

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN TRIBAL AND NON TRIBAL MALE ARCHERS

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of the present study is to compare competitive behaviour between tribal and non tribal male archers. To conduct the study, 30 state level tribal male archers (Ave. age 23.24 yrs.) were selected as sample. Another set of 30 state level non-tribal male archers (Ave. age 24.22 yrs. years) were also selected for the present study. Random sampling method was used for selection of subjects. The selection of subjects was done from the State of Chhattisgarh. Competitive behaviour of the selected subjects was assessed by Competitive Behaviour Scale prepared by Yadav (1995). Results reveal that degree of competitive behaviour was found to be significantly higher amongst non tribal male archers as compared to tribal male archers. On the basis of results, it was concluded that competitive behaviour in male archers is influenced by their tribal-non tribal belongingness.

Keywords: Tribal, Non-tribal, Males, Archers, Behaviour.

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INTRODUCTION

Psychological and cortical mechanisms involvement in competition is unique. In competition the persons goals are opposite of his/her opponent (Vonk, 1998). It is pursuit of a goal which is unique (Deutsch, 1949). In domains such as sports only one winner emerged out of competitive event. Competition motivates an athlete to achieve higher goals and enable an athletes to work even hard to achieve more success. From psychological view point, competitiveness or competition includes attitudes, thoughts, feeling and behaviour to achieve desired goals. According to Webster's dictionary, competition is a contest in skill or knowledge. Competition is same in allied fields whether it is a life situation, work place or a sports event. In sum total competitiveness can be termed as fighting spirit or motivation to overcome challenges put forward by external and internal factors. Competition provides motivation to achieve a goal; to demonstrate determination, creativity and perseverance to overcome challenges; and to understand that hard work and commitment leads to a greater chance of success.

Hence in sporting scenario, competitive behaviour may be described as efforts towards attaining sporting success. It has also been noted by sports psychologists that psychological characteristics of tribal-non tribal belongingness sportspersons differ significantly with each other. In this relation it would be interesting to compare competitive behaviour of Indian male archers because they come in numbers from tribal areas. It is even more important because studies conducted on Indian archers by researchers such as Anand (1976), Dey (1997), Robazza C. et al (1998), Erton H. (2004), Kaoru T. (2007), Irza Hanie Abu Samaha et al. (2015) did not deal competitive behaviour of archers in the light of their tribal-non tribal belongingness.

It was hypothesized that tribal and non-tribal belongingness will influence competitive behaviour of male Indian archers.

METHODOLOGY

Sample :

To conduct the study, 30 state level tribal male archers (Ave. age 23.24 yrs.) were selected as sample. Another set of 30 state level non-tribal male archers (Ave. age 24.22 yrs. years) were also selected for the present study. Random sampling method was used for selection of subjects. The selection of subjects was done from the State of Chhattisgarh.

Tools :

Competitive Behaviour Scale prepared by Yadav (1995) was used to assess competitive behaviour of selected subjects. This scale consists in all 60 statements with 3 alternatives for each statement. It consists of positive as well as negative worded statement. The reliability of this is 0.75 while the validity of this scale is 0.62.

Procedure :

After obtaining prior permission from federation, competitive behaviour scale was administered to selected subjects in a peaceful environment. The response given by the subjects were scored off according to procedure given in the manual. The final data was tabulated in their respective groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The competitive behaviour of selected tribal and non tribal male archers was compared with the help of independent sample 't' test. The obtained statistical calculations are presented in table 1.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN TRIBAL AND NON TRIBAL MALE ARCHERS

Respondants	Mean	S.D.	MD	t-ratio
Non Tribal Male Archers (N=30)	64.03	6.86	13.83	5.41, p<.01
Tribal Male Archers (N=30)	50.50	11.85		

Table 1 indicates that Competitive behaviour of non tribal male archers was found significantly higher (M=64.03) as compared to tribal male archers (M=50.50). The calculated $t=5.41$ scientifically proves this fact at .01 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

The result of the present study once again highlight the shortcomings in psychological skills of tribal players because they lack fighting spirit and motivation to excel at highest level and that reflects in low degree of competitively behaviour as compared to tribal archers. Agashe and Karkare (2003) also reported that psychological characteristics of tribal and non tribal players differ significantly with each other.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of results, researchers reached to a conclusion that competitive behaviour in tribal male archers is significantly superior as compared to non tribal archers.

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