

Relationship of Impulsive and Aggressive Behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among Players of Team Sports

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of Impulsive and Aggressive Behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team sports. The subject selected for this research work was 200 players from Team Sports studied in various universities of state Punjab. The subjects selected for this study had represented the intercollegiate. The variable selected for the purpose of this study was Impulsive behaviour, aggressive behaviour, Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception. The scores on Impulsive Behaviour and Aggressive Behaviour were obtained by using questionnaire prepared by Dr. S. N. Rai and Dr. Alka Sharma and Prof. Anand Kumar Srivastava respectively and for Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception test Barrow Motor Ability Test, Jhonson –Metheny Motor Educability Test, and The Shuffelboard Distance Perception Test, was used respectively. To analysis the relationship of Impulsive and Aggressive Behaviour with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among Team Sports Players Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was used as a statistical technique at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study shows that relationship of Impulsive behaviour with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception was found positive and weak in case of Aggressive Behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception relationship was found negative but weak. So the result shows insignificant relationship of Impulsive and aggressive behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team Sports.

KEYWORDS: Impulsive Behavior, Aggressive Behavior, Motor Ability, Motor Educability, Kinesthetic Perception, Team Sports

INTRODUCTION

Sports Psychology is an interdisciplinary field that draws on knowledge from numerous related fields like biomechanics, physiology, kinesiology, and psychology. It includes the investigation of how mental components influence execution and how interest in game and exercise influence mental and physical elements. Notwithstanding guideline and preparing of mental aptitudes for execution change, connected Sports Psychology may incorporate work with competitors, mentors, and guardians regarding damage, recovery, correspondence, team building, and vocation advances. Singular variety positively exists. Nevertheless, a survey of pinnacle execution writing unmistakably shows that successful competitors tend to have more elevated amounts of self-assurance, a more errand arranged focal point of fixation, a lesser probability of getting to be diverted, a more noteworthy capacity to keep uneasiness at facilitative levels, a more positive distraction with sport (imagery and thoughts), and more assurance and responsibility contrasted with less successful competitors. Scholar is interested in knowing that whether the impulsive and aggressive behaviour of an athlete specially belongs to Team sports have a

relationship with selected physical parameters. Further information collected by the researcher related to Impulsivity, Aggression, Motor ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception has not research in various sports category namely Individual, Team and combat sports. Therefore, the investigator, in this study has directed this attention towards an understanding of the relationship of Impulsive and Aggressive Behaviour with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team sports.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To find out the relationship of Impulsive and aggressive behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team Sports.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be a significant relationship of Impulsive and aggressive behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team Sports.

PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

The subject selected for this research work was 200 players from Team Sports studied in various universities of state Punjab. The subjects selected for this study had represented the intercollegiate. The selection of subjects was made on the basis of various sports categories by keeping purpose in mind. The subjects selected were in the age range of 18-28 years. The variable selected for the purpose of this study was Impulsive behaviour, aggressive behavior, Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception. The scores on Impulsive Behaviour and Aggressive Behaviour were obtained by using questionnaire prepared by Dr. S. N. Rai and Dr. Alka Sharma, 1988 and Prof. Anand Kumar Srivastava, 1988 respectively and for Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception test Barrow Motor Ability Test, 1954, Jhonson –Metheny Motor Educability Test, 1938 and The Shuffelboard Distance Perception Test, 1966 was used respectively. To analysis the relationship of Impulsive and Aggressive Behaviour with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among Team Sports Players Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was used as a statistical technique at 0.05 level of significance.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

The findings pertaining to descriptive statistics and product moment method of correlation technique for the various psychological and motor variables of Two hundred sports persons have been presented in table no.1.1 to 1.2

Table-1.1: Descriptive Statistics of Team Game Players in Relation to Impulsive and Aggressive Behaviour

	Team Game	
	Impulsive Behaviour	Aggressive Behaviour
Number	200	200
Mean	16.07	10.13
Std. Error of Mean	0.297	.214
Std. Deviation	4.206	3.022
Variance	17.694	9.135

Skewness	-.228	-.157
Std. Error of Skewness	.172	.172
Kurtosis	.043	-.557
Std. Error of Kurtosis	.342	.342
Minimum	07	3
Maximum	27	17

Table 1.1 clearly depicts the descriptive statistics values for the team game players in relation to Impulsive and Aggressive Behaviour, which shows that the mean for team game players were found to be 16.07 ± 0.297 and 10.13 ± 0.214 respectively. Standard deviations were 4.206, and 3.022 respectively.

Table 1.2: Relationship of Impulsive and Aggressive Behaviour with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team Sports

	Team Sports	Motor Ability	Motor Educability	Kinesthetic Perception
Impulsive Behaviour	Pearson Correlation	.075	.103	.083
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.145	.074	.121
	N	200	200	200
Aggressive Behaviour	Pearson Correlation	-.061	-.089	-.003
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.196	.106	.481
	N	200	200	200

Table 1.2 clearly depicts that the relationship of impulsive behaviour with motor ability, motor educability and kinesthetic perception among team games was found weak with calculated value of .075, .103 and .083 respectively. As the level of significance is greater than the p-values .145, .074 and .121 respectively in Team games it can be assumed that calculated values are not significant enough and as far as aggressive behaviour is concern with motor ability, motor educability and kinesthetic perception among team games was found insignificant and weak with calculated value of -.061, -.089 and -.003 respectively. As the level of significance is greater than the p-values .196, .106 and .481 respectively in Team games it can be assumed that calculated values are not significant

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The scholar examined the relationship of impulsive behaviour and aggression with motor ability, motor educability and kinesthetic perception. In order to test hypotheses for establishing relationships Pearson’s’ Product Moment Correlation was computed with the help of SPSS 16.0 version.

The objective of the study is to find out the relationship of Impulsive and aggressive behavior with Motor Ability, Motor Educability and Kinesthetic Perception among players of Team Sports. The findings revealed positive but weak correlation between impulsive behaviour and general motor ability in team games. This suggests that though positive correlation was there between the two it was not

substantial enough to predict any interaction between them. The findings are in contrast with those of **Guilherme M. L et.al (2011)** where, relationships between impulsivity and technical performance in specific match situations were reported. The findings revealed positive but weak correlation between impulsive behaviour and general motor ability in team games on computing the data. It unfurled that there was statistically a significant negative relation between impulsivity and kinesthetic perception. This indicates that high impulsivity will decrease kinesthetic performance, as impulsively driven player will lose the sense of judging his body position with respect to space. Though the findings lack the literature support, the general definitions suggest that impulsive behaviour lacks cognitive judgement therefore, a possibility of deteriorated decision making with respect to body position is not ruled out. The same was reported by **Tseng M.H et. al (2004)** in students affected by ADHD where, two predictors -attention and impulse control were prominent predictor of gross and fine motor skills. For team game the result depicted a negative relation between motor ability and aggression, it implied that as the aggression increases the motor abilities of team game players diminishes. The findings are intoned with that of **Tripkovic M et.al. (2015)**, where it was evident that adolescents with motor limitations were more aggressive than control group subjects, especially in behaviours that apply to all forms of verbal aggressiveness. This may also be attributed to the fact that if a player is pitted against a player with superior motor ability precisely spoken as 'technique', his inability to match up with his opponent might add on to frustrations eventually leading towards aggressive behaviour. Whereas, in case of Aggressive behaviour relationship with motor educability showed negative correlation in team games, this concludes that both are inversely related. Evidence both in support and against are lacking for such finding. Results reflected that aggression is negatively correlated with kinesthetic perception, though findings lack any literature evidence, it can be due to a notion that aggression influences kinesthetic perception of an athlete negatively by decreasing his attention and focus from performing his skills for favourable outcome.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analysis of data and findings of the study, following conclusions were drawn: -

1. An insignificant relationship of Impulsive behaviour with Motor Ability in Team games was not accepted as findings reflected weak relationship between the variables.
2. An insignificant relationship of Impulsive behaviour with Motor Educability in players of Team games was not accepted due to weak relationship between the parameters.
3. An insignificant relationship of Impulsive behaviour with Kinesthetic Perception in players of Team games was not accepted.
4. An insignificant relationship of Aggressive behaviour with Motor Ability in players of Team was not accepted.
5. An insignificant relationship of Aggressive behaviour with Motor Educability in players of Team games was not accepted.
6. An insignificant relationship of Aggressive behaviour with Kinesthetic Perception in players of Team games was not accepted.

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