



Analysis of Win And Loss Attributions of Inter University Level Judokas

KEYWORDS

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INTRODUCTION

(Judo) In 1882, Dr. Jigoro Kano (The Father of Judo) made a comprehensive study of the ancient self-defence forms and integrated the best of these forms into a sport which is known as Kodokan Judo. The term Kodokan breaks down into ko (lecture, study, method), do (way or path), and kan (hall or place). Thus it means "a place to study the way". Similarly judo breaks down into ju (gentle) and do (way or path) or "the gentle way". Attribution is an aspect of person's perception; focus on the contribution of the perceiver in his/her interaction with the social environment. In sport specific, this would be the athlete's perception/interpretations of a competitive environment. "**Attribution theory** is a cognitive approach to motivation. It assumes that people strive to explain, understand and predict event based upon their cognitive perception. According to attribution theory, the intent of every human being is to explain his own action in terms of their perceived causes. Fritz Heider is the acknowledged founder of attribution theory. The basis for Heider's (1944, 1958) modal was the notion that the people strive for prediction and understanding of daily events in order to give their lives stability and predictability. According to his basic modal. Outcomes are attributed internally to the person (Personal force) or externally to the environment (environmental force). Effective personal force is composed of the attributional factors ability and effort, while effective environmental force is composed of the attributional factors task difficulty and luck. An interaction occurs between the personal force of ability and the environmental force of task difficulty that yields a separate dimension referred to as can (or cannot). This is a sensible suggestion. If a task is difficult and yet is accomplished, it must be due to great ability. However , depending on the difficulty of the task and the ability of the subject, several other attributions can give rise to the can or (cannot) dimension. Weiner then incorporated Heider's four main factors (Trying, ability, task difficulty, and luck) into his classification scheme for causal attribution. Ability was classified as a stable internal factor. Both ability and effort are internal or personal in nature. However, ability is relatively unchanging or stable, while effort is constantly changing or unstable. A soccer player's ability may not change much from game to game, but the effort expended might fluctuate a great deal. Conversely, task difficulty and luck are external in terms of locus of control. Task difficulty (ability of an opponent, for example) is relatively stable and unchanging, while luck is unstable and variable. The kind of attributions people make are based on a socialization process that may vary across cultures. Socialization plays an important part in the emphasis that we place on attributions. Attributions depend on what we learn to value. For example, ability is very important for

Iranjan children, and evolves as an important attribution regardless of whether a child fails or succeeds. American children, on the other hand, tend to value effort and intent regardless of innate ability (Salili, Mæhr & Gillmore, 1976). These socialization differences will undoubtedly affect the kinds of attributions mode. In addition to social-cultural differences, also affect the attributional process race and ethnicity. Morgan, Griffin, and Heyward (1996), for example, observed that young track and field athletes 'attributions do not differ as a function of race/ethnicity. Young Anglo athletes perceive success as internal and stable to a greater degree than African or Native American athletes do, this certainly is an advantage for the young Anglo athletes. They perceive success a something that they caused and that will likely occur again. Attributing success to good luck implies that the athlete expects to succeed only as long as her luck holds up. Attributing success to social support is nice, but what happens when the social support is withdrawn this is an external force that is controlled by others. Finally, attributing lack of success to low ability is very damaging, because it suggests that the athlete believes that the failure was her fault, and the pattern is not likely to change. Human beings not only have expectancies about their success and failure, but they also hold casual beliefs, they may believe that some of the task are especially easy, that they are specially lucky persons, or that they are destined to be successful. Such dis-positions towards task affect behavior directly, such general views about the causes of behavior are attributions. People make attributions, interpretations, about the causes of behavior. People often make attribution about the reasons things turn out to the way they do and these attributions affect their day-to-day thoughts and feelings, as well as their specific behavior. In attributional patterns, first we should determine the types of attribution that people actually make, what reasons do people give for success and failure in sport. Causal attribution proposes that an individual seeks to explain events in terms of their causes. Thus, if we succeed in an examination, we would seek to explain this is in terms of our ability, amount of work done, the ease or difficulty of the questions set or many be luck or easy marking.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The study will increase the efficiency of players in winning and learning from losing as well as the Judokas will also learn how to come over form the mental stress and be strong in specific areas. The study will also help the trainers to train their trainee more skillfully and will let them know the weak areas of their trainees. The study will help players to identify the potential motivational factors to convert their efforts in victory.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- To analyze the win & loss attribution of national level Judokas.
- To examine the attributions of Judokas and how those can help them in being psychologically fit.
- To study the role of coach in effective learning with the help of attributions.
- To identify the possible winning factor for Judokas.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the study was to analyze the win and loss attributions of inter university level male and female judokas. The subject's were one hundred thirty two male and one hundred seventeen female judokas representing their respective universities in all India inter universities judo championship held at S.R.T.M. University, Nanded (Maharashtra) in December 2006. The Winning or Loosing Attribution Questioner's prepared by Robert (1977) was administered to winning and loosing Judokas after the bout during the championships. The scholar attended the All India intervarsity Judo Championship, held at S.R.T.M. University, Nanded (Maharashtra).prior to the start of the Championship the players and their coaches were called to explain the requirement of the procedure for filling up the Questioner. Though no special technique was used to motivate the subject. The subjects were very enthusiastic and cooperative throughout the project.

Nature of Research: -

The research is a applied research where efforts are being made to find a solution for Judokas attributes and lead them in positive direction.

Sample Universe: - The sample universe will be participants from India.

Area of Study: - The areas of the study will be the own nation "The India".

Sample:- The national level participants will be the samples of the study.

Sample Size:-

The size of the samples will be 300.

Sample Selection :-

The sample will be selected randomly from the universty.

Type of data:-

The data will be primary for the study.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of the study reveal that the winning Inter University level male and female Judokas attributed ability and effort, along with certain amount of luck, though statistically insignificant, responsible for their win in Judo bout. Sports persons after winning attribute to the internal cause that is effort and ability. It is probably because they are conscious about their self esteem and they want of take the credit of task performed. This has also been concluded by (Seppo, 1977 and Awasthi 1993). It could be due to the fact that team sports person, s attribute the performance of a team as a whole. They attribute it in a rational way. On the other had sports persons of individual sports were more ego conscious while explaining the outcome of their performance. They are self serving i.e. while ascribing personally, rational aspect is not predominant among them. The sports persons are motivated to protect their self esteem but when the sport persons of team game were a scribing the performance of the team as a

whole they were not as much worried about the self esteem as they did not exclusively feel responsible for their performance, this agreement was not with the study conducted by Robert at all (1986) he found that teams sports persons attribute differently in different situation.

CONCLUSION

Within the limitation of the present study the following conclusions can be draw:-

Ability and effort are the psychological attributing factor for the winning of judo bout.

All the factors i.e. Effort, luck and task difficulty (opponents good play) and lack of ability were the factors equally attributed by the judokas for their defeat of judo bout.

Judokas did not attribute opponent's poor play for their victory.

Lack of ability was not attributed as a psychological factor for the defeat in Judo bout.

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