


**ANALYSIS OF SPORT GOAL ORIENTATION AND PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF MEN BASKETBALL PLAYERS AT DIFFERENT TOPOGRAPHY**
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**Abstract**

The purpose of the study was to analyse the sport goal orientation and participation motivation of men basketball players at different topography. To achieve the purpose of the study 15 state level basketball players each from Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, were selected and their age ranged between 18 and 25. The subjects were tested on sport goal orientation and participation motivation. Sport Goal orientation consisting of Task Orientation and Ego Orientation was measured using TEOSQ Questionnaire authored by Data JL (1989). Participation Motivation was measured through Cognitive Style was measured through Cognitive Style Inventory developed by Gill, et al. (1983). To test the significance of the mean difference among the different topography analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. In case of any significance of mean difference on the criterion measure, to find out which pair of group was better among the others, the Scheffe's post – hoc test was applied. The results showed that the Kerala state basketball players were having lower ego orientation than the other state players. The Kerala basketball players having more participation motivation followed by Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh basket players.

**Key Words:** Task & ego Orientation, Participation Motivation, Basketball, Topography.

**INTRODUCTION**

Sports psychology is a science in which the principles of psychology are applied in a sports or exercise setting. In sport psychology, there are two types of motivations or goal orientations- task and outcome. Task-oriented individuals (mastery goal orientation) participate in activities in an attempt to self-improve. They base success and perceived ability on their own performances, and operate independently of the performances of others. Outcome-orientated individuals (competitive or ego goal orientation), however, compete with others instead of themselves. 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. Motivation means move to achieve. In psychology the term motivation or motive refers to activation from within in the organism. The motivation is termed as the urge to push towards a specific goal. Motivation is a concept invented to describe the psychological state or the organism as it is affected by various influences (Cox, 1990).

Among all the games existing in the world, basketball is probably the leading ball game as far as action occurrence is concerned. 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 physical fitness along with skills. Since the game of basketball is played for 40 minutes it demands a high level of physical fitness and the training programme should be planned accordingly. The player in good physical condition is generally thought to have the ability to do sustained work over a long period. The word action implied movement and basketball is very much a movement oriented game.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The purpose of the study was to analyse the sport goal orientation and participation motivation of men basketball players at different topography. To achieve the purpose of the study 15 state level basketball players each from Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, were selected and their age ranged between 18 and 25. The subjects were tested on sport goal orientation and

participation motivation. Sport Goal orientation consisting of Task Orientation and Ego Orientation were measured using TEOSQ Questionnaire authored by Data JL (1989). Participation Motivation was measured through Cognitive Style was measured through Cognitive Style Inventory developed by Gill, et al. (1983). To test the significance of the mean difference among the different topography analysis of variance (ANOVA)

was used. In case of any significance of mean difference on the criterion measure, to find out which pair of group was better among the others, the Scheffe's post – hoc test was applied.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented in the following tables,

**TABLE – I**

**MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF SPORT GOAL ORIENTATION AND PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF MEN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT TOPOGRAPHY**

Sl.No	Variables	Different Topography			
		Kerala	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Tamilnadu
		Mean & SD ±	Mean & SD ±	Mean & SD ±	Mean & SD ±
1	Ego-Orientation	1.46 ±0.51	1.73 ±0.70	1.86 ± 0.19	2.20 ± 0.17
2	Task-Orientation	3.53 ± 0.83	3.52 ± 0.99	3.26 ± 0.88	3.40 ± 1.05
3	Participation Motivation	44.26 ± 3.75	41.06 ± 2.86	44.13 ± 3.09	40.40 ± 2.32

The mean and standard deviation of sport goal orientation and participation motivation among

different topography were numerically presented in the above table.

**TABLE – II**

**ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF SPORT GOAL ORIENTATION AND PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF MEN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT TOPOGRAPHY**

Sl. No	Variables	Source of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F-value
1	Ego-Orientation	BG	4.18	3	1.39	3.14*
		WG	24.80	56	0.44	
2	Task-Orientation	BG	0.73	3	0.24	0.27
		WG	50.00	56	0.89	
3	Participation Motivation	BG	183.73	3	61.24	6.58*
		WG	521.20	56	9.30	

\*  $P < 0.05$  Table F, df (3,56) (0.05) = 2.76

In table II, the results of analysis of variance on ego orientation (3.14) and participation motivation (6.58) among different topography were greater than the table value of 2.76 indicating that it was significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) for the degrees of freedom (3,56) at 0.05 level of confidence. Since the F value was significant, the scheffe's post-hoc test was

further computed to find out which pair of position was better among others and the results are tabulated in the table IV. However the obtained F value for task orientation (0.27) among different topography was lesser than the table value of 2.76 which indicating no significant difference at 0.05 level of confidence.

TABLE – III

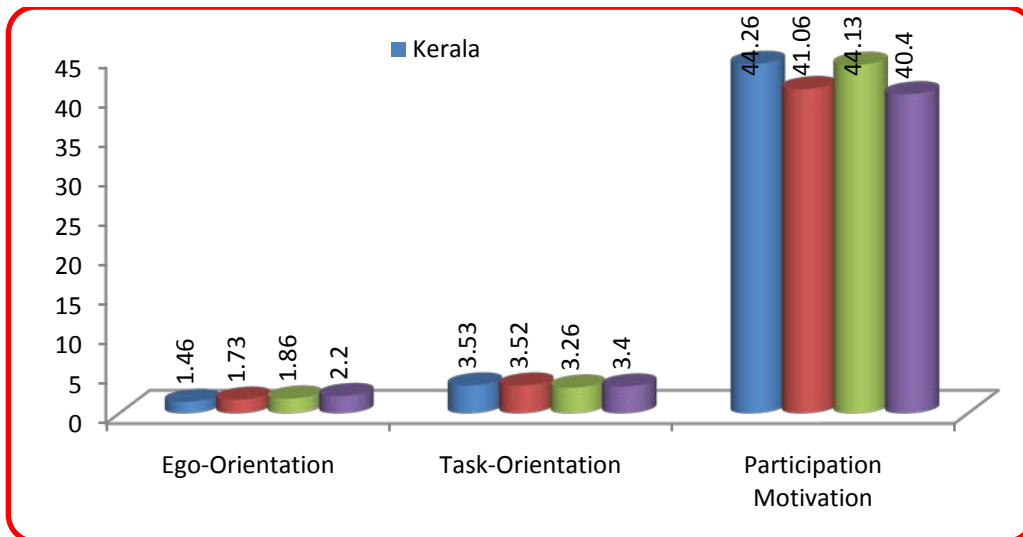
**SCHEFFE’S POST-HOC TEST FOR MEAN DIFFERENCES OF SPORT GOAL ORIENTATION AND PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF MEN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT TOPOGRAPHY**

Sl.No	Variables	Means				Mean Difference	CI
		Kerala	Karnataka	Andra Pradesh	Tamilnadu		
1	Ego-Orientation	1.46	1.73	---	---	0.27	0.69
		1.46	---	1.86	---	0.40	
		1.46	---	---	2.20	0.74*	
		---	1.73	1.86	---	0.13	
		---	1.73	---	2.20	0.47	
		---	---	1.86	2.20	0.34	
2	Participation Motivation	44.26	41.06	---	---	3.20*	3.20
		44.26	---	40.40	---	3.86*	
		44.26	---	---	42.46	1.80	
		---	41.06	40.40	---	0.66	
		---	41.06	---	42.46	1.40	
		---	---	40.40	42.46	2.06	

From the table III it can be seen that the mean differences of Kerala and Tamilnadu (0.74) having significant difference on ego-orientation with the CI value of 0.69. Further in participation motivation

Kerala and Karnataka (3.20), Kerala and Andra Pradesh (3.86) showed significant difference with the CI value of 3.20.

**FIGURE – 1  
BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MEANS OF SPORT GOAL ORIENTATION AND PARTICIPATION MOTIVATION OF MEN BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF DIFFERENT TOPOGRAPHY**



## DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Goals mean a purpose, a direction. In social action purpose 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. In this present study the results favour the Kerala state basketball players in both ego-orientation and participation motivation. Since, only four state level players were considered, the results may vary when the number of state teams was increased. Among the four selected teams none team has scored higher value in ego-orientation and participation motivation. All the scores for four teams were within the range and the result favours Kerala state basketball players. This may be due to the facilities that provided by Kerala government for the enhancement of sports persons and performances. From the available data, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. The results showed that the kerala state basketball players were having lower ego orientation than the other state players.
2. The Kerala basketball players having more participation motivation followed by Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andra Pradesh basket players.

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