

Comparative Study of the Passion among Different Ball Game Players of Haryana

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ABSTRACT

The present study has been designed to compare the passion among different game players of Haryana schools. A sample of three hundred twenty (N=320) players from different sports disciplines *i.e.* basketball, handball and volleyball from Haryana were selected for the present study. Out of total sample, ninety six (n=96) were basketball players, one hundred twenty eight (n=128) were handball players and ninety six were volleyball players (n=96). All subjects were selected while using the random sampling technique. All were male participants of Haryana school games and National School games respectively. To obtain the required information with regard to the passion among different game players of Haryana schools, Questionnaire constructed by the Passion Questionnaire: Vallarend *et al.*, 2003 were used. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA-One way) was used to compare the mean values among the players of different games of Haryana School. The level of significance was set at 0.05. The results of the study indicated that the statistically significant ($p=0.000$ ($p<0.001$)). Furthermore, Results also demonstrate the multiple comparisons of passion score between ball games. Basketball players had significantly higher ($p=0.000$ ($p<0.001$)) mean passion score than handball players. even handball players ha significantly low ($p=0.000$; $p<0.001$) average passion score than volleyball players. The mean passion score of Volleyball players was somewhat but insignificantly ($p=0.091$; $p>0.05$) higher than basketball players.

Key Words : Passion, Basketball, Handball, Volleyball, School

INTRODUCTION

In sports, passion signifies a major motivational force that escort one to engage in planned practice. Passion provides people with the energy to connect and continue in demanding practice activities that are crucial to reach expert-level of performance. Passion sets things in motion by providing energy and commitment towards goals while engaging in deliberate practice. Deliberate practice has a direct influence on performance. Research by Elliot and Harackiewicz (1996) represented the psychological processes where passion contributes to deliberate practice. They hypothesized, “The achievement process is quite different depending on whether harmonious or obsessive passion is involved. Harmonious passion is

expected to lead to a coherent and focused achievement process characterized by the adaptive goal of mastering achievement- related activities. On the other hand, obsessive passion is hypothesized to lead to a conflicted achievement process where the adaptive goal of mastering the activity may coexist with the maladaptive goal of trying to avoid failure and of trying to beat others”. Whereas Vallerand *et al.* (2007) confirmed that harmonious passion predicts the use of mastery goals, though obsessive passion leads to the adoption of all three types of goals: mastery, performance-approach and performance-avoidance goals. Successful athletes often have a passion and purpose for what they do — they are dedicated to their goals, and have specific goals they actively pursue. It is said that without passion and

dedication (intrinsic motivation), it is extremely difficult to reach your full potential in life. In sports the fundamental motivational force; passion is a double edged sword which can bring harmony and significantly improve quality of life if dealt with precaution but slight negligence can imbalance the life due to conversion in obsession. Everyone including players, parents, trainers need to understand role of passion in sports for using it as powerful fuel for improving sports performance. The intrinsic motivational drive, passion help players while making committed effort with full energy to achieve their perceived goals. Passion can negatively affect the sports person if obsessive and uncontrolled urge overpower them. It can imbalance their life hamper their performance by stringency and reducing personal creativity. On the other hand, positively passion assimilates willingness with self-extension of players with improved concentration and constructive attitude resulting in fullest satisfaction of life. According to Vallerand *et al.* (2003), the pride of psychological needs contributes to higher price an activity with which a character has devoted. This assessment of the activity (*i.e.*, football) may want to lead to the development of passion for the activity (Vallerand, 2015). Therefore, an attempt has been made by the researcher to investigate the passion among the ball game players of Haryana.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was designed to compare the ways of coping among the different ball game players of Haryana. A sample of three hundred twenty (N=320) players from different sports disciplines *i.e.* basketball, handball and volleyball from Haryana were selected for the present study. Out of total sample, ninety six (n=96)

were basketball players, one hundred twenty eight (n=128) were handball players and ninety six were volleyball players (n=96). All subjects were selected while using the random sampling technique. All were male participants of Haryana school games and National School games respectively. To obtain the required information with regard to the passion among different game players of Haryana schools, Questionnaire constructed by the Vallarend *et al.*, 2003 were used. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA-One way) was used to compare the mean values among the players of different games of Haryana School. Furthermore, Scheffe’s Post-hoc test was applied to compare means of groups that had determined having some overall statistically significant differences. The post hoc tests helped to determine if particular pairs of values were significantly different from each other. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics and Significance of Mean Difference of passion among different ball game players of Haryana has been presented in Table 1.

Table 2 shown the mean and standard deviation of passion score among basketball, volleyball and handball players of Haryana as 78.07±14.69, 66.45±5.85 and 78.52±17.33, respectively. Volleyball players found higher mean difference than their counterparts’ basketball and handball game players. The result of the present study reveals that volleyball players found significant difference among basketball and handball players of Haryana state.

Table 3, depicts the multiple comparison of mean score of passion attained by various ball game players. Basketball players had significantly higher (p<0.000; p<0.001) mean passion score than handball players. Even

Table 1 : Descriptive Statistics and Significance of Mean Difference of passion among different ball game players of Haryana

Variable	Basketball (96)		Handball (128)		Volleyball (96)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Passion	78.07	14.69	66.45	5.85	78.52	17.33

Table 2 : Mean and standard deviation of passion scores of players from different bat games players of Haryana

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	Std. Error	f-value	p-value (Sig.)
Passion	Basketball	96	78.07	14.69	1.500	31.987	.000*
	Handball	128	66.45	5.85	0.518		
	Volleyball	96	78.52	17.33	1.769		

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table 3 : Multiple comparison using scheffe Post-hoc test results for mean Passion score among different ball game players

Variable	Type of Game			Mean Difference	p-value
Passion	Basketball	Handball	Volleyball		
	78.07	66.45		11.620	0.000*
		66.45	78.52	-12.068	0.000*
	78.07		78.52	-0.448	0.972 ^{NS}

handball players had significantly low ($p=0.000$; $p<0.001$) average score than volleyball players. Insignificantly ($p=0.972$; $p>0.05$) mean difference was observed between basketball and volleyball players in the terms of the passion score.

The graphical representation of mean scores passion among the basketball, handball and volleyball players of Haryana has been presented in Fig. 1.

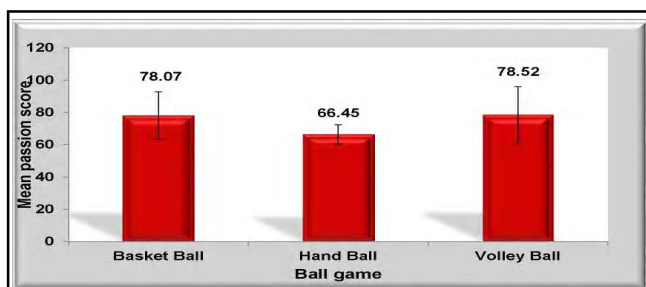


Fig. 1 : Mean score of passion among basketball, handball and volleyball players of Haryana

The mean of the passion score of ball game players represented in Fig. 1, revealed that Handball players (M-66.45) stayed far behind than basketball and Volleyball players mean score (M-78.07), (M-78.52), respectively.

The Table 1 shown the mean passion score among Volleyball players (M-78.52) and least among Handball players (M-66.45) in the category of ball game. Highly significant mean difference was calculated by test of variance $p=0.000$ ($p<0.001$) in different ball game players for passion score. Further, Post-hoc multiple comparison for mean differences between various ball game players shown in Table 2, depicted that basketball players had significantly higher ($p=0.000$; $p<0.001$) mean passion score than Handball players. Even Handball players had significantly low ($p=0.000$; $p<0.001$) average passion score than Volleyball players. Non-significant ($p=0.972$; $p>0.05$) mean difference was observed between basketball and Volleyball players in terms of passion score. A study of (Singh *et al.*, 2014) aimed to know the role of passion and shyness in sports selected 40 male inter-college level basketball and football players in 20-25 years

age group. In consensus to present study results average passion score (M-79.54) of basketball players was almost similar to our study (M-78.07). But insignificant difference in passion between basketball and football players was observed. Not all the studies concur with the view that passion level varies among individuals. Contrary to the assumption of diversity in passion among athletes and non-athletes study showed non-significant mean difference between both groups of 18-23 year college students (n-80) from Chandigarh. Where athletes comprised more mean passion score (M-101.43) compared to non-athletes (M-73.0). The mean passion score in our study, for ball game (M-73.56) players as well as ball-bat game (M-74.52) players, more correspond to non-athletes, probably due to age difference in the sample collected in both studies. A similar study of (Kumar, 2018a) on 40 male inter college level players of Amritsar revealed significant difference in passion score between basketball (M-89.54) and football players (M-94.49). Our study results reported passion score of school level basketball players (M-78.07) which was significantly low compared to this study mainly because of age difference. But both studies agreed to the fact that various game players are poles apart according to level of passion among them. The results of study done by (Kumar, 2018b) for analyzing passion and shyness among 20-25 years inter-college ballgame players (n-50) were contemporaneous to our study results. Both basketball (M-79.54) and Volleyball (84.49) players had non-significant ($p=0.21$; $p>0.05$) mean difference according to t-test for passion. Likewise current study Volleyball players possessed more passion than basketball players' counterparts (Kumar, 2018 c).

Conclusion:

It is concluded that the significant difference were found in passion among various ball game players. Passion was observed maximum among Volleyball players, chased by basketball players and least among Handball players. Handball players were found significantly less passionate among all ball players. The findings of the study revealed

significant ($p < 0.01$) mean differences in passion of various ball game players

Recommendation and suggestions:

While observing the findings and conclusion of the study it can be inferred that future, researches can be done in the suggested direction. Similar study can be conducted based on performance level of players as beginners, state, national and international level players.

Besides Haryana, other states can be included in the study for generalized assumption.

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