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A study on the investigation of motivation for participation in traditional sports among tug of war and over arm/underarm bowling cricket of Dakshina Kannada

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Abstract

The Tug of War International Federation (TWIF) was formed in 1960 and has 25 member nations. Regional and World Championships are staged on a yearly basis. Chak-ka-yer or tug-of-war is one of the oldest traditional team games of Thailand. As time passed bowlers increasingly wanted to raise the level of their arms and eventually, in 1827, something else that is never seen today, round arm bowling, became legal. At a stroke the majority of bowlers switched their style. There remained just one great exponent of underarm to come, William Clarke, the founder of the All England XI. Clarke died in 1856 having continued to play regularly until a couple of years before his death. Motivation is one of the fascinating and important areas in human psychology. Motivation has immense effect on learning. In the absence of motivation either there will be no learning or very little learning. To achieve the purpose of the study necessary data was collected from total 74 subjects of which 37 from Tug of War and 37 from Underarm bowling cricket. The subjects selected were from Traditional tournaments and Local tournament participants Dakshina Kannada, during 2018-19. Their subjects age ranged between 18 to 25 years. To assess the Data on motivation for participation in tug of war and underarm bowling cricket was collected through The 24-item "Sport Motivation Scale", The answers were scored on a 7 point Likert scale and ranged from 1 (does not correspond at all) and 7 (corresponds exactly). There are total six sub scales in the questionnaire: A motivation, External regulation, Introjected regulation, Identified regulation, Integrated regulation and Intrinsic motivation. The collected data were tabulated for the purpose of analysis. The t-test was used for testing the hypothesis for significance of mean and standard deviation for testing difference in the statistical formula. All the statistical calculation was carried out with the help of SPSS Windows package. The conclusion was that there is significant difference in the psychological background information on sports motivation for participation of tug of war and under arm bowling cricket players competing at traditional, local and open tournaments level. Finally concluded to underarm cricket sports have higher identified motivation than tug of war sports events and Dhakshin Kannada district belonging to tug of war sports have higher integrated regulation than underarm cricket sports events Motivation of other aspects of a motivation, External Regulation, introjected regulation, intrinsic motivation to their well be no significance difference between underarm bowling cricket and tug of war sports participants.

Keywords: Tug of war, round arm bowling cricket, motivation, traditional

Introduction

Chak-ka-yer or tug-of-war is one of the oldest traditional team games of Thailand. It is believed that chak-ka-yer derived from imitating the work of humans pulling a trolley with a heavy load, the behaviors of bulls, buffaloes, or elephants in pulling heavy things, and a Buddhist ceremony called Chak-Phra, in which a Buddha image is placed on a beautifully decorated cart and pulled in a procession so that people pay respect to the Buddha image as it rolled by.

In the beginning all bowling was underarm, but there were always tensions. As time passed bowlers increasingly wanted to raise the level of their arms and eventually, in 1827, something else that is never seen today, round arm bowling, became legal. At a stroke the majority of bowlers switched their style. There remained just one great exponent of underarm to come, William Clarke, the founder of the All England XI.

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Clarke died in 1856 having continued to play regularly until a couple of years before his death.

Eight years after Clarke's death, in 1864, the law changed again and the over arm bowling that we know today was legalised. This had much the same effect on round arm as that style had on underarm back in 1827. By now the underarm, or "lob" bowler had become a curiosity. Not quite extinct, but distinctly uncommon. There are some figures to illustrate this. Between 1871 and 1876 a total of 19 different lob bowlers took at least one wicket, and the average number of victims of all of the "lobsters" per season was about 75. AW 'Jammy' Ridley was the most successful, and EM Grace was responsible for a goodly number as well.

Motivation refers to "the reasons underlying behavior" (Guay *et al.*, 2010) [1]. Paraphrasing Gredler, Broussard and Garrison (2004) [2] broadly define motivation as "the attribute that moves us to do or not to do something". Intrinsic motivation is motivation that is animated by personal enjoyment, interest, or pleasure. As Deci *et al.* (1999) [3] observe, "Intrinsic motivation energizes and sustains activities through the spontaneous satisfactions inherent in effective volitional action. It is manifest in behaviors such as play, exploration, and challenge seeking that people often do for external rewards".

Materials and Methods

Selection of the subjects

To achieve the purpose of the study necessary data was collected from total 74 subjects of which 37 from Tug of War and 37 from Underarm bowling cricket. The subjects selected were from Traditional tournaments and Local tournament participants Dakshina Kannada, during 2018-19. Their

subjects age ranged between 18 to 25 years.

Selection of test items

Assessment of Sport Motivation Scale

To assess the Data on motivation for participation in tug of war and underarm bowling cricket was collected through The 24-item "Sport Motivation Scale", The answers were scored on a 7 point Likert scale and ranged from 1 (does not correspond at all) and 7 (corresponds exactly). There are total six sub scales in the questionnaire: A motivation, External regulation, Introjected regulation, Identified regulation, integrated regulation and intrinsic motivation.

Procedure

The researcher along with a trained helper collected necessary data related to the present investigation in out of field area set up. Data was collected by the investigator during spare time of the subjects at their competition venue. Objectives of the tests were made clear to the subjects at the outset. The researcher oriented the subjects regarding the procedure of all the tests to be conducted. An informed written consent was received from each subject to ensure their willingness to take part in the study as subjects. Honest responses were sought from the subjects and doubts were timely clarified. Each written test tool took no more than 20 minutes each. The filled in questionnaire was received by the subjects for intended analysis of data.

Results & Discussion

Detailed information relating to data collected was subject to statistical by finding the t-test, mean and standard deviation is provided in table 1 in terms of mean and standard deviation.

Table 1: Summary of 't' test on differences in sports motivation between male of Dhakshina Kannad participating in under arm cricket and tug of war sports events

Underarm cricket and Tug of War							
	Gully Cricket And Tug of War	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	T	Sig. (2-Tailed)
A motivation Scale	Underarm Cricket	37	16.4865	6.08560	1.00047	.491	.625
	Tug of War	37	15.8378	5.25734	.86430		
External Regulation Scale	Underarm Cricket	37	20.0270	3.86211	.63493	.574	.568
	Tug of War	37	19.4595	4.61034	.75794		
Interjected Regulation Scale	Underarm Cricket	37	21.5135	3.64860	.59983	1.513	.135
	Tug of War	37	19.9459	5.13672	.84447		
Identified Regulation Scale	Underarm Cricket	37	22.5405	3.61782	.59477	1.927	.058
	Tug of War	37	20.5405	5.17255	.85036		
Integrated Regulation Scale	Underarm Cricket	37	21.3784	4.00937	.65914	2.160	.034
	Tug of War	37	18.9189	5.64889	.92867		
Intrinsic Motivation Scale	Underarm Cricket	37	21.3514	4.33472	.71262	1.309	.195
	Tug of War	37	19.9730	4.71691	.77546		

From table 1. It is evident that there is significant difference in Identified Regulation and Integrated Regulation, among male participants of Dakshina Kannada district participating in Underarm cricket and tug of war sports events. The information related to Identified Regulation in male sports persons belonging to Underarm cricket and tug of war sports is graphically depicted in figure 1.

From figure 1 it becomes clear that the sportspersons of Dhakshin Kannada district belonging to underarm cricket

sports have higher identified motivation than tug of war sports events. The information related integrated regulation motivation in male sports persons belonging to underarm cricket sports and tug of war sports is graphically depicted in figure 2.

From figure 2 it becomes clear that the sportspersons of Dhakshin Kannada district belonging to tug of war sports have higher integrated regulation than underarm cricket sports events.

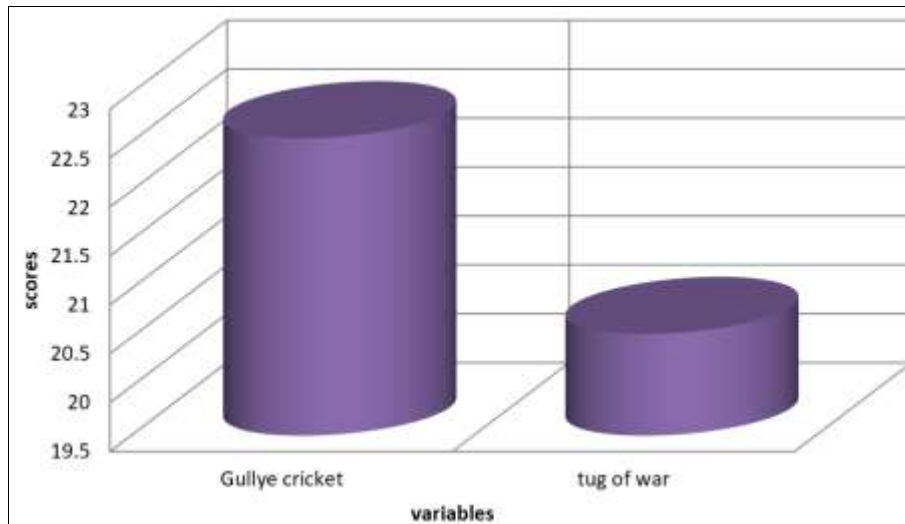


Fig 1: Graphically illustration on Identified Regulation of underarm bowling cricket and tug of war players

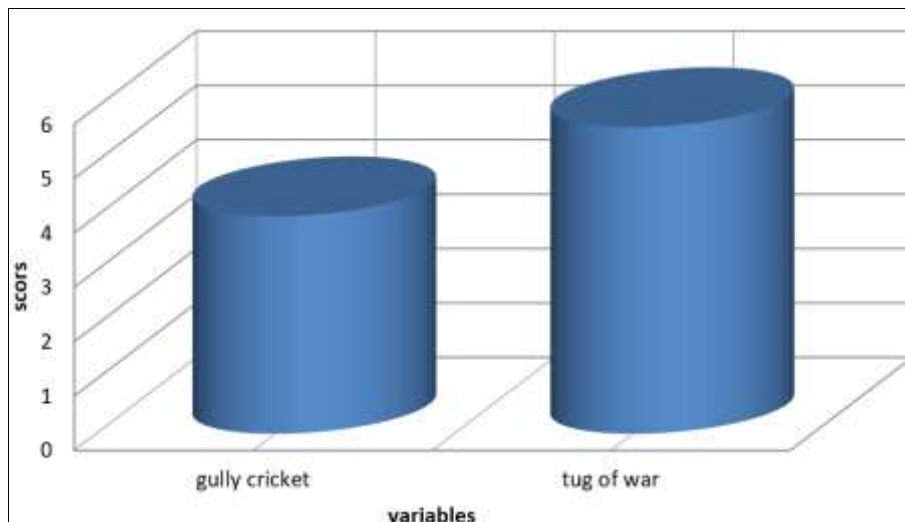


Fig 2: Graphically illustration on Integrated Regulation of underarm bowling cricket and tug of war sports person

Conclusion

This study attempted to evaluate the psychological background of tug of war and underarm bowling cricket participants as well as to discover the relationship between motivation and level of tug of war and cricket performance in the underarm bowling cricket format.

The conclusion was that there is significant difference in the psychological background information on sports motivation for participation of tug of war and under arm bowling cricket players competing at traditional, local and open tournaments level. Finally concluded to underarm cricket sports have higher identified motivation than tug of war sports events and Dhakshin Kannada district belonging to tug of war sports have higher integrated regulation than underarm cricket sports events Motivation of other aspects of a motivation, External Regulation, introjected regulation, intrinsic motivation to their well be no significance difference between underarm bowling cricket and tug of war sports participants.

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