



Exploration on Selected Psychological variables among Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM University Men Soccer Players

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Abstract

In this study totally forty five men soccer players were chosen from selected three universities such as Pondicherry University, Kaaladi University and SRM University. Those who have participated in the south zone inter university football tournament in the year 2014 at Calicut University, Kerala only were selected. From each university 15 players were selected for collection of data and their age ranged from 18 to 28 as per their university records. The following psychological variables were used like sports competition anxiety, task orientation and ego orientation. Questionnaire method was used for collection of data. In that the questionnaires were given to players and collected after filling it the investigator and suitable statistical tools were applied using SPSS 16th version. ANOVA technique was used to find out the differences between three universities. Since three universities were involved, whenever the obtained 'F' ratio value was found to be significant for adjusted post test means, the Scheffe's test was applied as post hoc test to determine the best among the three universities, if any. In all the cases the level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 for significance. Result reveals that there is a significant difference among selected universities men soccer players on the variables of anxiety and task orientation but there is no significant difference among the university soccer players on the variable of ego orientation.

Keywords: Anxiety, Ego orientation and Task orientation.

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Introduction

Sports psychology is one and two sub-branches of psychology and sports science club. That can affect the performance of champion athletes competing in sports psychology and is considered one of the main topics in the soldiers' mood and anxiety level before its effect is locomotors skills. Athletics in general, such as the importance of the success of the game, or the difference in their abilities and skills necessary for their games with as many different reasons to be anxious, and these factors have a negative effect on their performance. Research findings excitement and arousal, or anxiety that may affect Athletic performance (Mottaghi and others 2013). Achievement goal theory can define individuals by various criteria, reflecting the success of the two different perspectives. They reflect a task goal orientation, if you consider yourself successful effort to show the performance improvement of people's personal reference, is the first success was the view of the target. The aim of the second point of view is considered successful when individuals realize that the success of others to achieve their relative abilities to express a point of view reflects the social comparison. Such a view is also known as an ego orientation. The aim of the

personality of the person about the age of 12 tend to be consolidated and orientations (Nicholls, 1989).

Methodology

In this study totally forty five men soccer players were chosen from selected three universities such as Pondicherry University, Kaaladi University and SRM University. Those who have participated in the south zone inter university football tournament in the year 2014 at Calicut University, Kerala only were selected. From each university 15 players were selected for collection of data and their age ranged from 18 to 28 as per their university records. The following psychological variables were used like sports competition anxiety, task orientation and ego orientation. Questionnaire method was used for collection of data. In that the questionnaires were given to players and collected after filling it the investigator and suitable statistical tools were applied using SPSS 16th version. ANOVA technique was used to find out the differences between three universities. Since three universities were involved, whenever the obtained 'F' ratio value was found to be significant for adjusted post test means, the Scheffe's test was applied as post hoc test to determine the best among the three universities, if any. In all the cases the level of confidence was fixed at 0.05 for significance.

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Table I. Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM universities mean, standard deviation and ‘f’ ratio values on the variables of sports competition anxiety

Name	No of subject	Mean	SD	S.E	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F
Kaaladi University	15	16.800	3.509	0.906	B 85.733	2	42.867	5.438*
Pondicherry University	15	19.467	2.199	0.568				
SRMUniversity	15	19.933	2.548	0.658	W 331.067	42	7.883	

The table value for significant* at 0.05 level with 2 & 42 degrees of freedom ‘f’ table value is= 3.219and respectively.

Table-I showing the results of anxiety among Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM University men soccer players sports competition anxiety. The mean values are 16.8, 19.467 and 19.933 likewise the standard deviation are 3.509, 2.199 and 2.548 moreover the calculated ‘f’ ratio value 5.438 is greater than table value 3.219 for significant at 0.05 level

confidence. Hence there is a significant difference among Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM university men soccer players on the variable of Sports Competition Anxiety in the academic year of 2014 at south zone inter university competition Calicut University, Kerala.

Table I A. Scheffe’s post hoc test on sports competition anxiety among Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM universitie’s men soccer players

Kaaladi University	Pondicherry University	SRM University	Mean differences	CI
16.800	19.467		2.667*	2.600
	19.467	19.933	0.526	
16.800		19.993	3.193*	

The table I -A showing that the Scheffe’s post-hoc method of testing the significance of finding mean differences among the Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM University men soccer players on the variable of task orientation. For the task orientation mean values in order to magnitude the mean difference between Kaaladi University and Pondicherry University is 2.667, Pondicherry university and SRM University is

0.526, Kaaladi University and SRM University is 3.193 and CI value is 2.600. Hence this results show there is no significant difference between SRM and Pondicherry University, but there is significant difference between kaaladi and Pondicherry University as well Kaaladi University and SRM university men soccer players on the variable of Sports Competition Anxiety.

Figure I. Diagram showing the results of mean and standard deviation for Pondicherry, Kaaladi and SRM universities performance on the variables of sports competition anxiety

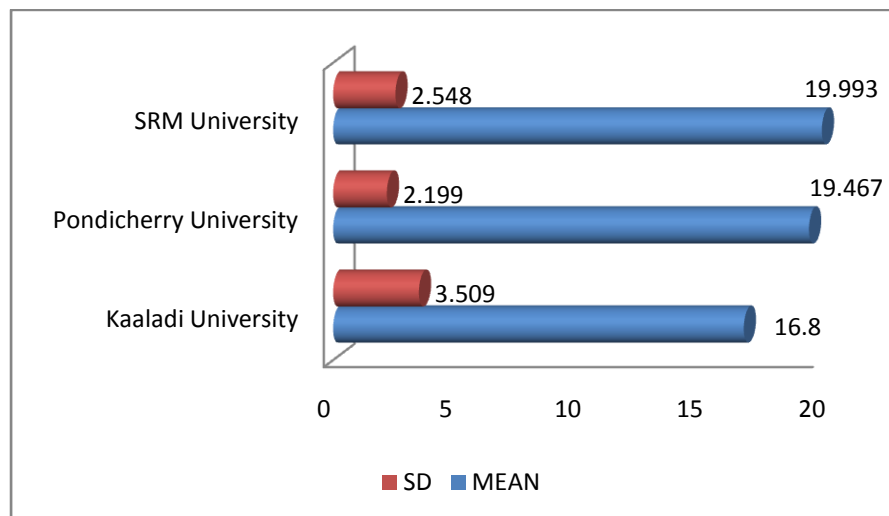


Table II. Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM universities mean, standard deviation and ‘f’ ratio values on the variable of task orientation

Name	No of subject	Mean	SD	S.E	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F
Kaaladi University	15	3.880	0.587	0.152	B	2	8.069	32.181*
Pondicherry University	15	3.913	0.436	0.112				
SRMUniversity	15	2.627	0.467	0.121	W	42	0.251	

The table value for significant* at 0.05 level with 2 & 42 degrees of freedom ‘f’ table value is= 3.219and respectively.

Table-II showing the results of anxiety among Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM University men soccer players on the variable of task orientation. The mean values are 3.880, 3.913 and 2.627 likewise the standard deviation are 0.587, 0.436 and 0.467 moreover the calculated ‘f’ ratio value 32.181 is greater than table value 3.219 for significant at 0.05 level

confidence. Hence there is a significant difference among Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM university men soccer players on the variable of task orientation in the academic year of 2014 at south zone inter university competition Calicut University, Kerala.

Table II A. Scheffe’s post hoc test on task orientation variable among Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM universitie’s men soccer players

Kaaladi University	Pondicherry University	SRMUniversity	Mean differences	CI
3.880	3.913		0.033	1.799
	3.913	2.627	1.286*	
3.880		2.627	1.253*	

The table II -A showing that the Scheffe's post-hoc method of testing the significance of finding mean differences among the Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM University men soccer players on the variable of task orientation. For the task orientation mean values in order to magnitude the mean difference between Kaaladi University and Pondicherry University is 0.033, Pondicherry university and SRM University is

1.286, Kaaladi University and SRM University is 1.253 and CI value is 1.799 hence this results shows there is no significant difference between kaaladi and Pondicherry university, but there is significant difference between Pondicherry and SRM university and kaaladi university SRM university men soccer players on the variable of task orientation.

Figure II. Diagram showing the results of mean and standard deviation for Pondicherry, Kaaladi and SRM universities performance on the variables of task orientation

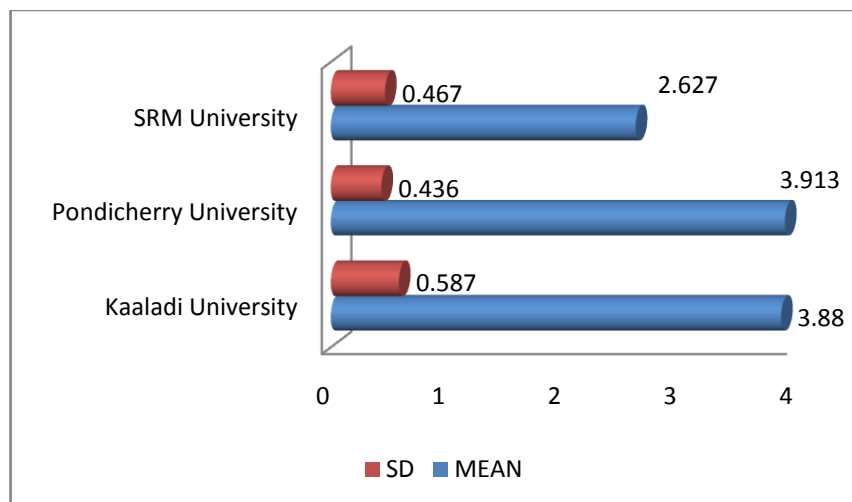


Table III. Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM universities mean, standard deviation and 'f' ratio values on the variables of ego orientation

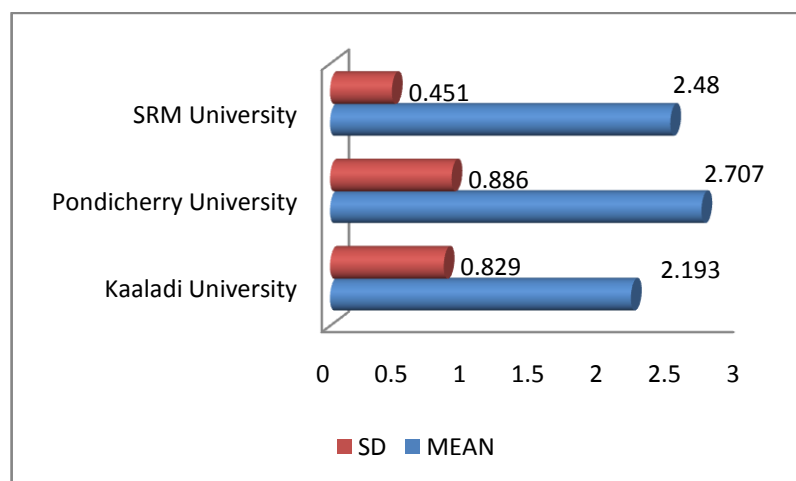
Name	No of subject	Mean	SD	S.E	Sum of squares		df	Mean Square	F
Kaaladi University	15	2.193	0.829	0.214	B	1.985	2	0.993	1.777
Pondicherry University	15	2.707	0.886	0.229					
SRM University	15	2.480	0.451	0.116		23.465	42	0.559	

The table value for significant* at 0.05 level with 2 & 42 degrees of freedom 'f' table value is= 3.219 and respectively.

Table-III showing the results of anxiety among Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM University men soccer players on the variable of ego orientation. The mean values are 2.193, 2.707 and 2.480 likewise the standard deviation are 0.829, 0.886 and 0.451 moreover the calculated 'f' ratio value 1.777 is lesser than table value 3.219 for significant at 0.05 level

confidence. Hence there is no significant difference among Kaaladi University, Pondicherry University and SRM university men soccer players on the variable of ego orientation in the academic year of 2014 at south zone inter university competition in the game of soccer, Calicut University, Kerala.

Figure III. Diagram showing the results of mean and standard deviation for Pondicherry, Kaaladi and SRM universities performance on the variables of ego orientation



Conclusion

In this evaluation the results exposed on the variable of sports competition anxiety Kaaladi university men soccer players showing less amount of anxiety when compare to the other Pondicherry and SRM university men soccer players. The same way task orientation variable the Pondicherry university men soccer players showing better performance than the other Kaaladi and SRM university men soccer players, moreover SRM university soccer players showing less task orientation than the selected university men soccer players, but there is an huge significant difference among Kaaladi, Pondicherry and SRM university men soccer players. In the variable of ego orientation there is no significant difference among selected university soccer players but Kaaladi university soccer players were showing less amount of ego orientation among other Pondicherry and SRM university men soccer players.

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