

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PARENTAL ASSISTANCE AND ASSERTIVENESS AMONG WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES

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## **Abstract**

*The purpose of the study was to compare Parental Assistance and Assertiveness among women sports participants. 312 students between the age group of 17-23 years studying in various colleges affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India were participated in the study. The independent variable Assertiveness was compared with the dependent variables Parental Interest, Parental Behaviour, and Resource Provision. Rathus Assertiveness schedule developed by Rathus (1978) and Parental Supportive scale developed by Dr.Shobha Nandwana & Dr. Nimmi Asawa (2006) were used. The collected data was statistically analyzed by ANOVA in all cases 0.05 level of confidence was fixed to find the significant difference between the selected groups. The result shown that, there was a insignificant relationship found between Parental Assistance and assertiveness among women participated in sports activities.*

**Keywords:** Parental Support, Assertiveness.

## **Introduction**

Assertiveness is the quality of being self-assured and confident without being aggressive to defend a right point of view or a relevant statement. It is the quality of being self-assured and confident without being aggressive. Assertive people respect themselves and their energy. They know to control themselves, to avoid stress, they believe in the possibility of resolving the conflict in a calm manner, they are not scared of

articulating their conflict and have more trust in themselves. Research studies shows that, high assertive students have low level of anxiety, greater in self-esteem and good in academic performance thus assist to take everyday challenge.

Identifying the sports person at the root level in India is not an easy task since sports is not a culture. Violence against women, on the other hand, restricted the ability of parents to permit their daughters to participate in sports competitions. Even though women athletes are performing better in the international arena, parents of female athletes are still hesitant to send them to compete away from home. Hollandsworth (1977) concluded that, men tend to show more assertive behaviours than women Research studies in sports and games shows that participating in competition is association with assertiveness. Hence, the researcher compares the parental assistance and assertiveness among women sports participants.

### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to compare parental assistance and assertiveness among women sports participants.

### Methodology

To achieve the purpose of the study Three hundred and twelve female sports participants were selected from affiliated collages of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India. The subject age ranged between 17 to 25 years. Parental interest, and assertiveness were selected as criterion variables. The Parental Support tool was developed by Dr. Shobha Nandwana & Dr. Nimmi Asawa (2006), and Rathus Assertiveness schedule developed by Rathus (1978) was administrated to collect the data. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted using independent 't'- test, ANOVA and scheffe post hoc test. SPSS Statistical package was used to analysis the data. The level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 level of significance.

### Data analysis

The analysis of the variance of Parental interest and assertiveness, were presented in Table I.

**Table I**

Analysis of variance values on Parental Support and assertiveness among low, medium and high level parental interest

Mean			Sources Variance	Sum of Square	df	Mean Squares	F-ratio
Low	Medium	High					
Parental interest and assertiveness							
73.63	73.49	72.06	Between	127.35	2	63.679	0.812
			Within	24233.71	309	78.426	

Parental behavior and assertiveness							
72.89	72.70	75.16	Between	250.20	2	125.100	1.603
			Within	24110.87	309	78.029	
Resource provision and assertiveness							
71.92	74.11	71.20	Between	314.94	2	157.47	2.04
			Within	23851.64	309	77.190	

\* Significant at 0.05. (The required table value for df 2 is 309)

Table I shows that the average scores of parent interest and assertiveness are 73.63, 73.49 and 72.06 respectively. The achieved F-ratio of parental interest and assertiveness was 0.812 which was lesser than the required f ratio value df 2 and 309 is 3.04 at 0.05 level of significance. Since the F value is lesser than the table value, it is concluded that there was no significant difference exist between parental interest and assertiveness.

The average scores of parent behavior and assertiveness are 72.89, 72.70 and 75.16 respectively. The achieved F-ratio of parental behavior and assertiveness was 1.603 which was lesser than the required f ratio value df 2 and 309 is 3.04 at 0.05 level of significance. Since the F value is lesser than the table value, it is concluded that there was no significant difference exist between parental behavior and assertiveness.

The average scores of resource provision and assertiveness are 71.92, 74.11 and 71.20 respectively. The achieved F-ratio of resource provision and assertiveness was 2.04 which were lesser than the required f ratio value df 2 and 309 is 3.04 at 0.05 level of significance. Since the F value is lesser than the table value, it is concluded that there was no significant difference exist between resource provision and assertiveness.

The Mean value of parental support among Low, Medium and High level with assertiveness were graphically depicted in Figure I.

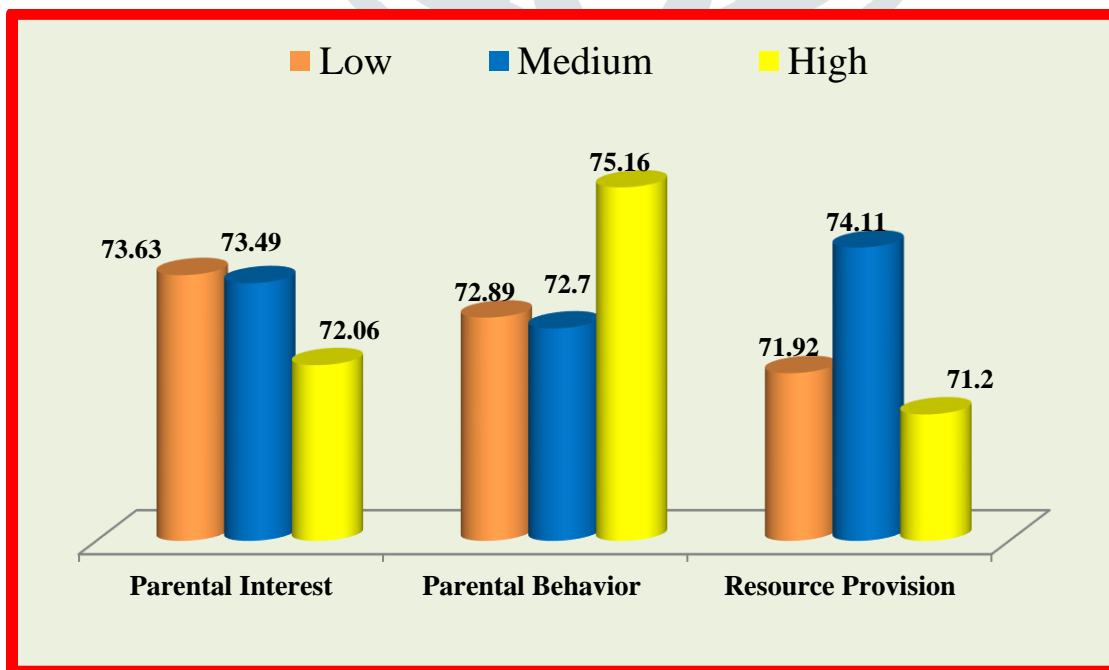


Figure I: The Mean value of parental support among Low, Medium and High level with assertiveness.

## Discussion on findings

The result of the study indicates that there was insignificant difference on Parental Assistance and Assertiveness among women sports participants. The analyzed data indicates that calculated f-value 0.812, 1.603 and 2.04 which is lesser than tabulated table value required value df 2 and 309 is 3.04 at 0.05 level of significance. The following studies were supportive document for my studies results were

Landazabal, (2009) found that the comparative analysis of empathy in childhood and adolescence: Gender differences and associated socio-emotional variables. He concluded that there was capacity for empathy does not increase between the ages of 10 and 14. Pearson coefficients suggest, for all ages, a positive association of empathy with positive social behaviours (prosocial, assertive, consideration for others), self-concept and ability to analyze the causes of negative emotions and a negative association with negative social behaviours.

Baumrind, Larzelere & Owens, (2010) conducted the study on the effects of preschool parents' power assertive patterns and practices on adolescent development. The findings extend the consistently negative outcomes of authoritarian parenting and positive outcomes of authoritative and authoritative-like parenting to 10-year outcomes that control for initial child differences. Differential outcomes can be partially attributed to the coercive practices of authoritarian parents versus the confrontive practices of authoritative parents.

Skill & Wallace, (1990) analyzed the family interactions on primetime television: A descriptive analysis of assertive power interactions. The results of this study will serve as an important first step in assessing the potential impact of social learning as it relates to decision making, problem solving, and conflict resolution in the family environment.

## Conclusions

The purpose of the study was to analyze the parental assistance in relation to assertiveness of women sports participants. It was concluded that there was insignificant difference exist on parental interest and assertiveness of parents with low, Medium and high level interest among women sports participants. It was concluded that there was insignificant difference exist on parental behavior and assertiveness of parents with low, medium and high level interest among women sports participants. It was concluded that there was insignificant difference exist on resource provision and assertiveness of parents with low, medium and high level interest among women sports participants. From the result of my study, I concluded that there was insignificant among parental assistance and assertiveness among women sports participants. In southern part of India they didn't have enough awareness about their contribution towards their children's sports activity.

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