



P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (ISRA): 4.69
IJPESH 2015; 2(1): 245-247
© 2015 IJPESH
www.kheljournal.com
Received: 21-07-2015
Accepted: 22-08-2015

Dr. Yuwraj Shrivastava
Assistant Professor,
Dr. C.V. Raman University Kota
Bilaspur (C.G)

Comparison of psychological characteristics leadership behavior Boys and girls national taekwondo players

Yuwraj Shrivastava

Abstract

Present study was to investigate and compare the leadership Behavior for the set of five dimensions of leader behaviour i.e. training and instruction, Social Support, Positive Feedback autocratic behaviour democratic Behaviour, of National level Boys and girls taekwondo Players. Forty six (Boys =26, girls =20) National level taekwondo Players representing their respective Bilaspur distt. in National players national level competitions and who volunteered their participate in selected to serve ques inner as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age group of 14 to 25 years. Prepared by P. Chelladuri ques inner was used to measure the preferred leader behaviour of National level Boys and girls taekwondo Players. on five dimension of leader behaviour i.e. training and instruction, democratic behaviour, autocratic behaviour, social support and positive feedback. To assess the preferred leadership on five dimension of mean and standard deviation were computed. In order to find out the significance of differences between National level Boys and girls taekwondo athlete on the five factor s of leader behavior T-ratio was computed. The t-ratio was computed to find out the significance between National level Boys and girls taekwondo players on five dimensions of preferred leader behavior. result, It may be concluded that are National level Boys and girls taekwondo players exhibited similarity Preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior. The subjects were selected from National level Boys and girls taekwondo Players. taken part in National players

Keywords: Leadership Behavior, Taekwondo National Players, Boys and Girls.

1. Introduction

Self defense Taekwondo is the art of self defense that originated in Korea. The name was selected for its appropriate description of the art. Taekwondo means "the way of the foot and fist taekwondo meaning is first means. Tae means foot, second Kwon means hand, third Do means art. The highest form of the ancient art was achieved in the kingdom of Silla. Taekwondo game constantly faced attacks and opposition from larger and stronger areas. As a result the ruler of the kingdom, King Jin Heung, established an Boys group of warriors called the "Hwarang" or "Flower of Youth". but minds and spirits as well. fighting techniques In addition to the young warriors were instructed in history, poetry, and philosophy. Study was known as Hwarang Do. The entire body of The Hwarang gained skills not only for battle, but for daily life. Tae Kwon Do training, as well as improved which provides self defense skills that can be applied to self-discipline, and confidence.

Introduction part of Taekwondo Do in the United National players (U.S) began during the 1950's when a handful of ground-breaking master instructors travelled to America to spread the art. Throughout the next few decades Taekwondo not only as a martial art, but as an international Event. In 1973, Korea hosted the first Taekwondo World Championships. World femas individual game Tae-Kwon Do Federation was established as the international governing body for the sport aspects of Taekwondo Do. In 1975 the U.S. (AAU) full name Amateur Athletes Union (AAU) accepted Taekwondo as an official sport. Taekwondo was also admitted to the (GAISF) full name General Association of International Sports Federations and the CISM in 1976. In 1980 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) 1992 Olympic Games. Taekwondo is now an official event for the 2000 Olympiad to be held in Australia. In 1973, first Tae Kwon Do World Championships. hosted is Korea. Tae Kwon Do World Championships. In the World Tae Kwon Do Federation was established as the international Main body for the sport aspects of Taekwondo. Today the WTF counts 120 (one twenty) separate countries as its members, representing 20 million practitioners.

Correspondence:
Dr. Yuwraj Shrivastava
Assistant Professor,
Dr. C.V. Raman University Kota
Bilaspur (C.G)

Taekwondo the distinction of being the most practiced martial art in the world. Tae Kwon Do perform a full medal Taekwondo event competition beginning in 2000 at the Sydney Olympics.

Methodology

Sample

Forty six (Boys=26, Girls =20) national level Taekwondo players representing their respective National players competitions who volunteer to participate in this study, were selected to serve as subjects for this study. The subjects were in age limitation group of 18 to 25 years. The subjects were selected from the Boys and girls taekwondo players taken part in National players

Instrumentation

The leadership scale for sports Development and prepared by P. Chelladuri (1994) [4] was used to measure the preferred leader behavior of national level Boys and girls Taekwondo players on five dimensions of leader behavior

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of Preference on five factor of leader ship behavior of Boys and girls national level Taekwondo Players.

Leader Behaviour Dimension	Boys (N=26)		Girls (N=20)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Training & Instruction	4.153	0.5239	4.152	0.7763
Social support	3.651	0.6633	3.643	0.7182
Positive Feedback	4.107	0.6330	3.455	0.7943
Autocratic Behaviour	2.838	0.7288	3.286	0.8920
Democratic Behaviour	3.607	0.5690	3.872	0.7183

The mean scores of five dimensions of leader behavior as preferred by Boys and girls taekwondo of National pers have been depicted in figures 1.

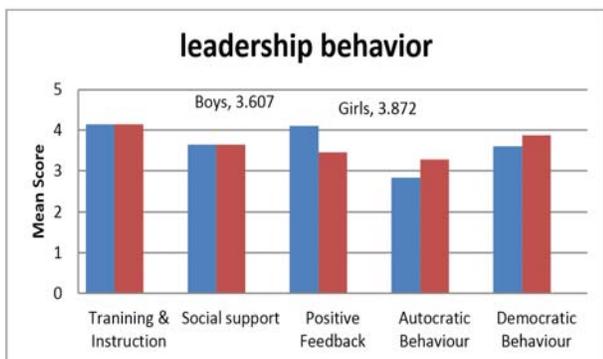


Table 2: Significance Of Differences Between Mean Scores Of Boys &Girls National Level Taekwondo Players On Leader Behaviour Dimensions Of Preferred Leadership.

Leader Behaviour Dimensions B	Gender	Mean	MD	DM	t-ratio
Training & Instruction	Boys	4.153			
	Girls	4.152	0.001	0.04	0.4
Social support	Boys	3.651			
	Girls	3.643	0.008	0.036	0.45
Positive Feedback	Boys	4.107			
	Girls	3.455	0.652	0.046	0.07
Autocratic Behaviour	Boys	2.838			
	Girls	3.286	0.448	0.059	0.13
Democratic Behaviour	Boys	3.607			
	Girls	3.872	0.265	0.037	0.13

Significant at .05 level (44)=2.02

It is evident It is evident from table 2,that there was statistically significant difference between the preferences of National level Boys and girls taekwondo players on five dimensions of leader behavior, as the obtained t-value of similarity all dimension t-value of t.05(44)=2.02

Discussions of Findings

Findings of descriptive data of National level male taekwondo Players on five dimensions of preferred leadership behavior indicated that Boys and girls taekwondo Players preferred from their coaches than respondents. In case of Boys and girls taekwondo Players, they preferred training and instructions, social support, positive feedback, Autocratic and democratic behavior from their coaches in comparative analysis of Boys and girls taekwondo Players.

Statistical Analysis of Data

To assess the preferred leadership behavior of National level Boys and girls taekwondo players, means and standard deviation were computed.

The t-ratio was computed to find out the significance between National level Boys and girls taekwondo players on five dimensions of preferred leader behavior. The level of significant was set at.05 level.

Analysis of Data and Results of Study

Statistical analysis of data on five factor's of preferred leadership behavior i.e. training and instruction (TI), democratic behaviour (DB), automatic behaviour (AB), social support (SS), and positive feedback (PF), collected on forty six Boys & Girls National level taekwondo players. who represented their respective Bilaspur distt. teams in taekwondo National level participation between 14 to 25 year of age.

To assess the preferred leadership on five dimension of mean and standard deviation were computed. In order to find out the significance of differences between National level Boys and Girls taekwondo Players in their prefere on the five dimensions of leader behaviour, t-ratio was computed. To check the obtained t- ratio significance was set at. .05 level.

Conclusions

On the basis of result, It may be concluded that are National level Boys and girls taekwondo players exhibited similarity Preferences on five dimensions of leader behavior.

References

1. Bucher Charles A. Foundation of physical education, London: C.V. Mosby co, 1982.
2. Carron AV. Social psychology of sports. New York Movement publication, 1980.
3. Clarke Harrison H, Clarke David H. Advance statistics: supplement to research processes in physical education, recreation and health (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall INC), 1972.
4. Chelladuri P. Manual for the leadership Scale for sports. The Ohio National players University, 1994.
5. Clarke H Harrison, Clarke David H. Research Process in physical education (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall INC), 1974.
6. Ogilvie B, Tukto T. Problem athletes and how to handle them London: Pelham Books, 1966.
7. Rothstein Anne L. Research Design and statistics for Physical education (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall INC), 1985.
8. Sheehan Thomas J. A Introduction to the evaluation of

- measurements data in physical education. Massachusetts, Addison – Westly publications INC, 1971.
9. Signer RN, Murphy M, Keith Tennat L. Hand books o research on sports psychology New York: McMillan Publishing co, 1993.
 10. Williams Jean M. Applied sport psychology: Personal growth to peak performance, California: Mayfield publishing company, 1993.
 11. Coste J, Salmela JH, Russell S. The knowledge of high-performance gymnastics coaches: Methodological framework. *The sports psychology*. 1995; 17:1-17.
 12. Yuen Haoi-Chi. The influence and recognition of the coaches leadership towards to athlete's background characteristics, periodical of athletic research in university and college. Chinese Taipei University sports Federation proceeding of conference on physical education, 1997, 325-331.
 13. www.indiantaekwondo.com/training-programs.html
 14. Ronald A. Southwick A Brief history of taekwondo.
 15. Sharma RK, Nigam AK. Psychological Characteristics of Male University Athletes. *International Journal of Physical Education and Sport*. 2011; 11(1):5-7.
 16. Waples Steven B. Psychological Characteristics of Elite and Non-Elite Level Gymnasts. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis. Texas A & M University, 2003.