



A comparative study of sports performance motivation of national level canoe polo players

Dinesh Kumar Kaushik¹, Heena Kumari²

¹⁻² Research Scholar, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

² Assistant Professor in MCM, DAV College, Sec-36A, Chandigarh, India

Abstract

The aim of present study is to compare the male and female canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. To accomplish the study, purposive sampling technique has been used. For this purpose, 104 canoe polo players (52 male and 52 female) from the 7th senior national and federation cup were selected as subjects. The aim of present study is to compare the canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. To accomplish the study, purposive sampling technique has been used. The sample of the study has been selected from the 7th senior national and federation cup (Men & Women) held at Panjab University, Chandigarh from 27th to 30nd June, 2018. Sports performance motivation scale constructed and standardized by Dr. Roma Pal and Dr. Govind Tiwari (1984) was used to measure the sports performance motivation of the players. To find out the difference in the level of Sports performance motivation, independent sample 't' test was applied through statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 16.0. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The result of the present study shows that no significant difference was found between male and female canoe polo players with regard to their Sports performance motivation.

Keywords: sports performance motivation, canoe polo, senior national and federation cup, players

Introduction

Canoe polo, also known as Kayak polo, is one of the competitive disciplines of kayaking known simply as "polo" by its aficionados. Polo combines boating and ball handling skills with a contact team game, where tactics and positional play are as important as the speed and fitness of the individual athletes.

The game requires excellent teamwork and promotes both general canoeing skills and a range of other techniques unique to the sport. Each team has five players on the pitch (and up to three substitutes), who compete to score in their opponents goal which is suspended two meters above the water. The ball can be thrown by hand, or flicked with the paddle to pass between players and shoot at the goal. Pitches can be set up in swimming pools or any stretch of flat water. The kayaks are specifically designed for polo and are faster and lighter than typical kayaks which give them superior maneuverability. The blades of a polo paddle have thick rounded edges to prevent injury. Paddles are also very lightweight and designed with both pulling power and ball control in mind. Nose and tail boat bumpers, body protection, helmets and face-guards are all compulsory

Kamlesh (1983) ^[1] observes that in the field of physical education and sports, no athlete can win or even show better performance without motivation. It is a wonder drug which works miracle with athletes on and off the field. It is a sort of warm-up before the final plunge: a way of enticing children to learn and the athletes to comp etc.

Nuttin (1968) ^[2] states that the process by which the individual sets himself a goal is vitally important in the influence of motivation on performance. To certain extent, man sets himself the goals towards which he is motivated.

Marten and Scanlon (1975, 1974) ^[3] defined competition as a comparison of a person's performance with a standard in the presence of another person "who is aware of the criterion for

comparison and can evaluate the comparison standard".

Objectives of the Study

To analyze the difference between male and female of Canoe polo players with regard to their Sports performance motivation.

Limitation of study

- The study is delimited to Canoe polo players.
- The study is delimited to 7th canoe polo senior national and federation cup held at Panjab University, Chandigarh from 27th to 30nd June, 2018.
- The study is delimited to male and female players.
- The study is delimited to sports performance motivation.

Criterion Measure/Tool Used

Sports performance motivation scale constructed and standardized by Pelletier, L. G., Fortier, M. S., Vallerand, R. J., Tuson, K. M., Briere, N. M., & Blais, M. R. (1995) was used to measure the sports performance motivation of the players.

Scoring

Each item is scored a circled by the subjects from 1 to 5. Score 1 reflects the strong disagreement while 5 strong agreement. The subjects strength of response is measured on the 5 point scale. The total score of the items is the total score of the subject on the scale.

Method & Procedure

For this purpose, 104 canoe polo players (52 female and 52 male) from 7th canoe polo senior national and federation cup were selected as subjects. The aim of present study is to compare the canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. To accomplish the study, purposive

sampling technique has been used. The sample of the study has been selected from the 7th canoe polo senior national and federation cup (Men & Women) held at Panjab University, Chandigarh from 27th to 30th june, 2018. Sports performance motivation scale Inventory constructed and standardized by was used to measure the sports performance motivation of the players. To find out the difference in the level of sports performance motivation, independent sample ‘t’ test was applied through statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 16.0. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The result of the present study shows that no significant difference was found between male and female canoe polo players with regard to their Sports performance motivation.

Statistical Technique

The Data was analyzed and computed by applying Descriptive statistics i.e. Mean and Standard Deviation whereas to compare the mean scores, independent sample t-test was applied through statistical product and service solutions (SPSS) version 16.0. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Findings of the Study

The table no.1 presents significance of mean difference between male and female of canoe polo players with regard to their Sports performance motivation.

Table 1

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	T	Sig.
SPMS	Female	52	68.07	8.01	1.11	0.45	0.05
	Male	52	68.00	9.47	1.31		

Level of significance was set at.05
t value at 102 degree of freedom was 1.98

Table 1 represents the significance of mean difference between male and female canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. The female canoe polo players registered 68.07 as mean score with standard deviation 8.01. Whereas male canoe polo players recorded 68.00 as mean score with standard deviation 9.47. The mean difference between female and male canoe polo players obtained was 0.07 and the t value/calculated value obtained was 0.45. The tabulated value was 1.98 at 102 degrees of freedom which showed that the calculated value was less than the tabulated value and revealed no significant difference between the male and female canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. The p-value (sig.) obtained was 0.05 which also states no significant difference between male and female canoe polo players as the p-value (sig.) was equal to the.05 level of significance. The comparison of mean and standard deviation scores of both the groups has been presented graphically in figure.1 and in figure 2.

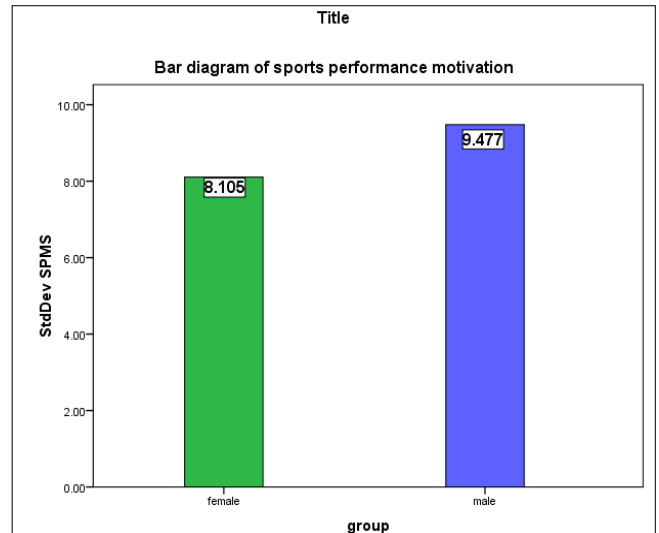


Fig 2

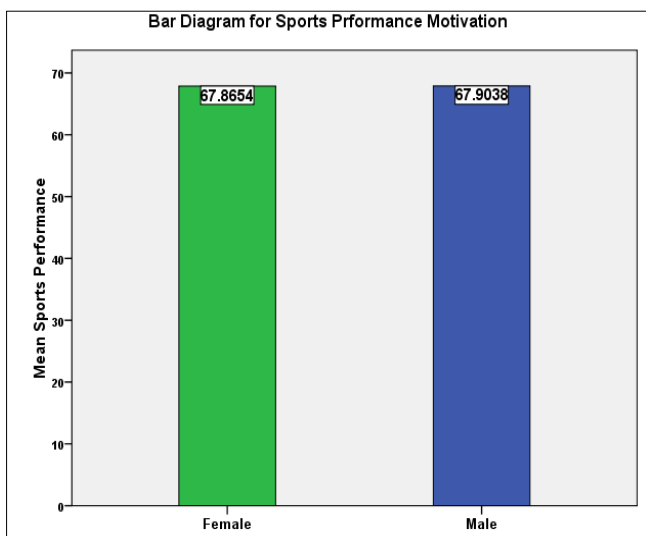


Fig 1

Discussion of the findings

The present study was conducted to compare female and male canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. The findings of the study highlighted that no significant difference was obtained between female and male canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation. Results in table 1 indicated that female canoe polo players mean score obtained was high as compared to the male canoe polo players and the difference exists between mean scores of both the groups was not much higher that it can display the significant difference. Higgs Catriona Thorpe (1989) [5] found that motivational factors influencing the performance of elite women athletes were identified by professional women tennis players and professional women bowlers. Data were collected by means of a modified ethnographic technique involving the use of open ended interview. The recorded interviews were transcribed and analyzed in depth to determine if any recurring themes existed. Motivational factors influencing the performance of

elite women athletes were found to differ according to the sport participated in and were dependent on the athlete's initial, present, and future involvement with the sport. The result of the study provided qualitative data of the area of motivation within the world of professional women athletes. Little and Mc Cullagh (1989) ^[6] examined 45 girls in the age group 12 to 15 years to find the potential interaction effects of using different instructional strategies with intrinsically and extrinsically motivated youths. Subjects whose motivation to participate in sports was either one on intrinsic mastery or extrinsic mastery were randomly placed in one of two instructional groups: Knowledge of results (KR) or knowledge of performance (KP). All four groups received a videotaped modeled demonstration of the skill to be learned, the tennis forehand subjects participated in a 3 day acquisition period and a 1 day testing phase, and during which both form and outcome scores were recorded. Analysis of acquisition outcome scores yielded no significant differences between motivational orientation and instructional groups. Multivariate analysis of the test phase outcome and form scores revealed significant group differences, as well as significant group-by-motivation and group-by-blocks interactions. Subsequent discriminate analysis indicated that form scores were more affected than outcome scores by the instructional and motivational group manipulations. The interaction results of the test phase supported the prediction of different performance effects as a function of motivational orientation and instructional strategy.

Conclusion

The following conclusion were drawn from the present study that there was no significant difference was obtained between female and male canoe polo players with regard to their sports performance motivation.

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