



Analysis of Sport Goal Orientation between Men and Women Basketball Players at Different Topography

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyse the sport goal orientation between men and women basketball players at different topography. To achieve the purpose of the study 15 state level basketball players from both the men and women section from Karnataka and Tamilnadu were selected and their age ranged between 18 and 25. The subjects were tested on sport Goal orientation and measured using TEOSQ Questionnaire which has the subscales Ego orientation and task Orientation authored by Data JL (1989). To test the significance of the mean difference among the different topography two way analysis of variance (2x2 factorial design) was used. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the Karnataka and Tamilnadu (State) basketball players on ego orientation and task orientation. The results showed that there was an insignificant difference between the Men and Women (Gender) basketball players on ego orientation and task orientation. The results showed that the Tamilnadu state men and women basketball players were better on Ego orientation and task Orientation than the Karnataka state men and women Basketball players.

Keywords: Task & ego Orientation, Men, Women, Basketball, Topography.

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Introduction

Psychology is a science of behaviour of the organism. The word 'psychology' has come from the Greek word 'psyche' meaning 'soul' and the 'logos' meaning 'study'. Thus, the literal meaning of psychology is the science or study of soul. (Weinberg et.al. 2003) Greek philosopher believes that soul was responsible for various mental activities such as learning; thinking; feeling etc. Sports psychology is an important ingredient of sports training programme and deals with the way in which various psychological states and traits influence sports performance. It is the application of psychology to the issues and problems in the field of sports as the problems of sports person are quite unique, different, subtle and complex. A motivational construct is referring to personal definitions of success. Those defining success as winning or defeating others, have an 'ego' goal orientation, whereas those viewing success as personal improvement and task mastering have a 'task' or 'mastering' goal orientation.

Basketball is one of the games, which are popular among boys and girls at all schools and men and women at all colleges. The game basketball offers a wide range of opportunity for the development of strength, speed, endurance, and agility to all parts of the human

body. It has also proved to be a highly competitive sport around the world. Now-a-day's both men and women are taking part at the world level competition. Therefore, like other sports basketball can also be taught effectively. The game of basketball demands a high level of fitness that will enable the player to run strongly, to move quickly off the mark in any direction, to control, to pass accurately and to tackle efficiently through out the game. Basketball requires a fairly high standard of psychological contributions towards the performance.

Methods

The purpose of the study was to analyse the sport goal orientation between men and women basketball players at different topography. To achieve the purpose of the study 15 state level basketball players from both the men and women section from Karnataka and Tamilnadu were selected and their age ranged between 18 and 25. The subjects were tested on Task Orientation and Ego Orientation and measured using TEOSQ Questionnaire authored by Data JL (1989). To test the significance of the mean difference among the different topography two way analysis of variance (2x2 factorial design) was used.

Results and Discussion

The influence of independent variables on each criterion variables were analyzed and presented below,

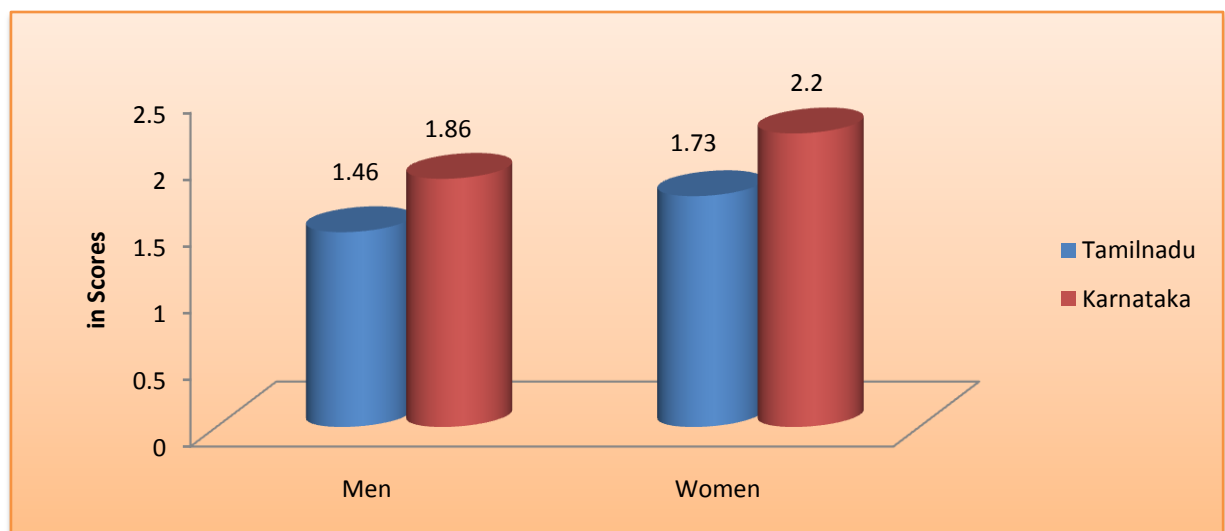
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Table I. The Mean and Standard Deviation values on Ego Orientation between Men and Women at Different Topography

State	Descriptives	Men	Women
Tamilnadu	Mean	1.46	1.73
	SD \pm	0.45	0.54
Karnataka	Mean	1.86	2.20
	SD \pm	0.22	0.41

Figure I. The mean values of Ego Orientation between Men and Women at Different Topography**Table II.** Two-Factor ANOVA on Ego Orientation between Men and Women at Different Topography

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	Obtained F-ratio
A factor (State)	2.81	1	2.81	6.36*
B factor (Gender)	1.35	1	1.35	3.04
AB factor (Interaction) (State and Gender)	0.01	1	0.01	0.03
Error I	24.80	56	0.44	

*Significant at 0.05 level

(Table values required for significance at 0.05 level with df 1 & 56 are 4.01 respectively.)

From the above Table, the obtained F-ratio for Factor A (State) is 6.36, which is greater than the table value of 4.01 with df 1 and 56 required for significance

at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is significant difference between the paired means of Factor A (State) on ego orientation.

Table above shows that the obtained F-ratio for Factor B (Gender) is 3.04, which is lesser than the table value of 4.01 with df 1 and 56 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is insignificant difference among the paired means of Factor B (Gender) on ego orientation. From the above Table, the obtained F-ratio value of interaction factor A x

B (State x Gender) is 0.03, which is lesser than the table value of 4.01 with df 1 and 56 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study shows that there is insignificant difference among the paired means of interaction factor A x B (State x Gender) on ego orientation.

Table III. The Mean and Standard Deviation values on Task Orientation between Men and Women at Different Topography

Groups	Descriptives	Men	Women
Tamilnadu	Mean	3.53	4.06
	SD \pm	0.78	0.98
Karnataka	Mean	3.06	3.40
	SD \pm	0.56	0.65

Figure II. The Mean Values of Task Orientation between Men and Women at Different Topography

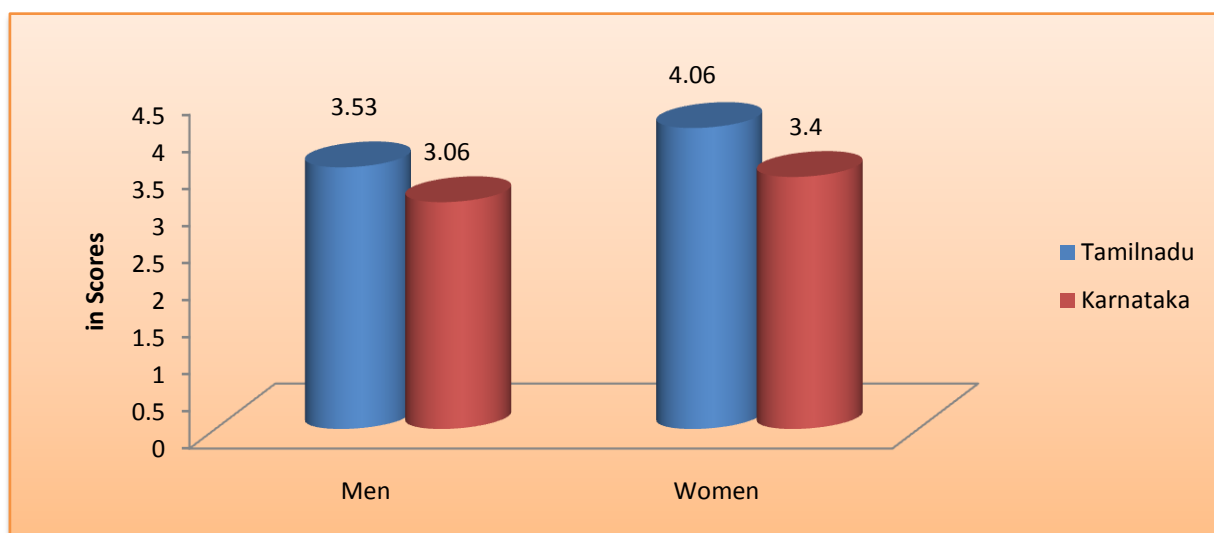


Table IV. Two-Factor ANOVA on Task Orientation between Men and Women at Different Topography

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	Obtained F-ratio
A factor (State)	4.81	1	4.81	5.96*
B factor (Gender)	2.81	1	2.81	3.49
AB factor (Interaction) (State and Gender)	0.15	1	0.150	0.18
Error I	45.20	056	0.80	

*Significant at 0.05 level

(Table values required for significance at 0.05 level with df 1 & 56 are 4.01 respectively.)

From the above Table, the obtained F-ratio for Factor A (State) is 5.96, which is greater than the table value of 4.01 with df 1 and 56 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is significant difference between the paired means of Factor A (State) on task orientation. Table above shows that the obtained F-ratio for Factor B (Gender) is 3.49, which is lesser than the table value of 4.01 with df 1 and 56 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is insignificant difference among the paired means of Factor B (Gender) on task orientation. From the above Table, the obtained F-ratio value of interaction factor A x B (State x Gender) is 0.18, which is lesser than the table value of 4.01 with df 1 and 56 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study shows that there is insignificant difference among the paired means of interaction factor A x B (State x Gender) on task orientation.

Discussions and Conclusions

In social action goals is very meaningful because action is played by an individual and an individual has a purpose for himself. According to Kamlesh (2002) motivation as a personality characteristic related to the general state of arousal and subsequent level of attention paid to a problem or task facing of an individual. From the available data, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the Karnataka and Tamilnadu (State) basketball players on ego orientation and task orientation.

2. The results showed that there was an insignificant difference between the Men and Women (Gender) basketball players on ego orientation and task orientation.
3. The results showed that the Tamilnadu state men and women basketball players were better on Ego orientation and task Orientation than the Karnataka state men and women basketball players.

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