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Dr. Jackson Sutharsingh
Asst. Professor, YMCA College of
Physical Education, Nandanam,
Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Effect of autogenic training on selected psychological variable of football players

Dr. Jackson Sutharsingh

Abstract

This research was undertaken to analyze the effect of autogenic training on selected psychological variables of football players. It had the purpose of comparing and analyzing the data collected from each variable. For the purpose of the study, thirty players of 18 to 25 years old were selected as subjects for the investigation. These students were started Autogenic training in college gymnasium. The pre-test was administered by researcher during their first day of training and post-test were administered after eight weeks of training. The selected variables for the study were Stress, Anxiety and Depression. The data were collected from the subject by the standard questionnaire. The test was about the effect of autogenic training for eight weeks. A pre-test and post-test score of the experimental group and controlled group were analyzed by employing the t-test. To find out the significance of difference between pre-test and post-test score of the experimental group and controlled group, the t-ratio was employed.

Keywords: Autogenic training, psychological variable, football players

Introduction

Psychology is an academic and applied discipline that involves the scientific study of mental functions and behaviors. Psychologists attempt to understand the role of mental functions in individual and social behavior, while also exploring the physiological and biological processes that underlie cognitive functions and behaviors.

Sport psychology is an interdisciplinary science that draws on knowledge from the fields of Kinesiology and Psychology. It involves the study of how psychological factors affect performance and how participation in sport and exercise affect psychological and physical factors. In addition to instruction and training of psychological skills for performance improvement, applied sport psychology may include work with athletes, coaches, and parents regarding injury, rehabilitation, communication, team building, and career transitions. In its formation, sport psychology was primarily the domain of physical educators, not researchers, which can explain the lack of a consistent history. Nonetheless, many instructors sought to explain the various phenomena associated with sport and physical activity and developed sport psychology laboratories.

Sport psychology gives the body of knowledge that contributes to both the personal growth and development of the subject and to the formation of the conditions under which exercise and sport is performed. Applied sport and exercise psychology consists of instructing athletes, coaches, teams, exercisers, parents, fitness professionals, groups, and other performers on the psychological aspects of their sport or activity. The goal of applied practice is to optimize performance and enjoyment with psychological skills. Educational sport psychology emphasize the use of psychological skills training (e.g., goal setting, imagery, energy management, self-talk) when working with clients by educating and instructing them on how to use these skills effectively during performance situations.

Methodology

This research was undertaken to analyze the effect of autogenic training on selected psychological variables of football players. It had the purpose of comparing and analyzing the data collected from each variable. For the purpose of the study, thirty players of 18 to 25 years old were selected as subjects for the investigation.

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Jackson Sutharsingh
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Physical Education, Nandanam,
Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

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Results

Table 1: Table Showing Descriptive Statistics and Obtained 'T' Value on Stress Of Football Players Due to Auto Genic Training

Test	Mean	MD	SD	't'
Ex -Pre	73.5	-0.44	0.47	3.08*
Ex -post	69			
C G- pre	76	0.12	0.23	1.56
C G- post	75			

Required table value df (2, 28), 1.73

* Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table 1 showed that the pretest mean value of stress (M: 73.5) was improved to 69 after eight weeks Auto geni training with mean difference of 0.44. The obtained 't' value of 3.08 was greater than the required 't' value of 1.73. Hence, it was proved that there was significant reduce in stress among Men Football players due to Auto genitraining.

Table 2: Table Showing Descriptive Statistics and Obtained 'T' Value on Anxiety of Football Players Due to Auto Genic Training

Test	Mean	MD	SD	't'
Ex -Pre	30	-0.12	0.66	2.89*
Ex -post	28.75			
C G- pre	32	0.14	0.98	1.13
C G- post	31			

Required table value df (2, 28), 1.73

* Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table 2 showed that the pretest mean value of Anxiety (M: 30) was reduce to 28.75 after eight weeks Autogenic training with mean difference of 0.12. The obtained 't' value of 2.98 was greater than the required 't' value of 1.73. Hence, it was proved that there was significant reduce in stress among Men Football players due to Autogenic training.

Table 3: Table Showing Descriptive Statistics and Obtained 'T' Value on Depression of Football Players Due to Auto Genic Training

Test	Mean	MD	SD	't'
Ex -Pre	18	-0.78	1.45	2.91*
Ex -post	15.5			
C G- pre	19	0.05	0.32	1.62
C G- post	18			

Required table value df (2, 28), 1.73

* Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table 3 showed that the pretest mean value of depression (M: 18) was reduce to 15.5 after eight weeks AUTOGENI Ctraining with mean difference of 0.78. The obtained 't' value of 2.91 was greater than the required 't'

value of 1.73. Hence, it was proved that there was significant reduce in stress among Football players due to Autogenic training.

Conclusions

It was concluded that eight weeks Autogenic training significantly reduce stress of the Football players.

It was concluded that eight weeks Autogenic training significantly reduce Anxiety of the Football players.

It was concluded that eight weeks Autogenic training significantly reduce Depression of the Football players

Reference

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