

Analytical Study on Sports Achievement Motivation among Basketball Players at Different Playing Positions

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze the sports achievement motivation among basketball players at three different playing positions. The players were selected from the affiliated colleges of Tamilnadu Physical Education and Sports University, Chennai, India. Among the players, 50 novice players which include 20 guards, 20 forwards and 10 center players and 50 experienced players which include 20 guards, 20 forwards and 10 center players were selected as subjects. Those who have participated first time in the intercollegiate tournaments were considered as novice players and those who have participated more than first time in the intercollegiate tournaments were considered as experienced players. The statistical techniques included descriptive statistics and factorial ANOVA. According to the findings, experienced basketball players have a higher level of sports achievement motivation than novice players.

Keywords: Sports Achievement Motivation, Basketball Players, Playing Positions.

Introduction

A basketball player must have a balance of characteristics, such as improved physique, visual and motor coordination, and the development of necessary psychological qualities, taking into account evolutionary processes related to the rate at which players grow and mature (1,2,3). Basketball today is one of the popular and highly paid sports in the world. There are different types of players in basketball, based on position they play namely, guards, forwards and centers in terms of the roles they play in the game. Though basketball is unique in its origin, while many of the present day team sports evolved from variations of past sports, the position names are passed on from sports like soccer, hockey and rugby. Since the 1980s, more specific positions have evolved in the international arena, as namely Point guard, Shooting guard, Small forward, Power forward, and Center (6). In basketball, playing position is crucial to maximize offense and defensive organization and thus increase efficiency. Guards, Forwards, and Centers are the three main playing positions in Indian basketball. They differ from one another in the game depending on their position on the court, and their function in offensive and defensive team strategies changes (7).

One of the most important motives is sports achievement motivation, as it leads and directs the individual to relieve tension, develop consecutive plans to achieve successive goals, and implement these plans in a way that allows for more than other calming urgency of the individual's needs and motives. Intrinsic motivation is an athlete's internal drive to succeed. Setting a school record, winning a race, or defeating a specific opponent are all examples of this. Extrinsic motivation is derived from a source outside of oneself, such as parents, coaches, or teammates. The achievement of elite status is linked to exceptionally high levels of motivation, according to research (4,5). This appears to be a foregone outcome. Many people have the ability to succeed, but only a small percentage has the passion to do what it takes to accomplish. As a result, it appears that internal motivation may be the more important factor in sports achievement. Several research investigations back up this assertion (4,5).

Methodology

Selection of Subjects

The purpose of the study was to analyze the sports achievement motivation among basketball players at three different playing positions. The players were selected from the affiliated colleges of Tamilnadu Physical Education and Sports University, Chennai, India. Among the players, 50 novice players which include 20 guards, 20 forwards and 10 center players and 50 experienced players which include 20 guards, 20 forwards and 10 center players were selected as subjects. Those who have participated first time in the intercollegiate tournaments were considered as novice players and those who have participated more than first time in the intercollegiate tournaments were considered as experienced players.

Design

Static group research design was used to evaluate the pre-stated hypothesis, as it determines the strength of a possible relationship between an exposure (or) intervention and outcome. For this, 100 Inter-collegiate women basketball players were selected.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical techniques included descriptive statistics and factorial ANOVA.

Results

Table 1.

Descriptive statistics of sports achievement motivation of novice and experienced players at different playing positions among basketball players

Level	Position	Mean	SD (\pm)
Novice	Guard	26.56	1.07
	Forward	29.60	1.28
	Center	24.10	0.98
Experienced	Guard	31.12	1.77
	Forward	28.48	1.02
	Center	27.40	1.22

Table 1 showed the descriptive statistics — Mean and Standard deviation of novice and experienced Guard, Forward & Center players.

Table 2.

2 x 3 factorial analysis of variance for sports achievement motivation of novice and experienced players at different playing positions among basketball players

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Factor 'A' (Level)	121.18	1	121.18	8.30*
Factor 'B' (Position)	165.60	2	82.80	5.67*
Factor 'AxB' (Interaction)	202.04	2	101.02	6.91*
Error	1372.34	94	14.59	--
Total	82119.00	100	--	--

$F(1,94)=3.94, p \leq .05$

F(2,94)=3.09, p≤ .05

There was a main effect for level of players. Experienced players (M=29.00) elicited significantly higher sports achievement motivation than novice players (M=26.75), at F(1,94) = 8.30, p≤ .05. There was also a main effect for position of players. Forward elicited significantly having higher sports achievement motivation (M=29.04) followed by Guard (M=28.84) and Center (M=25.75) at F(2,94)=5.67, p≤ .05. Additionally, there was a significant interaction between level and positions, F(2,94) = 6.91, p≤.05.

Figure 1.

Shows the sports achievement motivation of novice and experienced players at different playing positions among basketball players

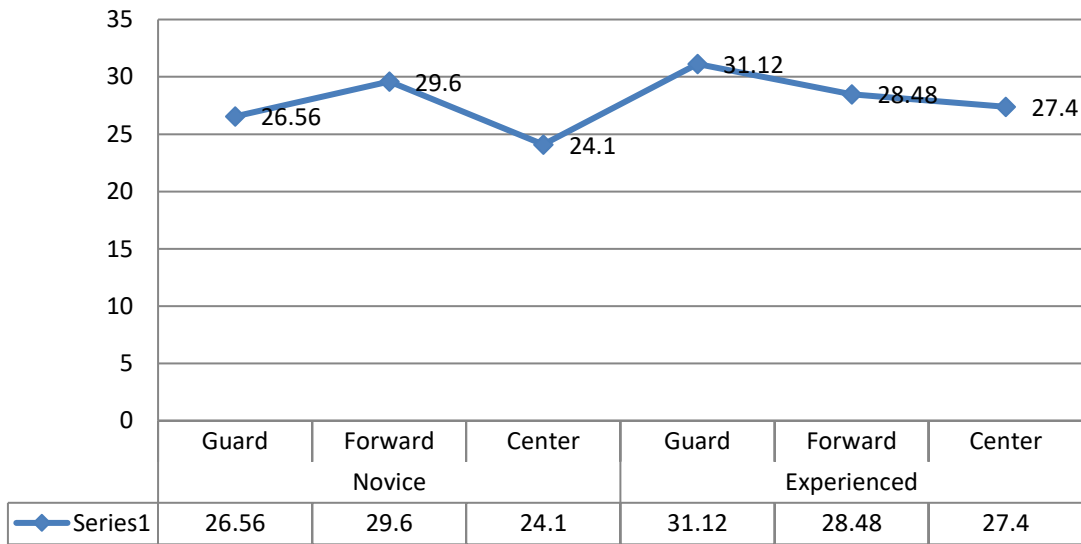


Table 3.

The simple effect test scores of level (rows) and positions (columns) on sports achievement motivation

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	Obtained F-ratio
Position within Novice Players	257.52	2	128.76	7.69*
Position within Experienced Players	138.12	2	69.06	4.12*
Level of players within Guard	269.92	1	269.92	16.13*
Level of players within Forward	16.68	1	16.68	0.99
Level of players within Center	53.45	1	53.45	3.19
Error	1572.34	94	16.72	---

F(1,94) = 3.94, F(2,94) = 3.09 at 0.05 level.

Table above shows that F-ratio values obtained for position within novice players, position within experienced players and level of players within guard were 7.69, 4.12 and 16.13, which were greater than the table value at 0.05 level of confidence. The obtained F-ratio value for level of players within forward and level of players within centre were 0.9 and 3.19 at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table 4.

The scheffe's test for the differences between paired means of tests on position within novice players

Means			Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Guard	Forward	Center		
26.56	29.60	--	3.04*	1.85
26.56	--	24.10	2.46*	1.85
--	29.60	24.10	5.50*	1.85

* significant at 0.05 level

There was a difference between Guard & Forward (MD=3.04), Guard & Center (MD=2.46) and Forward & Center (MD= 5.50).

Table 5.

The scheffe's test for the differences between paired means of tests on position within experienced players

Means			Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Guard	Forward	Center		
31.12	28.48	--	2.64*	1.85
31.12	--	27.40	3.72*	1.85
--	28.48	27.40	1.08	1.85

* significant at 0.05 level

There was a difference between Guard & Forward (MD=2.64) and Guard & Center (MD=3.72). There was an insignificant difference between forward & Center (MD= 1.08).

Discussion on Findings

In any sport modality, motivation is seen as a critical aspect in achieving and maintaining success. Researchers studying motivation start with the idea that providing students with good options, stimulating their relationships throughout the planned activities, and assigning assignments that elicit a sense of competence might help them stay motivated during training sessions (8,9).

Motivations had the highest indexes, which shows that the interest in the practice of the sport modality is more spontaneous and does not depend, to a great extent, on the external factors associated with it. A study with taekwondo athletes corroborates this argument; in this one, the athletes showed greater heels related to intrinsic motivation (10). Furthermore, it has been discovered that the motivation for practicing the modality is linked to pleasure and fun, which is linked to exciting experiences (intrinsic motivation), achieving objectives, and having knowledge of the activity (intrinsic motivations) (11). The correlation between extrinsic and intrinsic motives was moderate. In fact, because they are poles of a motivational continuum, both drives impact each other. A slight association was discovered between extrinsic drive for external regulation and intrinsic motivation to perform, which is contradicting. This could be linked to external environmental elements such as cash incentives and awards, among others, that cause enjoyment in the modality to be overlooked (12,13). The degree to which an athlete is willing to approach a competition in terms of sports achievement motivation is the degree to which an athlete is willing to approach a competition in terms of sports competition (13).

Conclusion

According to the findings, experienced basketball players have a higher level of sports achievement motivation than novice players. The experienced guard position players are having high level of sports achievement motivation. The findings of the present study may be concluded as the professional concept in regards to players is just developing and getting popularized in many parts of our country and the need of psychologist with the team is highly in demand, as the study shows that the motivation level is played a major role in sports performance, highly motivated sports person show a good performance during the matches (14). Furthermore, researchers should look to examine the effects of winning and losing within different organisational cultures, such as elite, gender, and sport types.

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