



Comparison of Selected Psychological Parameters on Table Tennis Players between Tamilnadu and Karnataka Men and Women

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected psychological variables on table tennis players between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men and women. To achieve the purpose the study sixty Tamilnadu players and sixty Karnataka players were randomly selected. Among sixty Tamilnadu players' thirty men and women and from sixty Karnataka players' thirty men and women were selected. The age of the selected subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years. The data was collected during South Zone Interuniversity Tournament held at Vikrama Simhapuri University, Kavali, Andhra during 2016. The standardized psychological tool devised by Kamalesh, M.L. was used to quantify the sports achievement motivation of players and Smith questionnaire used to quantify the Aggression level of players. Hence, it was accepted as reliable and precise for the purpose of this study. In order to find out the difference between the Tamilnadu and Karnataka men and women two way analysis of variance 2 x 2 factorial design was used. This study comprises of two factors namely, factor 'A' and factor 'B'. Factor 'A' comprises of Tamilnadu and Karnataka state and Factor 'B' comprises of men and women. From the results it was observed that after testing the sports achievement motivation between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women, it was found that there was a significant difference between Tamilnadu and Karnataka table tennis players irrespective of gender (men and women) on sports achievement motivation. Hence, it was concluded from the mean values that the performance of sports achievement motivation was in favour of tamilnadu players. It was observed that after testing the aggression between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women, it was found that there was a significant difference between Tamilnadu and Karnataka table tennis players irrespective of state (Tamilnadu and Karnataka) on aggression. Hence, it was concluded from the mean values that the performance of aggression was in favour of women players. And also found no significant difference in interaction effect between rows (Tamilnadu and Karnataka) and between columns (Men and Women) on sports achievement motivation and aggression.

Keywords: Sports Achievement Motivation, Aggression, Men, Women, State.

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Introduction

Man's interest in sport is found in all societies of world. In this modern era of competition the psychological preparation of a team is as much important as teaching the different skills of a game on the scientific live. According to Clifford (1993) the application of psychological Principles to the improvement of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. There are certain accepted Psychological principles which have to be applied, so that the athletes and players are able to show their best in their performance. Achievement Motivation is a habitual desire to achieve goals through one's individual efforts, with an emphasis on establishing realistic goals, mastering the tasks needed to achieve these goals, discovering solution to problems encountered in striving to reach these goals, and then being open to and even

seeking out feedback on one's performance. Individual high in achievement motivation are at their best when they can maintain a high level of involvement in ensuring the excellence of activity under their control thus, individuals high in need for achievement are at their best when leading teams. However, they do relatively less well when required to manage large organizations or to function in highly political environments. Achievement goals are viewed as more solid cognitive representations pointing individuals toward a specific end. There are three types of these achievement goals: a performance approach goal, a performance avoidance goal, and a mastery goal. A performance approach goal is focused on attaining competence relative to others a performance avoidance goal is focused on the development of competence itself and of task mastery. Achievement motives can be seen as direct predictors of achievement relevant circumstances. Thus, achievement motives are said to have an indirect or distal influence, and achievement goals are said to have a direct or proximal influence on achievement relevant outcomes (Elliot & McGregor, 1999).

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Aggressive behavior may come in many forms, ranging from verbal abuse designed to cause psychology harm to physical violence. It is generally agreed that aggression involves the intent to cause harm in some form. Behavior which accidentally harms someone is not aggression. Putting these factors to their simple working definition of aggression would look something like this behavior of any kind that is carried out with the intention of harming another person. Previous studies on aggression often have failed to define aggression adequately at all. In particular, there has been a general misuse of the construct of aggression as an all purpose descriptor for forceful play. The most important aspects of aggression are the “intent” and “severity” of behaviors. Intent is the defining characteristics of aggressive behavior that distinguishes aggressive acts from assertive acts (Stephens, 1998), assertiveness like aggressiveness involves forceful behavior and intensity of action. However the intent behind assertive behavior is not to hurt another rather to be active. The severity of behavior is a variable that also contributes to clarifying aggression in sports, forceful acts range from mild to more severe action aggressive acts are typically more severe in nature. It is perhaps easiest to being by saying what aggression is not aggression is not competitiveness, but is it anger. Competitiveness is an attitude, anger is an emotion. While anger and competitiveness may both contribute to aggression. Aggression itself is a behavior aggression by definition involves actively during something unpleasant to someone.

Results and Discussion

Table I. Mean and standard deviation of sports achievement motivation between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women

Variables	Tamilnadu				Karnataka			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Mean	SD (\pm)	Mean	SD (\pm)	Mean	SD (\pm)	Mean	SD (\pm)
Sports Achievement Motivation	32.50	2.01	30.80	2.38	31.55	3.16	30.40	3.90
Aggression	14.33	1.02	15.80	1.10	14.20	1.45	16.21	1.29

The mean and standard deviation of sports achievement motivation and aggression between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women were numerically presented in the above table-I. The mean score of men in sports achievement motivation, Tamilnadu has greater scores of 32.50 and followed by Karnataka players of 31.55. The mean score of women in sports achievement motivation, Tamilnadu has greater scores of 30.80 and followed by Karnataka players of 30.40. The mean score of men in aggression, Karnataka

Methodology

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected psychological variables on table tennis players between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men and women. To achieve the purpose the study sixty Tamilnadu players and sixty Karnataka players were randomly selected. Among sixty Tamilnadu players’ thirty men and women and from sixty Karnataka players’ thirty men and women were selected. The age of the selected subjects ranged from 18 to 28 years. The data was collected during South Zone Interuniversity Tournament held at Vikrama Simhapuri University, Kavali, Andra during 2016. The standardized psychological tool devised by Kamalesh, M.L. was used to quantify the sports achievement motivation of players and Smith questionnaire used to quantify the Aggression level of players. Hence, it was accepted as reliable and precise for the purpose of this study. In order to find out the difference between the Tamilnadu and Karnataka men and women two way analysis of variance 2 x 2 factorial design was used. This study comprises of two factors namely,

Factor A

Tamilnadu
Karnataka

Factor B

Men
Women

has lesser scores of 14.20 and followed by Tamilnadu players of 14.33. The mean score of women in aggression, Tamilnadu has lesser scores of 15.80 and followed by Karnataka players of 16.21.

Computation of Two Way Analysis of Variance

The two way analysis of variance of sports achievement motivation among Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women, have been presented in table II.

Table II. Two way analysis of variance of sports achievement motivation between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women

Sl.No	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Squares	F
1	Factor A (State)	378.22	1	378.22	34.66*
	Factor B (Gender)	15.22	1	15.22	1.39
	Factor AB (Interaction)	0.61	1	0.61	0.05
	Error	1265.90	116	10.91	

* Significance at 0.05 level

Factor A = Tamilnadu and karnataka.

Factor B = men and women.

Table II indicates that the obtained ‘F’ ratio for factor A (State) was 34.66 which were greater than the required table value 3.92 at 0.05 level of confidence with degrees of freedom 1 and 116. Further it shows the obtained ‘F’ ratio for factor B (Gender) was 1.39 which was lesser than the required table value 3.92 at 0.05 level of confidence with degrees of freedom 1 and 116. It also

shows that the obtained ‘F’ ratio for factor AB (interaction) was 0.05 which was lesser than the required table value 3.92 at 0.05 level of confidence with degrees of freedom 1 and 116. The two way analysis of variance of aggression among Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women, have been presented in table III.

Figure I. Sports Achievement Motivation between Tamilnadu and Karnataka Men vs Women

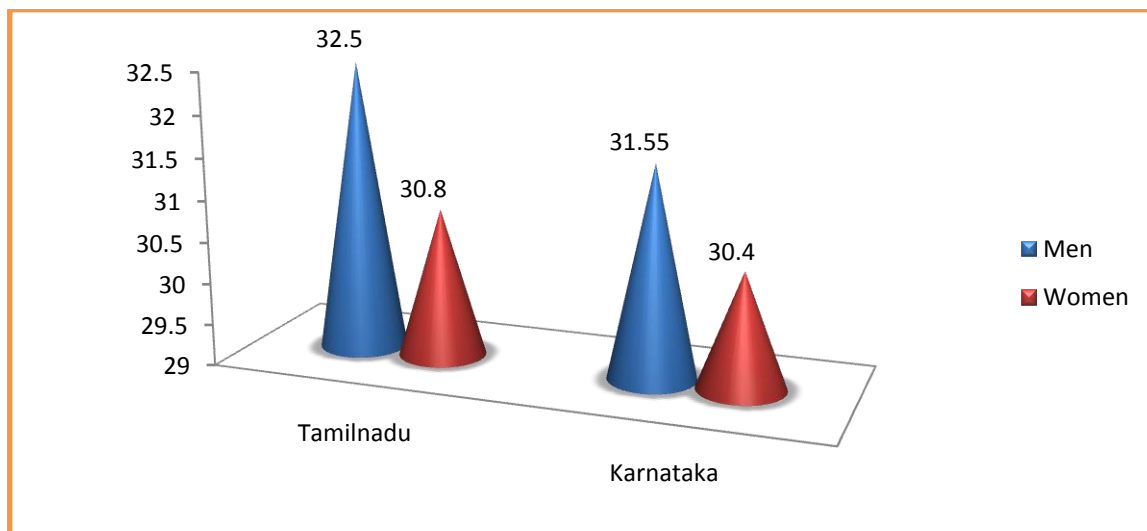


Table III. Two way analysis of variance of aggression between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women

Sl.No	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Squares	F
1	Factor A (State)	22.22	1	22.22	1.88
	Factor B (Gender)	525.22	1	525.22	44.62*
	Factor AB (Interaction)	0.89	1	0.89	0.07
	Error	1365.90	116	11.77	

* Significance at 0.05 level

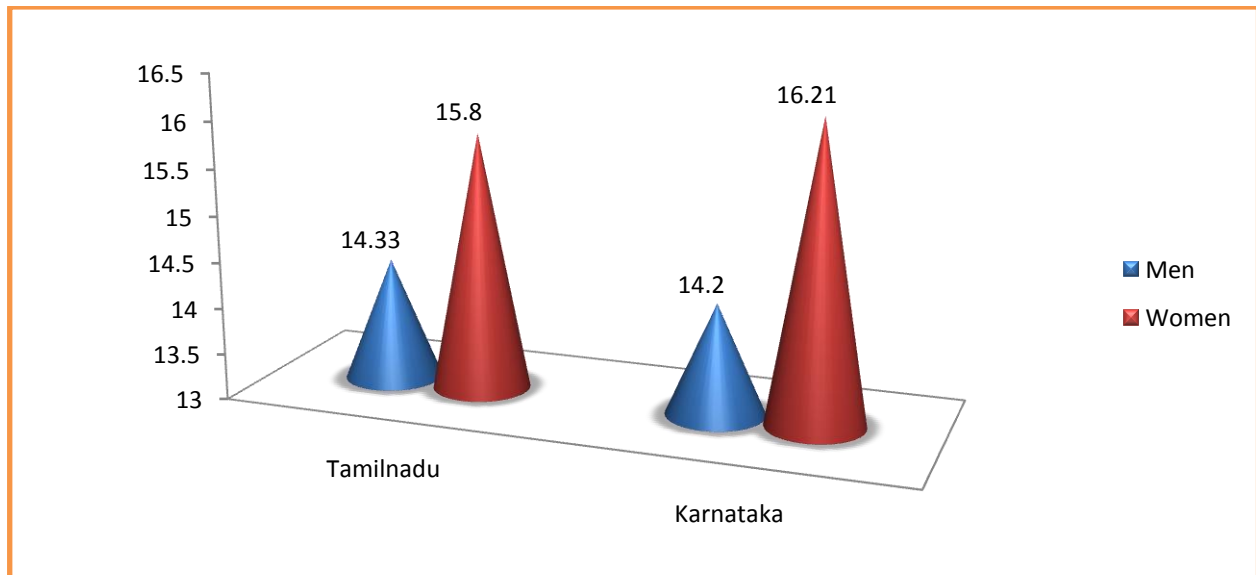
Factor A = Tamilnadu and Karnataka.

Factor B = men and women.

Table III indicates that the obtained 'F' ratio for factor A (State) was 1.88 which were greater than the required table value 3.92 at 0.05 level of confidence with degrees of freedom 1 and 116. Further it shows the obtained 'F' ratio for factor B (Gender) was 44.62 which was greater than the required table value 3.92 at 0.05

level of confidence with degrees of freedom 1 and 116. It also shows that the obtained 'F' ratio for factor AB (interaction) was 0.07 which was lesser than the required table value 3.92 at 0.05 level of confidence with degrees of freedom 1 and 116.

Figure II. Aggression between Tamilnadu and Karnataka Men vs Women



Discussion

1. From the results it was observed that after testing the sports achievement motivation between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women, it was found that there was a significant difference between Tamilnadu and Karnataka table tennis players irrespective of gender (men and women) on sports achievement motivation. Hence, it was concluded from the mean values that the performance of sports achievement motivation was in favour of tamilnadu players.
2. It was observed that after testing the aggression between Tamilnadu and Karnataka men vs women, it was found that there was a significant difference between Tamilnadu and Karnataka table tennis players irrespective of state (Tamilnadu and Karnataka) on aggression. Hence, it was concluded from the mean values that the performance of aggression was in favour of women players.
3. And also found no significant difference in interaction effect between rows (Tamilnadu and Karnataka) and between columns (Men and Women) on sports achievement motivation and aggression.

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