

A Comparative Study of Psychological Parameters between Tribal and Non-Tribal Intervarsity Women Kho- Kho Players

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Abstract: Anxiety is characterized by feeling of apprehension and tension along with activation or arousal of the autonomic nervous system (Spielberger, 1966), while sports achievement motivation is “A state of constant flux” (Harris, (1973), The objective of this study was to compare the psychological parameter viz; sports competitive anxiety and achievement motivation anxiety, between tribe and non-tribe intervarsity women kho-kho players. To measure the achievement motivation and level of competitive anxiety, the sports achievement motivation questionnaire (SAMT-1990) developed by M.L. Kamlesh and competitive anxiety developed by Ranier Martiens was administered on the selected sample. The sample was selected by purposive sampling during East Zone inter varsity kho-kho competition (women) held at Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur, From 11-10-2011 to 14-10-2011. The age of subject ranged 19 to 25 yrs. Old. The level of significant was set at 0.05 level. „T” test was used to analyze the result of the study which revealed no significant difference between tribal and non-tribal intervarsity level women Kho-Kho players in regards to sports achievement motivation and competitive anxiety level.

Keywords: *Tribe, Non-Tribe, Sport Competitive Anxiety, Sports Achievement Motivation.*

Introduction:

“Behaviour is structure in action” (kamlesh, 1983) and it is a psycho-physiological phenomenon being “caused and directed by intricate combinations of motives and emotions, some of them internal and others external, some physiological in nature and other psychological some genetic and others environmental, some conscious and other unconscious, some individual and other social.” (frost 1971). Behavioral aspect of sportsmen/Women reflect in every ways in the life style, it may be sports competition or other activity. Competition is an open conflict in which individual or a group may pose challenge to others (Hardayal Singh). They may also challenge their own existing status and performances. Sports competition by its very nature provide conditions that bring out a degree of achievement, orientation and level of anxiety who decide to compete, hence

achievement motivation is an inextricable part of athlete behaviors and anxiety is real crystal of performance. Competition with a standard of excellence or the degree to which a player is willing to approach a competitive situation” (Watson,1982). Mclelland observed that “to attribute excellence of performance to one need for achievement is an over simplification:- The need to achieve is associated with many other factors. The influences and interactive effect of several motives such as anxiety, sports orientation, achievement in past experience and other factor which have been contributing to maximum performance”.

Better performance, it would seem, is not necessarily related to greater achievement need in athletics activities is still in infancy. The measurement and athletic endeavors are motivated by seeking anxiety and overcoming it, achievement for excellence, status, the need to belong, tangible rewards, achieving masculinity and character building.

As for as competitive anxiety is concerned Jeffrey, et al (1997) defines that “Anxiety is an emotional state characterized by physiological arousal, unpleasant feeling of tension and a sense of apprehension, foreboding and dread about future.

The result of various research study showed if the player has low level of anxiety, then he can concentrate effectively on situation of competition and his performance will be excellent. Dureha (1986), Shiva et. Al. (1999) also concluded that high performer has less level of anxiety than those performing in groups. Lazarevie and Bacanac (1985) In a study involving 151 athletes representing 13 different variables showed that sports motive achievement significantly correlated with emotional engagement in sport achievement situation. Contradictory views about achievement motivation, competitive anxiety an correlate of athletic performance, are a common right in literature of sports psychology. The above stated facts showed that in modern competitive sports, psychological variables of the player always play important role in training and in competitions to achieve high level.

Due to this importance researcher had taken interest to the tribal i.e. a race of a primitive or wandering people or who are all descended and live at different climate, custom, and geographical region; and not treble regarding the achievement motivation and anxiety levels.

Objective of the Study:

As per importance of these variables, the under mentioned objectives has been taken into consideration for comparison between tribal and Non-tribal women Kho-Kho players.

To compare the sports achievement motivation level between tribe and non- tribe intervarsity women Kho-Kho players.

To compare the sports competitive anxiety level between tribe and non-tribe intervarsity

women Kho-Kho players.

Methodology:

Sample- The sample of Ninety six (Tribe-48, Non-tribes-48) intervarsity women Kho-Players representing their respective university team in East Zone inter varsity women kho-Kho competition 2011-12. The Sample was selected by purposive sampling to serve as subject for study. The subject were selected from East Zone intervarsity women kho-Kho competition held at Guru Ghasidas University Bilaspur, (C.G.) from 11-10-2011 to 14-10-2011, aged ranged from 19 to 25 year and having training and competitions experiences.

Tools: For measuring the sports achievement motivation, the sport achievement motivation questionnaire (SAMT) developed by M.I. Kamlesh (1995) was used. It consisted 20 statements and test retest reliability of questionnaire in 0.70 which quite high.

Sports competition anxiety the subject was measured by sports competition anxiety questionnaire (SCAT) developed by Rainer Martens (1977) it is a three point likert type scale having 15 items. It reliability has been reported as 0.85

Procedure:

The permission had been taken from the team manager and coaches of respective University Kho-Kho team and their sincere co-operation was solicited. The questionnaires were distributed 30 minute before the competition and necessary instructions were given to subject, as soon as players completed the questionnaire, they were collected and verified no questionnaire was left without being answered and also guaranteed confidentiality of response.

Statistical Analysis:

The data collected were analyzed statistically by computing mean, SD and „t“ ratio to find out markedly significant difference, if any between two experimental groups on the psychological parameters considered for the study. The level of significant was set 0.05

Result:

Result of study pertaining to descriptive statistics are presented in table 1 & 2.

Table-1 Comparison of Mean Score of Achievement Motivation Level between Tribe and Non-Tribe Women Intervarsity Kho-Kho Players

Experimental Groups	Mean	St Division	DM	„t“
Tribal women Kho-Kho Players	23.83	4.683	0.50	0.51*
Non-tribal Kho- Kho players	23.33	4.922		

Significant at 0.05 level, df-46 table value= 2.021

Table 1 Indicated that there were no significant difference exist between tribal and non-tribal intervarsity women Kho-Kho players. As the calculated „t“ value (0.51) is much lower than the tabulated „t“ value 2.021 at 0.05 level of confidence with 46 degree of freedom.

Table-2 Comparison of Mean Scores of Competition Anxiety Level between Tribal and Non-Tribal Intervarsity Women Kho-Kho Players

Experimental Groups	Mean	St Division	DM	„t“
Tribal women Kho-Kho Players	19.83	2.48	0.188	0.511
Non-tribal Kho- Kho players	19.60	1.99		

Significant at 0.05 level, df-46 table value= 2.021

Data analysis of has been depicted in table 2 also showed that there were no statistically significant difference existed between tribal and Non Tribal intervarsity women Kho-Kho Player. As the calculated „t“ value (.408) value is much lower than the tabulated value (2.021) at 0.05 level of confidence with 46 degree of freedom.

Discussion:

The result of descriptive data of tribe and non-tribe intervarsity women Kho-Kho players indicated that more than one-fourth tribal intervarsity women kho-kho players were found superior with high level of achievement motivation, less of fifty percent under mediocre level and 2/3 were found low level at achievement motivation same proportion of achievement motivation level were found in non-tribal.

This study found non-significant difference in two mean (at significance level of 0.95)

substantives the off quoted views that sports achievement motivation is not sex base phenomenon. Therefore this result corroborated with the finding M.L. Kamlesh (1995) who compare the sports achievement motivation of senior's secondary school girls and central school girls.

According the manual of Ranier Martien1977 (the subjects who score less than 17 they fall in the category of player having low level anxiety, score lies between 17 to 24 it indicate average level at anxiety and the score more than 24 predicts high level of anxiety thus in the present study the subjects have shown average level of anxiety (Tribal=19.42, non-tribal = 19.60. This result may be corroborated with the findings of Singh, Kumar & Tiwari (2009) who compared the anxiety level of tribal and non-tribal.

Conclusion:

On the basis of resulted obtained from the present empirical study, it may be concluded that tribe and non-tribe intervarsity level players did not significantly differ on level of achievement, regard sports achievement motivation because achievement motivation is not a function of sex.

On the other hand it may also conclude that there was no markedly significant difference between tribal and non-tribal intervarsity women Kho-Kho players regarding competitive anxiety.

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