



COMPARISON OF TASK AND EGO-ORIENTATION OF MALE PLAYERS KABADDI AND KHO-KHO PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess and compare the task and ego orientation of male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level. For this purpose, one hundred and twenty male Kabaddi (N=60) and Kho-Kho (N=60) players of inter-university level were selected as the subject of the study and ages ranged between 18 to 27 years. The Task and Ego Orientation in sports Questionnaire (TEOSQ) prepared by Duda and Nicholls was used to measure goal orientation. To determine the significance of difference between the scores on sports orientation of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players, mean, standard deviation, and t-ratio were computed. The results of the study revealed that the male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level differed significantly in their task orientation and ego orientation. Results of the study also revealed that the male Kabaddi players are more involved in goal orientation than male Kho-Kho players.

Keywords: Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Task orientation, Ego Orientation, Interuniversity level

1. INTRODUCTION

Psychometric research on task and ego orientation has provided an interesting insight into the nature of a task and ego orientation in the athletic environment. First, it has been demonstrated empirically that regardless of whether a task or ego orientation predominance, a high task or ego-oriented individual can be considered competitive. Although intrigued with competition, task versus ego-oriented persons would probably vary in why they approach competitive situations as well as in terms of the objective of the competitive experience. Despite the fact that they are both interested in "winning", it is the relative importance of the competitive outcomes in relation to the competitive process and the psychological devastation associated with "losing" that seem to discriminate between the two-goal orientation. Secondly, the people who tend to emphasize on involved goals had similar equal goal orientations. What distinguishes these groups are the perceptions and criteria underlying subjective goal attainment. Lastly, whether high in a task or ego orientation, such individuals are interested in playing well in 'sports contests, It is commonly assumed by the practitioner (and some sports researchers that task-oriented people simply want to have fun and have a deep interest in the sports contest (outcome or otherwise.

Likewise, it's usually assumed that ego-oriented people don't care concerning taking part in furthermore as they will and solely are involved concerning who wins or loses. it's the sensory activity basis for terminal whether or not one competes well or not that differs among robust task and ego-oriented athletic participants. Athletes high in task orientation were less likely to feel that sports showed leads to high social rank. Conversely, ego orientation was absolutely related to the idea that enhancing socialization is a vital operation of sports. Ego-bound athletes additionally tend to believe that sports ought to create individuals feel necessary and be a lot of competition. (Singer et.al.,1993).

Task-oriented male and female high school athletes feel that the aim of sports was to boost vanity, teach individuals to do their best, co-operate and be honest citizens. Ego-oriented athletes feel that the aim of sports was to boost self-esteem and social status; except for low ego-oriented high school students, the aim of physical education was to increase mastery and cooperation, develop a full of life, promote competitiveness, enhance self-esteem, teach health and fitness, develop motor talent, learn rules and supply fun. The college students collaborating in physical education activity categories, task orientation was associated with the reader that the aim of sports was to market social responsibility and lifelong health, and ego-orientation to achieving standing through sports. In assessing goal views and fairness angle and therefore the perceived legitimacy of aggression..

Duda, Olson, and Templing (1991) completed that male and female high school basketball players with an occasional task and high ego orientation supported cheating behaviours and non-sportsmen-like play. Also, a high ego orientation was absolutely associated with perceiving acts of aggression as a lot of legitimate. In competitive level and goal orientation, they reported that ego-oriented athletes had motives accentuation competition and standing, whereas task-oriented athletes stressed talent development, fitness affiliation, team membership, and competition (**Carpenter & Yates, 1997**).

Nicholls distinction between ego and task concerned perceived ability has nevertheless to be operationalized. analysis on expectancy, like self-efficacy, has developed multitudinous scales for the myriad of things during which expectancy is of interest. primarily based upon this past analysis, it appears that a legitimate, ungenerous operationalization of certainty would permit a lot of consistent prediction of behaviours across totally different sports things.

Nicholls distinction between ego involved and task involved perceived ability has yet to be operationalized. Research on expectancy, like self-efficacy, has developed countless scales for the myriad of situations in which expectancy is of interest. Based upon this past research, it seems that a valid, parsimonious operationalization of self-confidence would allow more consistent prediction of behaviours across different sports situations. Self-confidence is often viewed because the most crucial psychological characteristic influencing sports performance fascination with their construct is burning by the dramatic influences that certainty has on performance, furthermore because of the usually stable and unpredictable nature of certainty over an amount of your time (Vealey, 1986).

Research in certainty in sports psychological science has been conducted with numerous theoretical frameworks and has mostly targeted mediating the impact of confidence on psychological feature impact and behaviour in sports and motor performance contexts (Bandura,1997).

The purpose of the study was to assess and compare the task and ego orientation of male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level. It was also hypothesized that there will be a significant difference in goal orientation between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Selection of Subjects

One hundred and twenty (Kho-Kho=60, Kabaddi=60) male players of Chhattisgarh were selected for the purpose of the study. A purposive sampling technique will be taken into consideration for male players in both team games. All the selected male player shall be included in the study.

2.2 Instrumentation

Task and Ego-orientation Questionnaire is a reliable and valid tool by Duda and Nicholls, was used for the aim of measurement task and ego orientation. The questionnaire had consisted of thirteen items of which seven belong to Task orientation and six belong to Ego Orientation. The player answered each item using 05- point Likert-type scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The 07 items of task orientation subscale assess the extent with that a private defines success in terms of learning, whereas the 06 things of ego-orientation subscale assess the extent with that success is viewed in terms of outperforming others.

2.3 Research Design

A purposive sampling technique will be taken into consideration for male players both team games.

2.4. Statistical Analysis

To compare the male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players on task orientation and ego-orientation, means, standard deviations, and t-ratio were computed

3. RESULTS

To find out the significance of difference between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players on task orientation and ego-orientation, means, standard deviations, and t-ratio were computed and data pertaining to this have been presented in Table 1 to 3 and depicted in figure 1 to 2.

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF TASK ORIENTATION AND EGO ORIENTATION,OF
MALE KABADDI AND KHO-KHO PLAYERS

S.No.	Variables	Category	N	Mean	SD
1.	Task Orientation	Kabaddi Players	60	4.09	0.51
		Kho-Kho Players	60	3.81	0.38
1.	Task Orientation	Kabaddi Players	60	3.19	0.54
		Kho-Kho Players	60	3.84	0.63

The mean scores of task orientation, and ego orientation of male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players belong to inter-university and inter-college levels respectively have been depicted in figures 1 to 2.

TABLE 2
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALE KABADDI AND KHO-KHO
PLAYERS ON TASK ORIENTATION

S.No.	Category	N	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard Error of Difference of Mean	t-ratio
1	Kabaddi Players	60	4.09	0.28	0.08	3.50*
2	Kho-Kho Players	60	3.81			

*Significant at .05 Level,
 $t_{.05}(118)=1.98$

Table 4.2 indicates that statistically significant difference existed between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players on task involvement, as the calculated t-value of 3.50, was high than the required $t_{.05}(118)=1.98$. So, it is clear evident from the analysis of data that the male Kabaddi players are more in task involvement than male Kho-Kho players.

TABLE 3
SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALE KABADDI AND KHO-KHO
PLAYERS ON EGO-ORIENTATION

S.No.	Category	N	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard Error of Difference of Mean	t-ratio
1	Kabaddi Players	60	3.19	0.647	0.107	6.05*
2	Kho-Kho Players	60	3.84			

*Significant at .05 Level,
 $t_{.05}(118)=1.98$

Table 4.3 indicates that statistically significant difference existed between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players on ego involvement, as the calculated t-value of 6.05, was high than the required $t_{.05}(118)=1.98$. So, it is clear evident from the analysis of data that the male Kabaddi players are more in ego involvement than male Kho-Kho players.

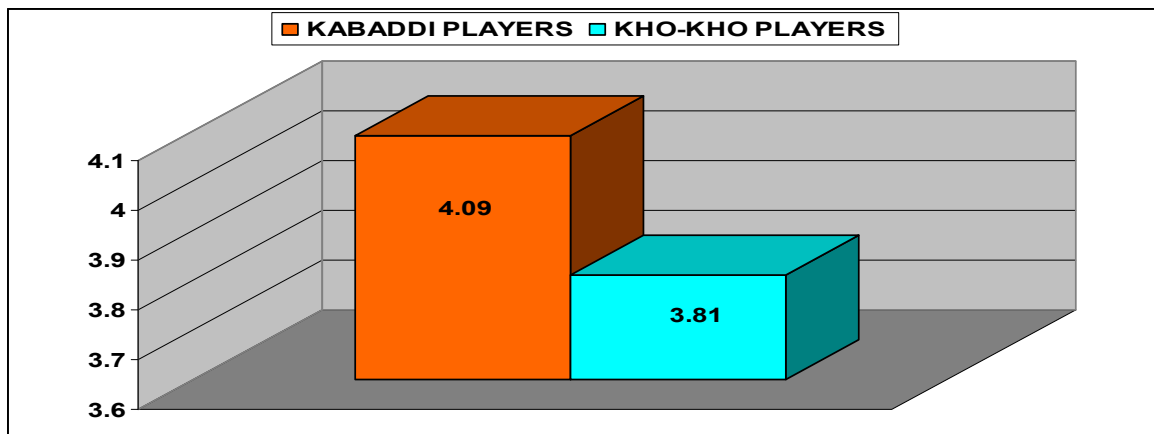


Fig. 1: Mean Scores of Task Orientation of Inter-university Level Male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho of Inter-university Level .

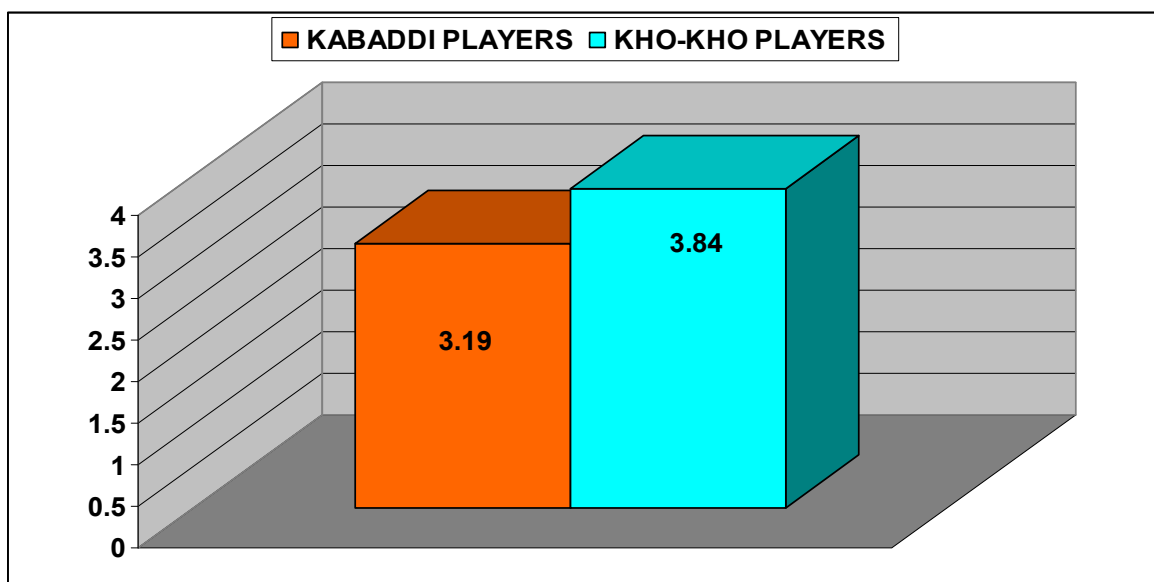


Fig. 2: Mean Scores of Ego Orientation of Inter-university Level Male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho of Inter-university Level.

4. DISCUSSION

Psychometric research on task and ego orientation has provided an interesting insight into the nature of a task and ego orientation in the athletic environment Goal orientation is a strong psychological attribute to any sports denotes a firm determination in their task and ego involvement It was observed that highly confident players were highly task involved entails that perception of high ability and subjective success is based on the experience of learning. It means that increase in self-confidence is associated with success in competence-based upon task mastery and personal improvement. The further highly task-oriented players will believe that team game players should enhance cooperative skills and desire for personal mastery. It is negative to the view that sports should improve social status. It was hypothesized that “there will be significant difference in goal orientation between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of

inter-university level” is accepted, as the significant difference was observed in goal orientation between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level.

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. A significant difference was found between male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level on task involvement ,
2. Male Kabaddi and Kho-Kho players of inter-university level had Statistically significant difference on ego involvement
3. The male Kabaddi players of inter-university level are more in task involvement than male Kho-Kho players of inter-university level
4. The male Kabaddi players of inter-university level are more in ego involvement than male Kho-Kho players. of inter-university level

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