

<https://doi.org/10.48047/AFJBS.6.14.2024.6114-6120>



African Journal of Biological Sciences

Journal homepage: <http://www.afjbs.com>



Research Paper

Open Access

COMPARISON OF SPORT ORIENTATION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE ARCHERS

Dr. Abdul Rahaman, Dr. Konsam Sarjubala Devi

Guest Faculty, Department of Physical Education and Sports Science, Manipur University, Canchipur (India) - 795003

Assistant Professor in Physical Education, IGNTU, Regional Campus Manipur (India)

Corresponding Author: abduhrahaman09@gmail.com

Volume 6, Issue 14, Aug 2024

Received: 16 June 2024

Accepted: 26 July 2024

Published: 07 Aug 2024

doi: [10.48047/AFJBS.6.14.2024.6114-6120](https://doi.org/10.48047/AFJBS.6.14.2024.6114-6120)

Abstract

Comparing male and female archers level of sport orientation was the aimed of the present investigation. Thirty (30) archers (15 male and 15 female) were arbitrarily selected to take part in an intercollegiate archery tournament held by Thoubal College in Thoubal, on behalf of Manipur University in Canchipur, India. The aforementioned archers subsequently served as the subjects. The individuals' ranged from 17 to 25 years of age. Sport Orientation Questionnaire (SOQ) developed by Gill & Deeter (1988) was administered on the subjects for collecting data. The data was examined using the t-test. The study's findings showed that there existed no significant difference between male and female archer's sport orientation. However, no significant difference was found on competitiveness, win orientation and goal orientation subscales of sport orientation.

Keywords: Sport Orientation and Archery.

INTRODUCTION

Archery is now currently a global sport that goes beyond using weapons in battle. Despite not being used in fights anymore, it has evolved into one of the most important and exciting games in the field of sports. Regardless of all age or gender, thousands of people are currently having fun with the thrilling game throughout the world (Jain, 2004).

Sport orientation is inseparable from the sport selection. As a person's orientation to sport and sport activity, it is a basis on which to select both the interests

of sport and the interests of the individual, for the purposes of its upbringing and future (Popov, 1976).

Competitiveness: It is the desire to succeed in competitive sports environments and the thrill of competition. A competitive person simply loves to compete and actively seeks competitive situations (Weinberg & Gould, 2003).

Win Orientation: implies to an emphasis on competing successfully and comparing oneself to others. It is more important to beat other competitors than to improve on personal standards (Weinberg & Gould, 2003).

Goal Orientation: regarded as an emphasis on individual performance goals. The goal is to improve one's own performance, not to win the competition (Weinberg & Gould, 2003).

An extensive range of sport orientation have been linked by researchers to discrepancy in performance levels (Elena, Samvel & Elena, 2024; Ginanjar, Ramadhan, Effendy, Kharisma & Agustin, 2023; Lohote, 2021; Paneru, 2021; Kolev, 2020; Kavyani & Abdoli, 2014; Boloban, 2009).

METHOD

Participants:

The subjects of this study were thirty (30) archers, fifteen (15 = males and 15 = females), who were chosen at random from the intercollegiate archery (men & women) competition 2019 held by Thoubal College, Thoubal, with assistance from Manipur University, Canchipur, (India). The age range of those who have participated was 17–25 years old.

Tool:

A sport orientation questionnaire (SOQ), developed by Gill & Deeter (1988), was employed to gauge the individuals' orientation. There are 25-items using a 5-point Likert-type scale. Psychologists use it as a validated tool to gauge people levels of competitiveness, win orientation and goal orientation. According to its standard norms, its reliability has been reported for each of the sport orientation subscales (competitiveness =.89, win orientation =.82, goal orientation =.73).

Procedure:

Each subject received the aforementioned tool separately prior to the commencement of the intercollegiate archery (men & women) tournament, which was

organised by Thoubal College, Thoubal under the direction of Manipur University, Canchipur (India) from October 24th to 26th, 2019. Prior to administering the questionnaire, the researcher made direct contact with each participant via their assigned managers and coaches, requesting their unwavering cooperation in order to ensure that data was collected.

Data Analysis:

To statistically analyse the collected data, the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) 16v (v = version) was employed. To enquire into the psychological aspects of sport orientation and its subscales, i.e. competitiveness, win orientation, and goal orientation that significantly differ between the two groups. The t-test, mean, and standard deviation (S.D.) were calculated. The following table presents the results that have been obtained:

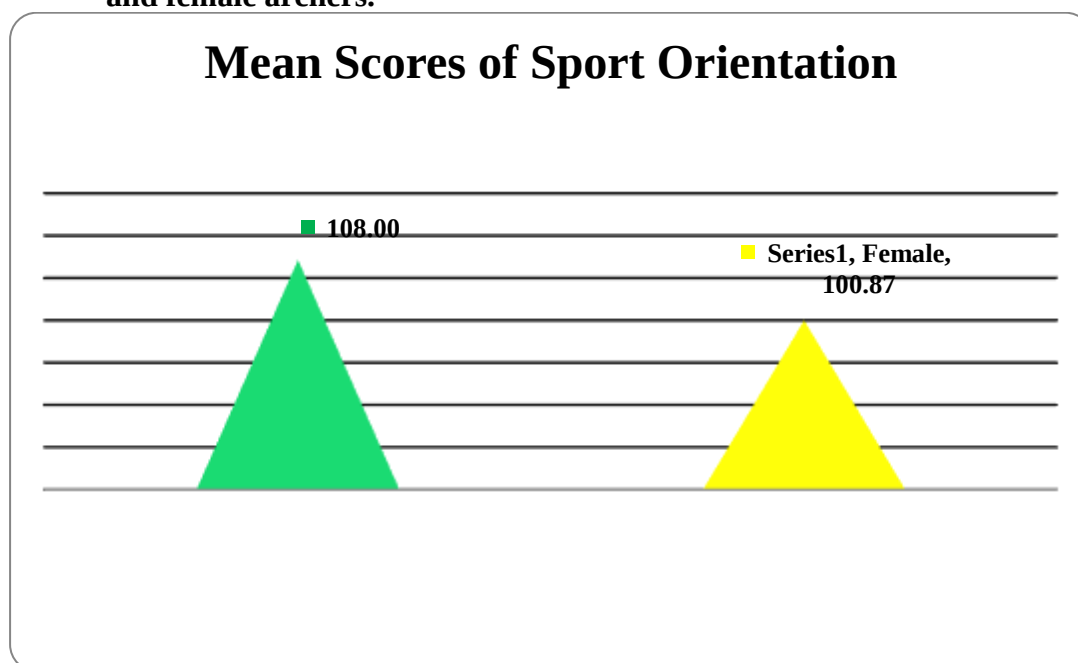
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table-1: Indicating the mean difference between male and female archers on sport orientation.

Sport Orientation				
Experimental Groups	No. of Subjects	Mean	Standard Deviation	Calculated t-value
Male	15	108.00	± 8.68	1.85
Female	15	100.87	± 12.11	

Tabled value of 't' at 0.05 level of significance with 28 df = 2.04

The above table-1 shows that there was no significant difference in sport orientation between male and female archers, as indicated by the obtained value of "t" which was 1.85 at the 0.05 level of significance with 28 degrees of freedom, much less than the tabled value of "t," which was 2.04. The findings of the current study may be supported by Ramezaninejad and Sadeghi (2005) who investigated athlete students at the University of Gilan and found no discernible differences in the athlete's sport orientation scores between male and female athletes in a similar sport. In a related study, Rumahpasal, Kristinawati, and Setiawan (2020) ascertained the impact of gender and parental social support on athlete's performance in sports orientation and no significant difference found on gender (male & female) sport orientation.

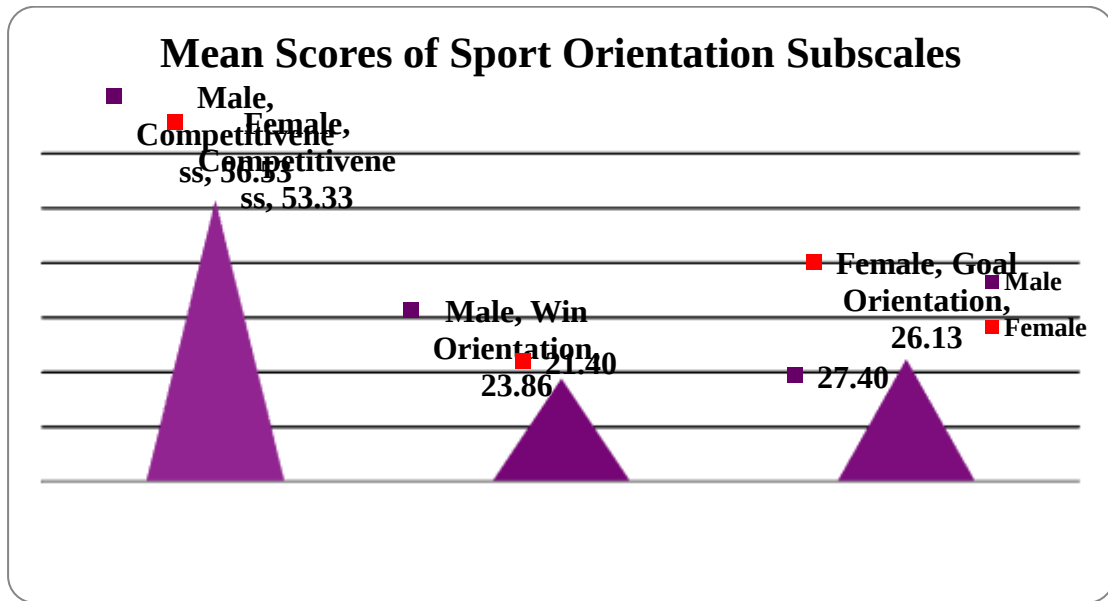
Figure-1: Illustration showing difference of sport orientation between male and female archers.**Table-2:** Comparison of subscales of sport orientation between male and female archers.

Subscales of Sport Orientation	Male		Female		Calculated t-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Competitiveness	56.53	± 6.45	53.33	± 8.10	1.19
Win Orientation	23.86	± 5.26	21.40	± 4.15	1.42
Goal Orientation	27.40	± 5.57	26.13	± 4.40	0.69

Table value of "t" with 28 df = 2.04 at the 0.05 level of significance

The aforementioned table and figure 2 demonstrated that there is no indication of significance in any of the three sport orientation subscales i.e. competitiveness, win orientation and goal orientation between male and female archers. Since the calculated "t" values for these subscales of competitiveness, win orientation, and goal orientation were less than the tabulated "t" value of 2.04 at 0.05 level of significance with 28 degrees of freedom. The results of the present study may be supported by Singh (1999) who investigated into the socio-psychological traits of collegiate individual and team athletes, and found no significant differences in competitiveness, win orientation and as well as goal orientation among athletes in various sport groups. Jamshidi, Bagherzadeh, Arab, and Rastgar (2009) conducted a study that compared the sport orientation of athletes participating in 8th student sport Olympiad and no significant differences was found between male and female in regard to subscales of sport orientation i.e. competitiveness, win orientation and goal orientation.

Figure-2: Illustration depicting difference on the subscales of sport orientation between male and female archers.



CONCLUSION

It may be concluded from the current investigation and results that there was no statistically significant difference between male and female archers' levels of sport orientation and its associated subscales. Furthermore, research is needed, according to the results, to compare or examine the levels of athletes' sport orientation based on their experiences competing at regional, national, and international championship levels; comparisons with specific sports categories (contact sports: boxing, judo, martial arts, wrestling; semi-contact sports: basketball, football; non-contact sports: athletics, badminton, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, weightlifting) and comparisons of three sports orientation traits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank all of the participants and helpers for their essential assistance in gathering data and completing the study.

REFERENCES

- Boloban, V. N. (2009). Elements of the theory and practice of sports orientation, selection and acquisition of bunches in sports acrobatics. *Pedagogics, psychology, medical-biological problems of physical training and sports*. 2, 21-32.

- Elena, B., Samvel, A. & Elena, A. (2024). Sport orientation and stages of selection in multiyear training in academic rowing in the context of pro-environmental behavior. *BIO Web of Conferences*, 84:04032. DOI: 10.1051/bioconf/20248404032.
- Gill, D. L. & Deeter, T. E. (1988). Development of the Sport Orientation Questionnaire. *Research Quarterly for Exercise & Sport*, 59(3), 191-202. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02701367.1988.10605504>
- Ginanjar, A., Ramadhan, R., Effendy, F., Kharisma, Y. & Agustin, N. M. (2023). The effect of sport education season futsal on college student sport orientation. *International Journal of Human Movement and Sports Sciences*, 11(4): 914-925.
- Jain, V. (2004). *Teaching Yourself Archery*, New Delhi (India): Prerna Prakashan, p. 2.
- Jamshidi, A., Bagherzadeh, F.A., Arab, A.E. & Rastgar, A. (2009). The comparison of sport orientation of athletes participating in 8th student sport Olympiad. *Harakat*, 1(39), 133-144. SID. <https://sid.ir/paper/30331/en>
- Kavyani, A. & Abdoli, B. (2014). The comparison of sport orientation of adolescents based on perceived patterning styles. *Journal of Family Research*, 9(4): 427-438.
- Kolev, I. (2020). Sports orientation and its essence in cycling. *Trakia Journal of Sciences*, (18), 1: 810-812.
- Lohote, P. K. (2021). The comparison of sport orientation between athletes and non-athletes. *Entire Research, Special Issue*, 123-129.
- Paneru, U. P. (2021). Assessment of sport orientation among male and female non-athletes. *Entire Research, Special Issue*, 259-264.
- Popov, N. (1976). Sports selection and orientation. S.
- Ramezaninejad, R. & Sadeghi, A. (2005). Comparison of sport orientation in athlete students in university of Gilan. *Harakat*, 24(24):59-72.
- Rumahpasal, O., Kristinawati, W. & Setiawan, A. (2020). Athletes' Sports Orientation Viewed from Parental Social Support and Gender. *Journal Sport Area*, 5(2), 128-145.
- Singh, K. (1999). A study of socio-psychological characteristics of university level individual and team athletes. *Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis*, Faculty of Education (Physical Education), Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Weinberg, R. S. & Gould, D. (2003). *Foundations of sport and exercise psychology*.
(3rd ed.), Human Kinetics: p. 107.