A comparative study of pre-competition anxiety between players of body contact and non-body contact games

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Abstract

Usually, we play and love different sports in our daily lives like cricket, football, kabaddi, handball but if we divide all these sports then we can divide them into two parts: one is body contact game and the other is non-body contact game. Every game creates mental pressure in the players but before the competition, it stays at a very high level, which finally influences the result of the final competition. So, the purpose of the study to find out the pre-competition anxiety between the player of body contact and non-body contact games, for the study subjects were selected randomly from different 1st division club players of West Bengal. Pre-competition anxiety measure by SCAT (Sport Competition Anxiety Test) questionnaire developed by Rainer Marten. A total of 80 club-level players were selected from four games out of four two-body contact games (Kabaddi and Football) and two non-body contact games (Cricket and Table Tennis). To find out the differences in pre-competition anxiety between the player of body contact and non-body contact games, t-test was applied, and used 0.05 levels of significance. The result showed that there was no significant difference in pre-competition anxiety between the player of body contact and non-body contact games.

Keywords: Pre-competition anxiety, body contact, non-body contact games

Introduction

Anxiety refers to feelings of fear, nervousness, and uneasiness. The signs and symptoms of pre-competitive anxiety include: paralyzing fear, inability to concentrate, and sweating, shaking, shortness of breath, dizziness, and increase heart rate. It decreases self-esteem, self-confidence, or increasing frustration, the sense of failure and guilty which has created an obstacle to achieve goals or to take the right decision at the right time. The effect of pre-competitive anxiety on sports performance and techniques of dealing with pre-competitive anxiety include: teaching the athletes to know what fear is; visualization, goal setting, relaxation, and self-confidence. Anxiety may have a subversive effect on the performance of an athlete no matter how much talent or skill one may have, he will never perform at his or her best if he or she lives in fear before every event. A study was mentioned that self-confidence is very important in pre-confidence anxiety it increases performance and helps to control emotion. Anxiety and sports performance are related to each other, previously it was not considered for performance enhancement. But presently so many coaches and sports psychologists are giving emphasis on this matter. They want to get the overall performance and trying to full fill their urge. Pre-competition anxiety is measured in different ways; the coaches are training them to control emotion as well as anxiety. In this study consider body contact game (Football and Kabaddi) and non-body contact game (Cricket and Table Tennis). This different form of games has a different temperament. The purpose of this study to find out who has a better temperament to control anxiety.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to find out the difference in pre-competition anxiety between the players of body contact games and non-body contact games.
Methodology
For the purpose of study 80 male club level players were selected from the different body contact and non-body contact games, who participated in at least a 1st division tournament. Only male subjects were selected randomly from different 1st division club of West Bengal. The age of the subjects was ranged from in-between 16 to 25 years. To compare the pre-competition anxiety between player of body contact and non-body contact games using the Sport Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT) questionnaire, developed by Rainer Marten. For the statistical analysis ‘t’ test was used at a 0.05 level of significance.

Finding
Table 1: Representing the difference between mean of pre-competition anxiety of body contact and non-body contact games and their ‘t’ value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Body Contact Games (Football + Kabaddi)</th>
<th>Non-Body Contact Games (Cricket + Table Tennis)</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety (n= 20 in each game)</td>
<td>18.13 ± 2.89</td>
<td>17.60 ± 3.07</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table – 1 it is evident that the mean, standard deviation of pre-competition anxiety in respect of body contact and non-body contact games players are 18.13 ± 2.89 and 17.60 ± 3.07 respectively. The ‘t’ value of pre-competition anxiety is 0.80, which is less than the table value. So, there is no significant difference.

Discussion
Anxiety takes a crucial role in Sports. It is a big challenge to handle it as a sports person. The success of any sport is not possible only through talent, it requires handling the pressure and controlling one’s worries. In this study we found that mean of pre-competition anxiety scores shown higher in players of body contact game compared to non-body contact games, but there has no significance difference between them, it may be their level are same, that’s why their anxiety level does not fluctuate at significant level. Therefore, both the groups are able to control their emotion and anxiety before any level of competition. On the other hand, their nutritional status, training procedure, schedule and previous record in competition increase their confident level before competition. These have been reflected in the result for no significant differences.

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References