis of Least Significant Difference (LSD) post hoc test with regard to Total Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling)

Group (A)	Group (B)	Mean Difference (A-B)	P-value (Sig.)
Boxing (Mean=55.36)	Judo (Mean=50.95)	4.41000*	.010
	Wrestling (Mean=50.06)	5.29333*	.001
Judo (Mean=50.95)	Boxing (Mean=55.36)	-4.41000*	.010
	Wrestling (Mean=50.06)	.88333	.585
Wrestling (Mean=50.06)	Boxing (Mean=55.36)	-5.29333*	.001
	Judo (Mean=50.95)	-.88333	.585

* Significant at 0.05

- A glance at table 13 (a) showed that the mean difference between boxing and judo group was found 4.41000. The P-value (Sig.) .010 revealed that the boxing group had exhibited significantly better Total Adjustment than their counterpart judo group.
- The mean difference between boxing and wrestling group was found 5.29333. The P-value (Sig.) .001 revealed that the boxing group had exhibited significantly better Total Adjustment than their counterpart wrestling group.
- The mean difference between judo and wrestling group was found .88333. The P-value (Sig.) .585 showed that judo group had exhibited better Total Adjustment though not significantly than their counterpart wrestling group.

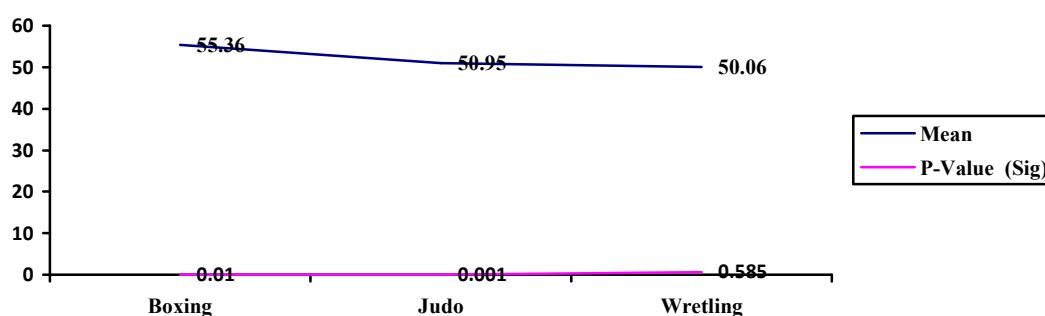


Figure 3. Graphical representation of mean scores and P-value Sig with regard to Total Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling)

5. Discussion

The focus of this preliminary study was to examine the role of emotional maturity and adjustment in performance of combat sport athletes. A perusal at Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with regard to Emotional Maturity that insignificant differences have been observed on the sub-variables; Emotional Unstability, Emotional Regression, Social Maladjustment, Personality Disintegration, Lack of Independence and Emotional Maturity (Total). The result are contradict with other study conducted by Kiranben (2014) they indicate the working women significantly differ on Emotional maturity score as compared to non working women, working women have shown better Emotional Maturity compared to non working women. Rathee and Salh (2010) found that international players are significantly better in emotional maturity as compared to state players. Subbarayan and Visvanathan (2011) also found that the emotional maturity of college students is extremely unstable. Singh and Singh (2011) also found the status of emotional maturity is lower in Arts and Science students as compared to sports person. The above given findings and quoted studies clearly support that sports participation helps to improve emotional maturity of students. It is a well established fact that participation of sports develops group cohesiveness and harmony, psychological traits like mental alertness, social adjustability and personality traits within the participants. One also learns to control and regulate one's emotions while participating in competitions and as well as during practice sessions.

A perusal at Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with regard to Adjustment among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) revealed significant differences have been

observed on the sub-variables; Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment and Total Adjustment. The above results might be due to the higher submissive and retiring abilities of the players. Similar trends have been reported by Biddulph (1954) they revealed that superior athletes showed higher levels of personal and social adjustment than less skilled athletes. Cronbach (1960) explained that the adjusted person is one who commits himself to socially desirable goals and uses his energies effectively in working towards them. According to Crow (1961) psychologically adjustment refers to an individual's characteristics or habitual under-standing of, reaction to, and manner of solving problem situations which he experiences. Gautam (1988) revealed that athletes were better adjusted and had lesser number of problems in social, emotional and total adjustment. It has been found that individuals who participate in sports activities generally have better life satisfaction and social adjustment which ultimately help them to lead a happy, healthy and harmonious life. Langner (1962) conducted a study on health adjustment among rural and urban college students and conclude that rural students face more problems than urban students, especially girls. Nanda (2001) reported that urban college students had better health than the rural college students. Sujatha et.al. (1993) studied adjustment problems among urban and rural college students and reported a significant difference in the social adjustment of urban and rural college students. Sulthana et.al. (1981) conducted a comparative study on social adjustment among urban and rural college students and reported that urban students were more socially adjusted as compared to rural students. A perusal at Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) tables with regard to adjustment level revealed insignificant differences among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variable;

Home Adjustment, Health Adjustment, Educational Adjustment. It can be summarised that combat sport athletes have unsatisfactory adjusted towards their home surroundings, health and low submissive and retiring abilities indicate their aggressive behavior while interacting with the people.

6. Practical Application

The study will be considerably helpful to comprehend the Emotional Maturity and Adjustment level existing among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling). The sports psychologists and coaches working with these areas will drive benefit from the findings of the present research and they can integrate the Emotional Maturity and Adjustment variables in their training schedule from the very initial stages.

7. Conclusion

Summarizing from the above findings we can say that insignificant differences were found among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variables of Emotional Maturity i.e., Emotional Unstability, Emotional Regression, Social Maladjustment, Personality Disintegration, Lack of Independence and Emotional Maturity (Total). Concludingly from the above findings that significant differences were present among combat sport athletes (Boxing, Judo and Wrestling) on the sub-variables of Adjustment i.e., Social Adjustment, Emotional Adjustment and Total Adjustment. However, insignificant differences had been observed on the sub-variables; Home Adjustment, Health Adjustment and Educational Adjustment.

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