# ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES AMONG CRICKET PLAYERS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

 $S. Bharathiraja*^1G. Velmurugan**^2 \& Dr. A. Palanisamy***^3 \\ *Ph.D Research scholar, Department of Physical Education, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli-24$ 

\*\* Ph.D Research scholar, Department of Physical Education, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli-24

\*\*\*Associate Professor, Department of Physical Education, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli-24

\*sbraja1988@gmail.com

\*\*velmuruganphs@gmail.com

\*\*\*draps1972@yahoo.com

#### **Abstract**

The purpose of the study was to analyze the selected psychological variables among cricket players at different categories. To achieve the purpose of this study 22 cricket players each from school, Arts & science and engineering college cricket players were selected randomly subjects from Tiruchirappalli district of Tamilnadu. Their age ranged between 16 to 18 years, 18 to 25 years and 18 to 25 years. The subjects playing experience ranged between 2 to 3 years. The selected criterion variables namely Achievement motivation and anxiety were tested by Kamlesh achievement motivation questionnaire and Taylor's Manifest anxiety questionnaire. Comparative research design

was used in this study. The collected data from the three groups of the selected variables were statistically analyzed to test the significance of the mean difference among the groups on selected criterion variables, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. In case of significance of mean difference observed on the criterion measure, to find out which pair of group was high among the others, as post-hoc test, the scheffe's test was applied. Analyzing the overall part the investigator come to a conclusion that engineering college cricket players were better among the three groups on achievement motivation and trait anxiety do not difference significantly.

**Key words:** Achievement motivation, Anxiety and Cricket

### **I.Introduction**

Sports in the present world have become extremely competitive. It is not the mere participation or practice that brings out victory to an individual. All the coaches, trainers, physical education personnel and doctors are doing their best to improve the performance of the players of their country. (Ghuman and Dhillan 2000)

Sport psychology focuses on the mental and behavioural processes of humans within the socio-cultural context of competitive sport. Within this lies social behavior such as achievement or competition and associated thoughts and feelings: anxiety,

self-esteem, and motivation.

Any team based sports, for enhancing performance variety of areas should be addressed. Among them psychological characteristics of athletes irrespective of discipline provides the vital role for success in their respective chosen sports cricket are of team based sports were the psychological characteristics necessarily intense the team

performance. Research on the influence of these characteristics in sporting in games is of particular complexity, because the success in the game depends among other thing on how the individual characteristics of some players fit in to wholes thus creating a coherent technical team. Cricket is played on grass between two teams of 11 players, the aim being for one side to score more runs than the other team.

## II.Materials and methods

The purpose of the study was to analyze the selected psychological variables among cricket players at different categories. To achieve the purpose of this study 22 cricket players each from school, Arts & science and engineering college cricket players were randomly selected subjects from Tiruchirappalli district of Tamilnadu. Their age ranged between 16 to 18 years, 18 to 25 years and 18 to 25 years. The subjects playing experience ranged between 2 to 3 years. The criterion selected variables Achievement motivation and anxiety were

tested by Kamlesh achievement motivation questionnaire and Taylor's Manifest anxiety questionnaire. Comparative research design was used in this study. The collected data from the three groups of the selected variables were statistically analyzed to test the significance of the mean difference among the groups on

selected criterion variables, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. In case of significance of mean difference observed on the criterion measure, to find out which pair of group was high among the others, as post-hoc test, the scheffe's test was applied.

Table-I CRITERION VARIABLES & TEST ITEMS PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES

S.NO	VARIABLE	INSTRUMENTAL	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
1	Achievement motivation	Kamlesh achievement motivation questionnaire	Points
2.	Anxiety	Taylors manifest scale	Points

Table – II DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AMONG CRICKET PLAYERS AT THREE DIFFERENT LEVELS

S.NO	Variables	Engineering		Arts & science		School	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	Achievement motivation	37.13	2.12	35.54	2.15	34.5	2.63
2	Manifest Anxiety	25.54	5.36	22.95	4.90	25.9	4.42

Table – III
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AMONG ENGINEERING, ARTS & SCIENCE AND SCHOOL
MALE CRICKET PLAYERS ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND ANXIETY

variables	Source	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	F
ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION	Between groups	72.758	2	36.379	6.793*
MOTIVATION	Within groups  Between	337.364 116.45	2	5.355	0.173
ANXIETY	groups	110.43	2	30.22	2.41

Within groups	1519.36	63	24.11	

\*p < 0.05 table F, df (2, 63) at (0.05) = 3.14

The table shows the result of one wayanalysis of variance among the three groups namely engineering; Arts & science and school level cricket players data were presented. From the table it can be seen that the calculated 'F' value of achievement motivation among the three groups was 6.793, which was greater than the table value of 3.14, indicating significant difference among the groups (p< 0.05) for the degree of freedom (2,63) at 0.05 level of confidence. Since the 'F' value was significant, from the table it can be seen that the calculated F value of Anxiety (2.41) was lesser than the table value of (3.14), indicating that no significant difference among the group (p<0.05) for the degree of freedom (2, 63) at 0.05 level of confidence. Since the result was not significant no need to go for further computation of post hoc test.

# Table-IV SCHEFEFE'S POST HOCT TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ON ENGINEERING, ARTS & SCIENCE AND SCHOOL MALE CRICKET PLAYERS

Engineering	Arts & science	School	Mean difference	CI value
37.13	35.54	-	1.59	1.74
37.13	-	34.5	2.63*	1.74
-	35.54	34.5	1.04	1.74

<sup>\*</sup>p< 0.05. Confidence interval value (0.05) = 1.74

Table IV Shows the mean difference between Engineering and School cricket players (2.63), reveals that there was a significant difference in the variables achievement motivation as the mean difference value was greater than the confidence interval value (1.74). mean difference between Engineering and Arts & science level cricket player(1.59), and Arts &

science and School cricket players mean difference value (1.04). It reveals that there was no significant difference in the variables achievement motivation as the mean difference value was lesser than the confidence interval value (1.74). The result indicating that engineering college cricket players have better than the other two groups on achievement motivation.

## **FIGURE-I**

MEAN VALUES OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ON ENGINEERING, ARTS & SCIENCE AND SCHOOL MALE CRICKET PLAYERS

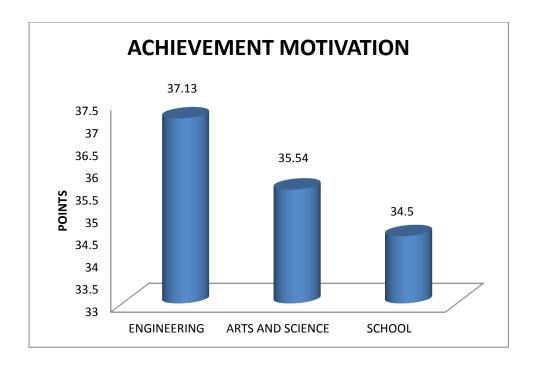
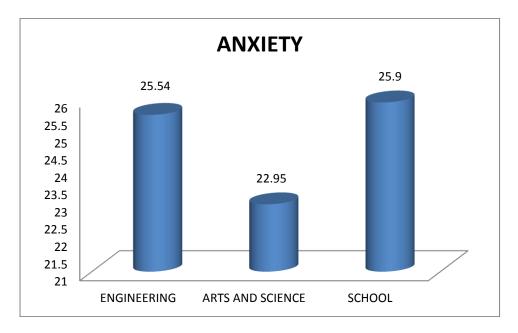


FIGURE-II
MEAN VALUES OF ANXIETY ON ENGINEERING, ARTS & SCIENCE AND SCHOOL MALE CRICKET PLAYERS



## **Discussion on Finding**

The result of the study indicated that there was significance difference in achievement motivation in the three selected groups namely engineering, arts & science and school level cricket players. In variable of achievement motivation engineering college cricket players were better than arts & science and school level cricket players. Further the

analysis reveals that there was no significance differences exist in the variable of manifest anxiety of three groups.

## **Conclusions**

With the limitations of the present study and on the basis of the finding the following conclusions were drawn.

1. In the psychological variables achievement motivation showed significant difference

- among engineering, arts & science and school male cricket players.
- 2. In the psychological variables trait anxiety do not difference significantly.

## References

- Áine Mac namara & Dave Collins (2011)

  Development and initial validation
  of the Psychological Characteristics
  of Developing Excellence
  Questionnaire Journal of Sports
  Sciences Volume 29, Issue 12
- Aonuma, H., Chiba, R., & Ota, J. (2012).Model of a sensorybehavioral
- relation mechanism for aggressive behavior in crickets. Robotics and Autonomous Systems, 60(5), 700-706
- Birrer, D., Wetzel, J., Schmid, J., & Morgan, G. (2012). Analysis of sport psychology consultancy at three Olympic games: Facts and figures. Psychology of Sport and Exercise, 13(5), 702-710.
- Ciucurel, M. M. (2012). The relation between anxiety, reaction time and performance before and after sport competitions. Paper presented at the Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences, , 33 885-889.
- Concannon M, Pringle B. Br J Nurs. 2012.Psychology in sports injury rehabilitation. Department of Clinical Health Science, University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield. Apr 26- May 9;21(8):484-90
- Gasparini, I., Lee, C. L., & De Rose, D. (2012).Stress and anxiety in amateur and professional dancers. 7(1), 49-69.
- Gucciardi, D. F., & Gordon, S. (2009).

  Development and preliminary validation of the cricket mental toughness inventory (CMTI).

  Journal of Sports Sciences, 27(12), 1293-1310.

- Hiroaki Uechi (2011) Relationship between Identification and Motivation in Exercise and Sport Japan Journal of Physical Education, Health and Sport Sciences Vol. 56 No. 1 P 215-228
- Horikawa, M., & Yagi, A. (2012). The relationships among trait anxiety, state anxiety and the goal performance of penalty shoot-out by university soccer players. PLoS ONE, 7(4)
- Jones, J. G., Cale, A., &Kerwin, D. G. (1988).Multi-dimensional competitive state anxiety and psychomotor performance.

  Australian Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport, 20(4),3-7.
- José Martín-Albo, Juan L. Núñez, Evelia Domínguez, Jaime León & José M. Tomás (2012)Relationships between intrinsic motivation. self-concept physical and satisfaction with life: Α longitudinal studyJournal of Sports Sciences Volume 30, Issue 4
- Latinjak, A. T. (2012). The underlying structure of emotions: A tridimensional model of core affect and emotion concepts for sports. Revista Iberoamericana De Psicologia Del Ejercicio y El Deporte, 7(1), 71-87.
- Laura Bortoli, Maurizio Bertollo, Silvia Comani & Claudio Robazza (2011 ) Competence, achievement goals, motivational climate, and pleasant psychobiosocial states in youth sport Journal of Sports Sciences Volume 29, Issue 2,