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APPRAISAL OF TASK AND EGO ORIENTATION AMONG INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM SPORTSPERSONS

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to assess the task and ego orientation among selected individual and team sportspersons. Total one hundred and fifty (N=150) male sportspersons were selected which includes seventy five (n=75) individual sportspersons selected from judo(n=25),wrestling(n=25) ,boxing (n=25) and seventy five (n=75) team sportspersons selected from basketball(n=25),handball (n=25),volleyball (n=25) who had participated in the inter-college competitions from various colleges were randomly selected to act as subjects. The age of subjects were ranged between 19 to 28 years. The one way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was applied to find out the significant differences among individual sportspersons and team sportspersons. Where 'F' ratio was found significant, Scheffe's post-hoc test was applied to see the degree and direction of differences among individual and team sportspersons. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The results of One way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) with regard to task orientation were found statistically significant (P<0.05) as the obtained P values (sig.) .021 were found lower than 0.05 level of confidence whereas, the results with regard to the ego orientation among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) were found statistically insignificant (P>0.05) as the obtained P values (sig.).752 were found higher than 0.05 level of confidence . However, the findings with regard to the task and ego orientation revealed statistically insignificant differences (P>0.05) among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball) as the obtained P values (sig.).157 and .094 respectively were found higher than 0.05 level of confidence.

Keywords: *Task orientation, Ego orientation, Individual Sportspersons, Team Sportspersons.*

Introduction

Researchers have implemented a more complex perspective on goals, they argued that there are many different kinds of goals that individuals can have in their achievement

settings. For instance, Ford and Nichols (1987) unmitigated their opinion into two aspects i.e.(i) within-person goals and (ii) person-environment goals, which lays equal significance on learners as well as learning environment. Kristiansen, Roberts & Abrahamsen (2007) states that achievement goal theory deals with the thoughtfulness of achievement motivation in relations of instructional settings, aspiration orientations symbolized personality differences in a pattern in which a person interpret his/her success. There are two vital goal perspectives are anticipated by researcher's i.e. task-oriented goals and ego-oriented goals they are also acknowledged as educational and performance goals respectively).Task-oriented deals with individuals' conceptions of ability i.e self-referenced and dependent upon his/her personal perfection as well as mastery over the task. Whereas, on other hand ego-orientations deals with the ability that is normatively-referenced and which based upon comparisons with the performance of others. Goals of learning are thought to be a key factor influencing the level of a student's intrinsic motivation. Task orientation is defined as the involvement of child in his / her work i.e. the task which is within one reach own qualities whereas ego orientation deals with the involvement to perform the task in order to boost-up their own ego, the outcome of which results in appreciation, praise. Ego-involved do results in anxiety or discouragement when a child faces failure. This is associated with higher intrinsic motivation (Nicholls, 1984). Task-involved students are less threatened by failure because their own ego is not tied up in the success of the task. Task-involved goal perspective should foster intrinsic motivation while an ego-involved goal perspective will lead to decreased intrinsic motivation(Duda, et al.,1995).According to Papaioannou (1998) stated that task orientation would be associated with self-determined. Pensgaard and Roberts (2003) found that when an athlete is ego oriented, he/she adopts a normative conception of ability and is interested in demonstrating the superiority of his or her ability to others, leading them to conclude that winning and beating others is the major focus of an ego-oriented athlete. In a study by Sit and Lidner (2004), had testimony that a dispositional propensity to feel most successful in an activity only when one demonstrates one's ability relative to that of others, such as when one outperforms an opponent as the corroborated that high ego orientated youths are likely to be motivated by status only and as such, they reasoned that high ego-oriented youths employed another-referenced perception of ability, as they desire to outperform others in the comparison process so as to demonstrate their superior ability and attain social standing or mutual recognition.Whereas task orientation refers as a dispositional tendency to feel most successful in an activity when one demonstrates ability relative to one's self and personal improvement rather than in comparison to the performance of others. Therefore the purpose of the study was to assess the task and ego orientation among selected individual and team sports.

Research Method:

Sample: Total one hundred and fifty (N=150) male sportspersons were selected which includes seventy-five (n=75) individual sportspersons selected from judo(n=25),wrestling(n=25) ,boxing (n=25) and seventy-five (n=75) team sportspersons selected from basketball (n=25),handball (n=25),volleyball (n=25) who had participated in the inter-college competitions from various colleges were randomly selected to act as subjects. The age of subjects were ranged between 19 to 28 years.

Tool: The Task and Ego Orientation Sport Questionnaire (TEOSQ) was used to examine an individual's task and ego orientation in sport fields (Duda & Nicholls, 1992).

Statistical Technique: The data was further subjected to one way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to find out the intra-group differences and where the 'F' ratio found significant then Post-hoc test (Scheffe's) was applied to find out the direction and degree of differences. To test the hypothesis, the level of significance was set at 0.05.

Results

The results with regard to variable task and ego orientation among individual sportspersons and team sportspersons have been presented below:

Table: 1

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to the variable task orientation among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing)

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of squares	D.F.	Mean square	F-ratio	Sig.
Task Orientation	**Between group**	3.899	2	1.949	4.055	.021
	Within group	34.613	72	.481		
	Total	38.512	74			

*****Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}$ (2,72)

It can be observed from table: 1 that results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) with regard to variable task orientation were found statistically significant (P<.05).

Since the obtained F-ratio 4.055 was found statistically significant, therefore, Post-hoc test (Scheffe's) was applied to find out the degree and direction of differences between paired means among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) with regard to variable task orientation. The results of Post-hoc test have been presented in table-2 below.

Table: 2

Comparison of Mean Values of Post-hoc test (Scheffe's) among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) with regard to variable task orientation

Group (A)	Group (B)	Mean Difference (A-B)	Sig.
JUDO (MEAN- 3.4552)	WRESTLING	-.51280*	.038
	BOXING	-.06480	.947
WRESTLING (MEAN- 3.9680)	JUDO	.51280*	.038
	BOXING	.44800	.081
BOXING (MEAN- 3.5200)	JUDO	.06480	.947
	WRESTLING	-.44800	.081

A glance at table: 2 showed that the mean difference between Judo and Wrestling groups was found -.51280. The p-value (sig.) .038 shows that the wrestling group had demonstrated significantly better on task orientation than their counterpart's Judo group.

The mean difference between wrestling group and boxing group was found .44800. The p-value (sig.) .081 showed insignificant differences between both the groups with regard to variable task orientation. The graphical representation of mean scores exhibited in figure-1.

The mean difference between Boxing group and Judo group was found .06480. The p-value (sig.) .947 showed insignificant differences between both the groups with regard to variable task orientation. The graphical representation of mean scores exhibited in figure-1.

Figure-1 Graphical representation of mean scores with regard to the variable task orientation among individual sportspersons

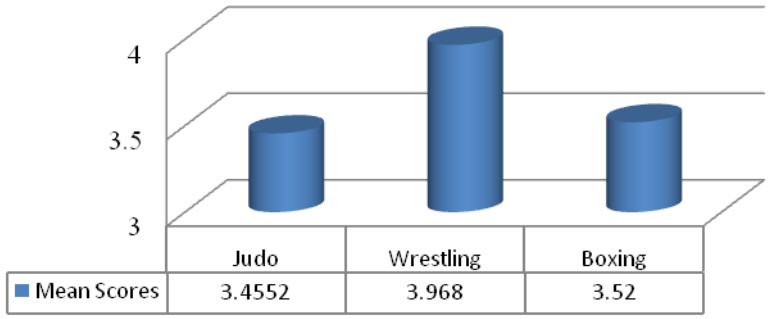

Table: 3

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to the variable ego orientation among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing)

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of squares	D.F.	Mean square	F-ratio	Sig.
Ego orientation	**Between group**	.268	2	.134	.286	.752
	Within group	33.791	72	.469		
	Total	34.060	74			

*****Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}$ (2,72)

It has been noticed from table-3 that results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) with regard to variable ego orientation were found statistically insignificant as the obtained P-value (sig.) 0.752 was found higher than 0.05 level of confidence. Since 'F' ratio was not found statistically significant, therefore, there is no need to apply the post hoc test.

Table: 4
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to the variable task orientation among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball)

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of squares	D.F.	Mean square	F-ratio	Sig.
Task Orientation	**Between group**	1.552	2	.776	1.902	.157
	Within group	29.387	72	.408		
	Total	30.939	74			

*****Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}$ (2,72)

It has been found from table-4 that results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball) with regard to variable task orientation were found statistically insignificant as the obtained P-value (sig.) 0.157 was found higher than 0.05 level of confidence. Since 'F' ratio was not found statistically significant, therefore, there is no need to apply the post hoc test.

Table: 5
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results with regard to the variable ego orientation among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball)

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of squares	D.F.	Mean square	F-ratio	Sig.
Ego Orientation	**Between group**	2.675	2	1.338	2.440	.094
	Within group	39.469	72	.548		
	Total	42.144	74			

*****Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}$ (2,72)

It can be seen from table-5 that results of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball) with regard to variable ego orientation were found statistically insignificant as the obtained P-value (sig.) 0.094 was found higher than 0.05 level of confidence. Since 'F' ratio was not found statistically significant, therefore, there is no need to apply the post hoc test.

Discussion

It is evident from the results presented in tables: 1-2 that significant differences were found with regard to the variable task orientation among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) as the obtained P values (sig.) .021 were found lower than 0.05 level of confidence. Whereas, it is also depicted from the findings of Analysis of variance (ANOVA) tables: 3-5 with regard to the ego orientation among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) were found statistically insignificant (P>0.05) as the obtained P values (sig.).752

were found higher than 0.05 level of confidence. However, the result with regard to the task and ego orientation revealed statistically insignificant differences(P>0.05) among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball) as the obtained P values (sig.).157 and .094 respectively were found higher than 0.05 level of confidence. The upshot of the study might be due to the fact that individual sports are governed by the individuals' personal perfection as well as mastery over his/ her task. Hence the achievements rely upon instructional settings, aspiration orientations as well as symbolized personality differences in a pattern in which a person interpret his/her success. However, team sports are ruled by personal perfection along with social factors. The results of present study are in line with the finding of Mohammadzamani and Azizi (2014) corroborated that individual sports because of their special nature, has self-oriented task rather than division of tasks and responsibilities which was being shared by other person. Similarly Holgado, et al. (2010) substantiated that success attribution and motivational climate are involved in determining goal orientation in sports. However, their model does present significant differences among individual sports with regard to the goal orientation. Vikas, Goswami, & kumar (2014) reported that there was no significant differences were found among selected team games (Hockey, Kabaddi and Handball).

Conclusion

It is concluded from the above findings that result with regard to task orientation among individual sportspersons(judo, wrestling and boxing)were found statistically significant (P<0.05) as the obtained P values (sig.) .021 were found lower than 0.05 level of confidence whereas, the results with regard to the ego orientation among individual sportspersons (judo, wrestling and boxing) were found statistically insignificant (P>0.05) as the obtained P values (sig.).752 were found higher than 0.05 level of confidence. However, the findings with regard to the task and ego orientation revealed statistically insignificant differences(P>0.05) among team sportspersons (basketball, handball and volleyball) as the obtained P values (sig.).157 and .094 respectively were found were found higher than 0.05 level of confidence.

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