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COMPARISON OF SELECTED DIFFERENTIAL MOTIVES AMONG CONTACT, SEMI-CONTACT AND NON-CONTACT SPORTS AT DISTRICT LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Sport is a psycho-physiogical activity. It has both psychological and physiological dimensions, besides physical, social and technical aspects. In this modern era of competitions the psychological preparations and physiological fitness of a sportsman is as much important as teaching the different skills of a game on the scientific lines These sportsman are prepared not only to play the game, but to win the game, and for winning the game, it is not only the proficiency in the skills which brings victory but more important is the psychological, physiological and physical powers of the players. High sports performance is the result of a multiple factors such as physical fitness, skill fitness, constitutional factors, tactical efficiency etc. The performance of world class judokas is the result of interaction of a number of factors, which includes psychological and physiological demands also. Motive is an "Ideological impelling force". It is an important aspect of psychological characters of any type of activity of the people, including the sports activities. Success in sports is, to a great extent, connected with different motives. The greater the degree of motive the higher will be its social significant. Motives are psychological abstractions, direct thoughts, feeling and actions of an individual to the achievement of certain goals, immediate or remote. A single motive does not always act alone; motives often act in-groups. But one of them remains dominating. This dominating motive may be replaced by another motive.

KEYWORDS : among contact, semi-contact ,district level,psychological .

INTRODUCTION

Radha, 1995 studied the selected psychological variables namely anxiety. Aggression, motivation and personality traits in relation to basketball performance. Of the psychological factors, aggression is highly correlated with the playing ability (r = .941). Further, it is noted that the coefficient of multiple correlation (r=.981) revealed that psychological factors put together play an important role in the basketball performance.

Alderman and Wood, 1976 conducted one of the first investigations designed to assess the motives for participation. 425 Canadian male Ice-hockey players ages 11 to 14, completed a survey which assessed seven incentive motives for participating in hockey. These included independence, power, affiliation, arousal, esteem, excellence and aggression incentives. The results revealed that affiliation was found to be the strongest motive expressed by the athletes. Mishra, 1994 conducted a study on twenty National Hockey Academy players to sketch their psychological profiles. The variables selected for this study were incentive motivation (consisting of seven different systems), achievement motivation, state and trait anxiety and sports competition anxiety. The collection of relevant data was based on four test batteries. Mean scores and standard deviation were calculated in order to sketch the psychological profiles of the subject as a whole. Carron and Ball (1977) examined the direction of casuality of both cohesion and participation motivation with performance in inter-collegiate hockey. Team members from 12 Ice Hockey teams in the Ontario University, Athletics Association provided data.

Different kinds of sports activities create different kinds of situations, which need differential motives for the player to handle the situation. In this present study we have categorized the sports in three -

1. Contact Sports: which involves constant body contact between opponents during the course of motor activity. e.g. Judo, Wrestling & Boxing.
2. Semi-Contact Sports: which involves less frequent body contact between opponents during the course of motor activity e.g. Handball, Hockey, Football.
3. Non-Contact Sports: Sports in which is no body contact between opponents during the motor activity. e.g. Athletic, Gymnastic, Badminton.

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected differential Motives (POW, MAS & MAF) among contact, Semi-Contact and Non-Contact sports at District level.

METHODOLOGY

SELECTION OF SUBJECT

For the study 180 male subjects (N=180) were selected from three Categories (Contact, Semi-Contact and Non-Contact games) at district levels. A total of 60 subjects were selected from each category i.e. 60 subjects from Contact sports, 60 subjects from Semi-Contact sports and 60 subjects from Non-Contact sports. The age of the subjects ranging from 17 to 25 years.

Selection of Questionnaire

The test item selected for this study was Wills sports Attitude Inventory form-C (Wills, J.D. 1982) which measures three competitive related motives in sports.

(1)Power Motive (POW)
(2)Motive to Achieve Success (MAS)
(3)Motive to Avoid failure (MAF)

There were 40 questions. The subjects responded to each statement using a Five Point Ordinal

scale varying from strongly Agree to strongly disagree, in order of intensity of Feeling.

A	-	Strongly Agree	=	5
B	-	Agree	=	4
C	-	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	=	3
D	-	Disagree	=	2
E	-	Strongly disagree	=	1

ADMINISTRATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE AND COLLECTION OF DATA

The Coaches and subjects were consulted personally and their sincere cooperation was solicited. Respondents were called to a common place when they were not busy and had enough time to spare for testing. Necessary instructions were passed on the subjects before the administration of each test. The student respondents were motivated by promising to send a separate abstract of the conclusions of this study to each of the subject. Confidentiality of responses was guaranteed so that the subject would not camouflage their real feelings. No limit for filling in the Questionnaire was set but the subjects were made to respond as quickly as possible once the instructions are clearly understood by them.

SCORING

Wills Sports Attitude Inventory – Form C was scored by computing a separate total for each of the 3 subclass with scores ranging from 11 to a high of 85.

The Power Motive (POW) Subscale was scored by totaling the responses for the following 12 items: 1,3,6,10,14,16,18,24,27,33,37.

Motive to Achieve Success (MAS) Subscale was scored by adding the responses of the following 17 items: 5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,23,26,28,29,31,32,35,36,39.

Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) Subscale was scored by adding the responses to the following 11 items: 2,4,8,12,20,22,25,30,34,38,40.

The Items 2,4,6,10,14,21,27,31,36 score in the opposite direction.

A	-	Strongly Agree	=	1
B	-	Agree	=	2
C	-	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	=	3
D	-	Disagree	=	4
E	-	Strongly disagree	=	5

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

Mean scores and Standard Deviation (S.D.) were calculated in order to study the profiles of Differential Motives of three categories of Sports at district level. To compare the differential Motives in different categories of sports and at district level, T-Ratio was used at 0.05 level of significance. Mean, standard deviation and T-ratio was calculated by using Microsoft Excel Software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data for psychological variables (Power of Motive, Motive to achieve success, Motive to Avoid Failure) were collected from 180 players from three categories that i.e. Contact games (60 players) Semi-Contact games (60 players) and Non-Contact games (60 players). For each category three games were selected. In the category of contact games, Judo, Wrestling and Boxing were selected. In

the category of semi- contact games Football, Hockey and Handball were selected and in the category of non-contact games Badminton, Gymnastic and Athletics were selected.

Means and Standard Deviation were used to characterize the players of the three categories at district levels. To find out the significant difference between different categories at district level, T-Ratio was employed. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

The analysis of the players of different categories (Contact, Semi-Contact and non-Contact) at district level in relation to three Psychological variables (Power of Motive, Motive to Achieve Success & Motive to Avoid Failure) is as follows-

CONTACT SPORTS –

Power Motives (POW) of District Level Players – Table 1 shows the mean of S.D. and Power motives (POW) of District level contact sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were 49.6 and 1.59 (wrestling); 49.65 and 1.57 (Judo); 48.95 and 1.76 (Boxing).

TABLE 1: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF DIFFERENTIAL MOTIVES OF THE CONTACT SPORTS AT THREE DIFFERENT LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE

Level of Performance						
Differential Motives	**Wrestling**		**Judo**		**Boxing**	
	M	**S.D.**	**M.**	**S.D.**	**M.**	**S.D.**
POW	49.6	1.59	49.65	1.57	48.95	1.76
MAS	60.25	3.35	60.45	3.11	60.6	2.92
MAF	30.9	1.44	31.3	1.3	31	1.55

Motive to Achieve Success (MAS) of District Level Players – Table 1 shows the mean and S.D. of Motive to Achieve Success (MAS) of District level contact sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were 60.25 and 3.35 (wrestling); 60.45 and 3.11 (Judo); 60.6 and 2.92 (Boxing).

Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) of District Level Players – Table 1 shows the mean of S.D. of Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) of District level contact sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were 30.9 and 1.44 (wrestling); 31.3 and 1.30 (Judo); 31 and 1.55 (Boxing).

SEMI-CONTACT SPORTS

Power Motives (POW) of District Level Players – Table 2 shows the mean of S.D. of Power motives (POW) of District level Semi-Contact Sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were- Football: 48.6 and 2.03; Hockey: 49.35 and 1.61; Handball: 48.65 and 1.78.

TABLE 2: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF DIFFERENTIAL MOTIVES OF THE NON CONTACT SPORTS AT THREE DIFFERENT LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE

Level of Performance						
Differential Motives	**Badminton**		**Gymnastics**		**Athletics**	
	M	**S.D.**	**M.**	**S.D.**	**M.**	**S.D.**
POW	48.6	2.03	49.35	1.61	48.65	1.78
MAS	60.95	2.96	60.05	2.7	59.9	3.05
MAF	30.6	1.46	31.1	1.48	31.15	1.49

Motive to Achieve Success (MAS) of District Level Players – Table 2 indicates the mean and S.D. of Motive to achieve success (MAS) of District level Semi-Contact Sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were- Football: 60.95 and 2.96; Hockey: 60.05 and 2.70; Handball: 59.9 and 3.05.
Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) of District Level Players- Table 2 indicates the mean of S.D. of Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) of District level Semi-Contact Sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were- Football: 30.6 and 1.46; Hockey: 31.1 and 1.48; Handball: 31.15 and 1.49.

NON-CONTACT SPORTS

Power Motives (POW) of District Level Players- Table 3 shows the mean and S.D. of Power Motives (POW) of District level Non-Contact Sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were- Badminton: 48.8 and 1.78; Gymnastics: 49.65 and 1.57; Athletics: 49.75 and 1.66.

TABLE 3: MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF DIFFERENTIAL MOTIVES OF THE NON CONTACT SPORTS AT THREE DIFFERENT LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE

Level of Performance						
Differential Motives	**Badminton**		**Gymnastics**		**Athletics**	
	M	**S.D.**	**M.**	**S.D.**	**M.**	**S.D.**
POW	48.8	1.78	49.65	1.57	49.75	1.66
MAS	60.3	2.73	60.05	2.72	60.6	2.85
MAF	30.35	1.63	30.55	1.57	30.55	1.6

Motive to Achieve success (MAS) of District Level Players- Table 3 shows the mean and S.D. of motive to achieve success (MAS) of District level Non-Contact Sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were- Badminton: 60.3 and 2.73; Gymnastics: 60.05 and 2.72; Athletics: 60.6 and 2.85.
Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) of District Level Players- Table 3 showsthe mean and S.D. of Motive to Avoid Failure (MAF) of District level Non-Contact Sports. The observed mean & S.D. of each game were- Badminton: 30.35 and 1.63; Gymnastics: 30.55 and 1.57; Athletics: 30.55 and 1.60.

CONCLUSION:

Significant difference was not observed in contact & semi-contact players, contact & non-contact players, semi-contact & non0contact players.

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