



P-ISSN: 2394-1685
E-ISSN: 2394-1693
Impact Factor (RJIF): 5.38
IJPESH 2023; 10(1): 269-271
© 2023 IJPESH
www.kheljournal.com
Received: 10-11-2022
Accepted: 15-12-2022

Vijay Kumar
Research Scholar, Department of
Physical Education, Panjab
University, Chandigarh, Punjab,
India

Dalwinder Singh
Professor, Department of
Physical Education, Panjab
University, Chandigarh, Punjab,
India

International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

Assessment perceptions of quality of performance among selected game female sportspersons

Vijay Kumar and Dalwinder Singh

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to examine the perception of quality of performance among selected team game female sportspersons. The sample consists of two hundred and twenty five (N=225) female subjects which comprises basketball seventy five (n=75), handball seventy five (n=75) and volleyball seventy five (n=75), who had participated in the All India inter-university competitions. The age of the subjects was ranged between 16 to 23 years. The Athlete's Perceptions of Quality of Performance during Practice developed by Frey, Laguna, and Ravizza (2003) was used for the present study. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Scheffie's Post-hoc test was applied to find out the significant of difference and direction of differences among selected groups on the variable perception of quality performance. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The result revealed significant differences among female athletes of selected game (i.e. basketball, handball and volleyball).

Keywords: Perception, quality of performance, social loafing, players

Introduction

Self-perception is an individual's ability to respond differentially to his own behaviour and its controlling variables. It is a product of social interaction (Mead, 1934; Ryle, 1949; Skinner, 1957) [4, 6, 8]. Dewey (1998) [2] stated that the original, least developed and most particular form of knowledge is perception. Perception may be defined as knowledge of actually present particular things or events. Quality performance has also been defined as a state of superior functioning whose characteristics are clearly focused attention, lack of concern with outcome, effortless performance, perception of time slowing down, and a feeling of supreme confidence (Brewer, Van Raalte, Linder, & Van Raalte, 1991) [1]. Privette (1983) [5] defined quality performance as behaviour which exceeds one's average performance, or an episode of superior functioning. Perceived social loafing is the perception that one or more other group members are contributing less than they could to the group. Perception of social loafing excels over actual loafing at predicting individual's motivation to work, their satisfaction with reward distribution and group's cohesiveness. Many researchers conclude that group members will base their actions on the perceived actions of their team-mates or team-members whether or not they are actually occurring. Therefore, the purpose of the investigators was to examine the relationship of perception of quality of performance and social loafing between all India inter-university players.

Material and Methods

The sample consists of two hundred twenty five female subjects which comprises basketball seventy five (n=75), handball seventy five (n=75) and volleyball seventy five (n=75), who had participated in the All India inter-university competitions. The age of the subjects was ranged between 16 to 23 years. The Athlete's Perceptions of Quality of Performance during Practice developed by Frey, Laguna, and Ravizza (2003) [3] was used for the present study.

Results

Results with regard to the variable Perception of Quality Performance among female athletes of Basketball, Handball and Volleyball have been presented in table-1.

Corresponding Author:
Vijay Kumar
Research Scholar, Department of
Physical Education, Panjab
University, Chandigarh, Punjab,
India

Table 1: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to the Perception of Quality Performance among female athletes of Basketball, Volleyball and Handball

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-value	Sig.
	Between Groups	276.827	2	138.413	12.737	.000**
	Within Groups	2412.533	222	10.867		
	Total	2689.360	224			

*Significant 0.05
F0.05 (2, 224)

It is observed from table-1 that statistically significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were found among Basketball, Handball and Volleyball female athletes with regard to variable Perception of quality Performance. Since the obtained 'F'-ratio 12.737 was found statistically significant, therefore, Post-hoc test i.e. Scheffe Post-hoc test was applied to find out

the degree and direction of differences between paired means among Basketball, Handball and Volleyball female athletes with regard to the Variable Perception of Quality Performance. The results of Post-hoc test have been presented in table-2.

Table 2: Significance of difference between paired means among Basketball, Handball and Volleyball female athletes with regard to the variable Perception of Quality Performance

Group		Mean difference (A-B)	Sig.
Basketball (Mean-24.52)	Handball	-2.587*	.000**
	Volleyball	-2.013*	.001*
Handball (Mean-27.11)	Basketball	2.587*	.000**
	Volleyball	.573	.568
Volleyball (Mean-26.53)	Basketball	2.013*	.001*
	Handball	-.573	.568

The mean difference between Basketball and Handball female athletes was found -2.587*. The p-value (sig.) .000** showed that the handball players exhibits significant higher on variable Perception of Quality Performance than their counterpart basketball female athletes.

The mean difference between Basketball players and Volleyball players was found -2.013*. The p-value (sig.) .001* revealed that the Volleyball female athletes exhibits significant higher on variable Perception of Quality Performance than their counterpart Basketball female athletes.

The mean difference between Handball players and Volleyball players was found .573. The p-value (sig.) .568 showed insignificant difference between Handball and Volleyball female athletes on the variable Perception of Quality Performance. The graphical representation of mean scores exhibited in figure-1.

**Fig 1:** Graphical representation of mean scores with regard to the variable Perception of Quality Performance among Basketball, Handball and Volleyball female athletes.

Discussion

It is evident from the results that statistically significant differences have been noticed on the variable perception of quality of performance among female athletes of Basketball,

Handball and Volleyball. The outcome of the study might be due to the fact that perception of quality sports participation channelize the energy of sportspersons, make them aware of their strength and weakness and also enable them to overcome the difficulties of their task at hand in most effective manner. The present findings are in line with the study conducted by Sullivan (1991) [9] who had found significant difference on strong medium effects and fans' perceptions of opponent hostility were as vulnerable to the biased commentary as those of non-fans. with viewers of the dramatic commentary treatment perceiving Syracuse players as being significantly more hostile, in line with the manipulation. Similarly, Singh *et al.* (2011) [7] had found Malaysian Junior level Muslim athletes showed diverse views in their perception of changes in their training, sleep and dietary patterns during Ramadan fast. These individual differences probably indicate differences in the athletes' adaptability and coping strategies during fasting and training in Ramadan.

Conclusion

It is concluded from the above findings that significant differences were found on the variable perception of quality performance among female athletes of groups in question (i.e. basketball, handball and volleyball).

References

1. Brewer BW, Van Raalte JL, Linder DE, Van Raalte NS. Peak performance and the perils of introspective introspection. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*. 1991;13:227-238.
2. Dewey J. *Psychology*. New Delhi: Khel Shanty Kendra; c1998.
3. Frey MM, Laguna PL, Ravizza KK. Collegiate athletes' mental skill use and perceptions of success: an exploration of the practice and competition settings. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*. 2003;15(2):115-128. Doi: 10.1080/10413200390213821
4. Mead GH. *Mind, self and society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; c1934.

5. Privette G. Peak experience, peak performance, and flow: A comparative analysis of positive human experiences. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 1983;45:1361-1368.
6. Ryle G. *The concept of mind*. London: Hutchinson; c1949.
7. Singh R, Hwa OC, Roy J, Jin CW, Ismail SM, Lan MF, *et al*. Subjective perception of sports performance, training, sleep and dietary patterns of malaysian junior muslim athletes during ramadan intermittent fasting. *Asian Journal of Sports Medicine*. 2011;2(3):167-176.
8. Skinner BF. *Verbal behaviour*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts; c1957.
9. Sullivan DB. Commentary and viewer perception of player hostility: adding punch to televised sports. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*. 1991;35(4):487-504.
10. Zarghmi M, Ghamary A, Shaykh-Shabani SEH, Varzaneh AG. Perfectionism and achievement goals in adult male elite athletes who compete at the national level and above. *Journal of Human Kinetics*. 2010;26:147-154.