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

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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.

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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.

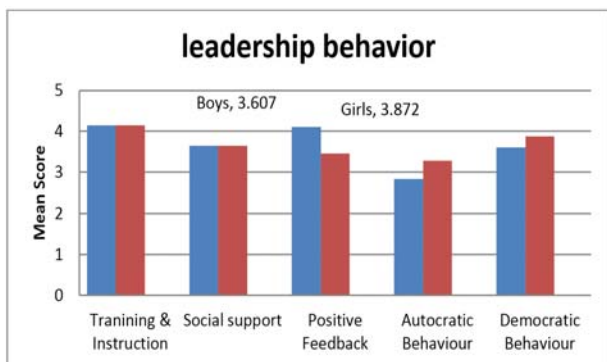


Table 2: Significance Of Differences Between Mean Scores Of Boys &Girls National Level Taekwondo Players On Leader Behaviour Dimensions Of Preferred Leadership.

| 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.

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