



ANALYSIS OF PLAYING ABILITY OF KABADDI PLAYERS PLAYED WITH DIFFERENT PLAY POSITIONS

¹ Dr. Somashekhar Patil

¹ Assistant Professor (Physical Education)

¹ College of Agriculture

¹ Hanumanamatti, Ranebennur Taluk, Haveri District 581115 Karnataka, India

Abstract: The aim of the study is to analyze the playing ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions of allrounders, raiders and covers. Descriptive Survey Method was followed. Thirty two college level men Kabaddi players of different universities of Karnataka who have represented at South Zone Kabaddi Tournament were randomly selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years. Playing Ability was considered as criterion variable and it was measured by 10 Point Coaches Rated Scale. The criterion measure of overall playing ability of college level Kabaddi players was measured by a panel of experts consisting of three coaches and they were outstanding players at state level in the game of Kabaddi and they are serving as qualified coaches since 5 years. The experts were asked to make a subjective Methodology assessment of the overall playing ability of the players using the 100 point scale which consist of 10 factors. The average rating of the three experts on the overall playing ability was considered as the score of subjects about playing ability of Kabaddi game. To examine the significant variations in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions of Kabaddi, One-way ANOVA was used and further the Scheffe's Post Hoc test was used to find the significant difference in the paired mean scores with the help of SPSS package. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level. The ANOVA results concluded that there exists significant difference in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions. The allrounders had better playing ability when compared with raiders and coverers respectively.

Index Terms- Playing Ability, College level Kabaddi Players, Play positions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Kabaddi is a conventional outdoor game played almost in all over India. Kabaddi is played between two teams of seven players a side. It is played in two halves of 20 min each, with an interval of five minutes. It requires a small soft natural soil field area of 12.5×10m, and interestingly this sport requires no equipment to play (Sudhakar HH, Majumdar P, Umesh, 2014). The fundamental idea of the game is to achieve points by entering into opponents' court and touching as many defence players as possible without getting trapped in a single breath (Nataraj HV, Kumar MC, 2008).

The prominent presence of Kabaddi has expanded over the passing years, from being a gaining well known amusement in the rustic India to a sport perceived at the national level, various titles, both at the national and global level, have been composed for Kabaddi wherein the Indian national Kabaddi group has conveyed wonderful exhibitions. The presentation of Federation Cup Kabaddi coordinates in India in 1981 is a turning point in the historical backdrop of Kabaddi in India. India touched another turning point in 2004, when she facilitated the main ever Kabaddi World Cup, in Mumbai. The nation won the World Cup also has created various skilled Kabaddi players, up until this point, who have earned universal acknowledgment and

conveyed as hierarchy to the nation. Some Arjuna Awardees are Sadanand Mahadeo Shetty, Sadanand Mahadeo Shetty, Shakuntla Panghar Kholavakar, Shantaram Jaatu, Kumari Monika Nath, Kumari Maya Kashi Nath, Rama Sarkar and so forth. Kabaddi was one of the show diversions at Asiad 1982.

Kabaddi players, on the basis of their position in the sport, can be divided into four groups, namely Raiders, Corners, Coverers and All-rounders. The raiders are attackers; corners and coverers are defenders, whereas all-rounders perform both duties of attacking and defending. The main responsibility of the corners is to initiate the tackles at the right moment, as they are the main targets for the opposition's raiders to score points from. The 'coverers' of the team typically take up the positions inside of the 'corners' and 'ins' on mutually sides of the mat, and act as a support system to the chain comprised of the former (corners and ins). However, their primary responsibility is to save their star raiders, who take up the safest position on the mat i.e. the 'center', from receiving touched out by the opposition raiders. The 'ins' of the players usually include of the raiders, who form a chain with the 'corners', and help them maintain their balance on the mat. With the sequence formed, they assist the corners hold the opponent's raiders, and also try to block the raiders in their tracks.

One of the most pleasures in the sports is contact to performance at its uppermost level. Getting to the highest level requires skill attainment, mental toughness, years of determined practice and dedication. Successful recital at the maximum levels of competition often depends heavily on capability to utilize high levels of physical fitness as quickly and as explosively.

II. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to analyze the playing ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions of allrounders, raiders and covers.

III. STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS

There was no significant difference in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions.

IV. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Method: Descriptive Survey Method.

4.2 Selection of Sample: Thirty two college level men Kabaddi players of different universities of Karnataka who have represented at South Zone Kabaddi Tournament were randomly selected as subjects for this study. The age of the subjects were ranged between 18 to 25 years.

4.3 Selection of Variable: Playing Ability was considered as criterion variable and it was measured by 10 Point Coaches Rated Scale.

4.4 Description of Overall Playing Ability

The criterion measure of overall playing ability of college level Kabaddi players was measured by a panel of experts consisting of three coaches and they were outstanding players at state level in the game of Kabaddi and they are serving as qualified coaches since 5 years. The experts were asked to make a subjective Methodology assessment of the overall playing ability of the players using the 100 point scale which consist of 10 factors. The average rating of the three experts on the overall playing ability was considered as the score of subjects about playing ability of Kabaddi game.

4.5 Statistical Procedure

To examine the significant variations in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions of Kabaddi, One-way ANOVA was used and further the Scheffe's Post Hoc test was used to find the significant difference in the paired mean scores with the help of SPSS package. The level of significance was fixed at 0.05 level.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The One-way ANOVA technique results on Playing Ability scores of college level Kabaddi players with different play positions. (Allrounders, Raiders and Coverers)

Table-1: One-Way ANOVA technique results on Playing Ability scores of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions like Allrounders, Raiders and Coverers.

Groups	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F Value	Level of Sig.
Between Groups	934.345	2	467.173	11.629	Significant @ 0.05 level
Within Groups	1205.170	30	40.172		
Total	2139.515	32			

Table value at 0.05 (df is 2, 30); 3.32

From the above table it was observed that the obtained 'F' value 11.629 is greater than table value t of 3.32 for df is '2 and 30' required for the significance at 0.05 level of confidence and it is found statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the said hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis has been accepted that "there is a significant difference in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions of allrounders, raiders and coverers."

To determine the significant difference in the Playing Ability of players with different play positions of paired means, the 'Scheffe's test was applied as the Post hoc analysis and the results were presented in Table-2.

Table-2: Scheffe's Post Hoc Analysis on Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions of allrounders, raiders and coverers.

Play Position of Kabaddi Players			Mean Difference
Allrounders	Raiders	Coverers	
83.642	80.600	×	3.042
×	80.600	70.777	9.823*
83.642	×	70.777	12.865*

*Significant at 0.05 level

The table-2 demonstrates significant paired mean differences in the Playing Ability between raiders & coverers; and allrounders & coverers as play positions of Kabaddi game as the mean difference values are 9.823 and 12.865 which were greater than the critical difference value at 0.05 level of significance.

The study concluded that there was significant difference in the Playing Ability between raiders & covers; and allrounders & coverers and no different exists between allrounders & raiders as the mean difference value of 3.042 is less than the critical difference value at 0.05 level of significance. The allrounders had better playing ability when compared with raiders and covers respectively.

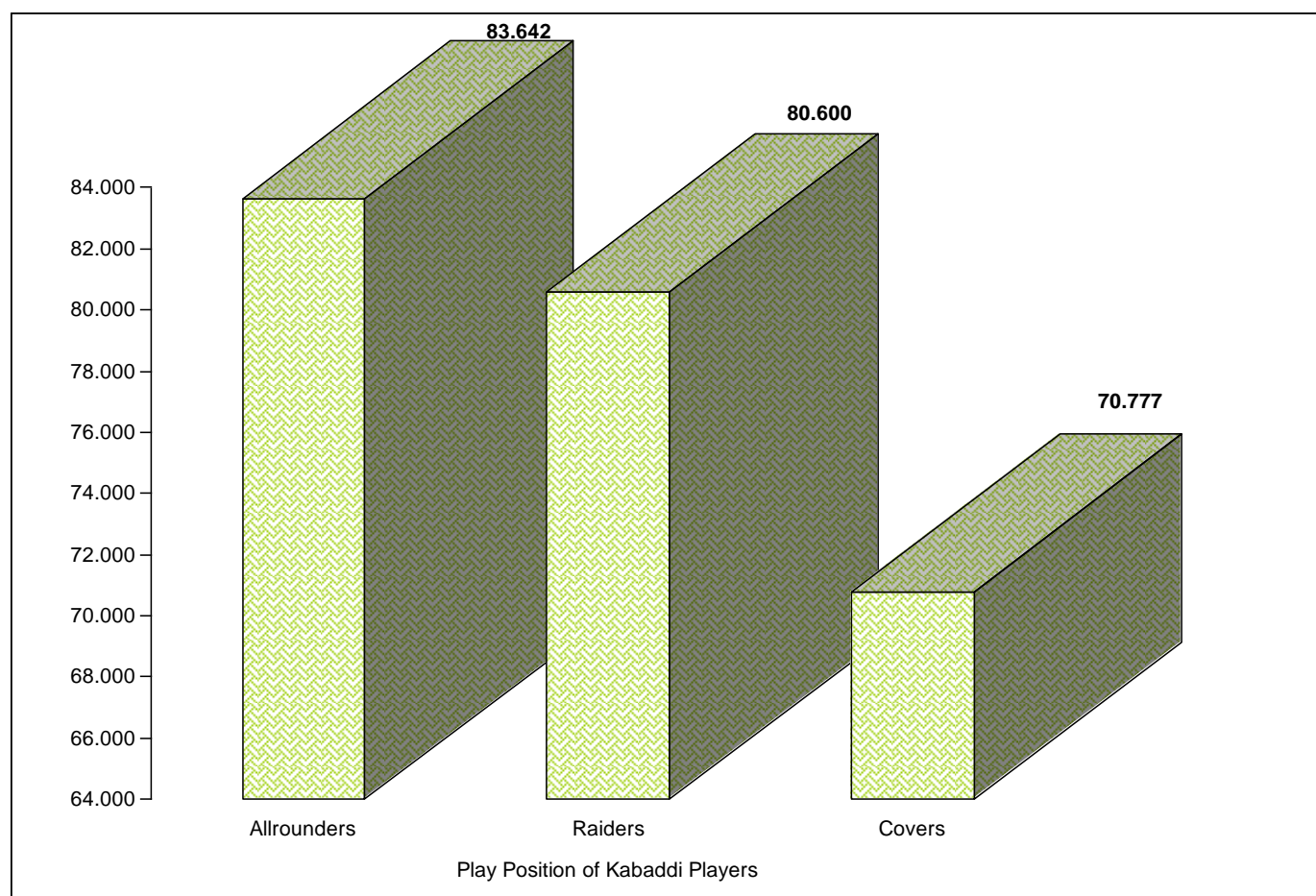


Fig.1: Comparison of mean scores of the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions.

VI. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

From the analysis, it was concluded that there exists significant difference in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions.

VII. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Analysis of Variance as statistical techniques confirms that it was found that there was a significant difference in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi Players played with different play positions ($F=11.629$; $P=0.000$; $P<0.05$). The allrounders had better playing ability when compared with raiders and covers respectively. Players at different playing positions have shown varied game performance as the players required anthropometric and physiological requirements. The present study revealed that allrounders were superior to other counter parts. Any training can be effective and successful if it is supported with appropriate facilities and equipments. Therefore coaches should give emphases to employ sport psychologists who will help to analyze personality characteristics of each player and in turn improve playing ability of Kabaddi players at college level.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The ANOVA results concluded that there exists significant difference in the Playing Ability of college level Kabaddi players played with different play positions. The allrounders had better playing ability when compared with raiders and covers respectively.

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