

A STUDY ON FACTOR RELATED TO PERFORMANCE FAILURE APPRAISAL AMONG THE FOOTBALL PLAYERS OF FORWARDS MID FIELDSERS AND DEFENDERS OF MALE FOOTBALL PLAYERS



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ABSTRACT:

This study was designed to determine the factor related to performance failure among the positional play of mid fielders, defenders and forwards male football players. To achieve the purpose of the study 150 Male football players were selected as subject for the present study. The age of the subjects is confined to the range of 18-28 years. The related subjects were held from different socioeconomic condition. Thus as psychology variables are Fear of Experiencing Shame and Embrace ment (FSE), Fear of Devaluing One's Self-Estimate (FDSE), Fear of the Uncertain Future(FUF), Fear of important other losing interest(FIOLI), Fear of upsetting Important Others(FUIO) and General Fear of Failure (FF). The Performance Failure Appraisal Inventory (Long – Form 25 Items). description of tools used in the study .the data collected from the subject were statistically analyzed with as Bonferroni post hoc test was applied to find out significant



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mean difference at 0 .05 level of confidence. The results reveal that the factor related to performance failure among the positional play of mid fielders, defenders and forwards of male football players significantly difference in Fear of Experiencing Shame and Embrace ment (FSE), Fear of important other losing interest (FIOLI).



KEY WORDS:

Fear of Experiencing Shame and Embrace ment (FSE), Fear of Devaluing One's Self-Estimate (FDSE), Fear of the Uncertain Future (FUF), Fear of important other losing interest (FIOLI), Fear of upsetting Important Others (FUIO) and General Fear of Failure (FF).

INTRODUCTION:

Fear of failure was the first behavioural scientists to note that it is "the possibility of nonattainment of an achievement standard can produce fear. If we are to understand why nonattainment is aversive, we

must know what results from nonattainment". Based on a review of the literature and their own research, Birney et al. (1969) proposed that three general consequences of failure were associated with Fear of failure devaluation of one's self-estimate, non-ego punishment, and reduction in one's social value. Fear of devaluing one's self-estimate involves the threat of having to change (typically, but not necessarily, in a downward direction) one's beliefs about oneself. Fear of non-ego punishment has similarly threatening consequences, but the punishments do not involve the performers self-estimate. Finally, fear of having a reduced social value involves the threat that others will not perceive a performer as valuable. According to Birney et al. (1969), a performer's perceptions of the likelihood of these consequences will be directly related to her or his fear of failure. Although it is easy to understand how failure might be threatening, the threats presented by success may be subtle because success is so widely viewed as desirable.

METHODOLOGY

To achieve the purpose of the study 150 Male football players were selected as subject for the present study. The age of the subjects is confined to the range of 18-28 years. As variables psychological underlying the performance were consider for the present study, thus for psychology variables performance failure appraisal such as. The following variables are Fear of Experiencing Shame and Embracement (FSE), Fear of Devaluing One's Self-Estimate (FDSE), Fear of the Uncertain Future(FUF), Fear of important other losing interest(FIOLI), Fear of upsetting Important Others(FUIO) and General Fear of Failure (FF). The Performance Failure Appraisal Inventory (Long – Form 25 Items). Description of tools used in the study .

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

In the present study, the following statistical procedures will be followed the 'F' ratio was calculated to find out the significance difference between the mean of the Football players of mid fielders, defenders and forwards.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE-1 Analysis of variance on fear of experiencing shame and embarrassment (FSE)

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	sig
Between groups	2865.33	2	1432.67	3.41	0.04
Within groups	61699.50	147	419.72		

Table-4.2 reveals that the 'f' value was 3.41. The obtained f- value (3.14) to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, which requires 3.05 for the degree of freedom, 2 and 147 Here the observed 'f' value (3.41) was found to be significant since it reaches the significant level. From the result, it was inferred that, the mean deference fear of experiencing shame and embarrassment (FSE) football players of midfielder, forwarder and defender was statistically significant

TABLE-2 BONFERRONI POST HOC TEST

Forwards	Midfielders	Defenders	Mean Difference	Sig
47.90	55.30		7.40	0.22
	55.30	44.90	10.40	0.04*
47.90		44.90	3	1.00

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table 4.3 results that the mean deference between midfielder, forwarder and defender fear of experiencing shame and embarrassment (FSE) was statistically significant at 0.05 levels. Farther when compare the mean deference between midfielder, forwarder and defender, forwarder and defender no significant mean deference was found on fear of experiencing shame and embarrassment (FSE).

TABLE-3 Analysis of variance on fear of devaluing one's self estimate (FDSE)

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	sig
Between groups	171.00	2.00	85.50	0.13	0.88
Within groups	98060.50	147.00	667.08		

Table-4. reveals that the 'f' value was 0.13. The obtained f- value (0.13) to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, which requires 3.05 for the degree of freedom, 2 and 147 Here the observed 'f' value (0.13) was found to be significant since it reaches the significant level. From the result, it was inferred that, the mean deference fear of devaluing one's self estimate (FDSE) football players of midfielder, forwarder and defender was statistically insignificant.

TABLE-4 Analysis of variance on fear of having a uncertain future (FUF)

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	sig
Between groups	1323.00	2.00	661.50	2.95	0.06
Within groups	32977.00	147.00	224.33		

Table-4.7 reveals that the 'f' value was 2.95. The obtained f- value (2.95) to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, which requires 3.05 for the degree of freedom, 2 and 147. Here the observed 'f' value (2.95) was found to be significant since it reaches the significant level. From the result, it was inferred that, the mean deference fear of having a uncertain future (FUF) football players of midfielder, forwarder and defender was statistically insignificant.

TABLE-5 Analysis of variance on fear of important others losing interest (FIOLI)

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	Sig
Between groups	3452.33	2.00	1726.17	3.16	0.05
Within groups	80207.00	147	545.63		

Table-5 reveals that the 'f' value was 3.16. The obtained f- value (3.16) to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, which requires 3.05 for the degree of freedom, 2 and 147 Here the observed 'f' value (3.16) was found to be significant since it reaches the significant level. From the result, it was

inferred that, the mean deference fear of important others losing interest (FIOLI) football players of midfielder, forwarder and defender was statistically significant.

Table -6 BONFERRONI POST HOC TEST

Forwards	Midfielders	Defenders	Mean Difference	Sig
79.90	68.20		11.70	0.04*
	68.20	73.10	4.90	0.89
79.90		73.10	6.80	0.44

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table 4.10 results that the mean deference between midfielder, forwarder and midfielder fear of important others losing interest (FIOLI) was statistically significant at 0.05 levels. Farther when compare the mean deference between midfielder, forwarder and defender, midfielder and defender no significant mean deference was found on fear of important others losing interest (FIOLI).

TABLE-7 Analysis of variance on fear of upsetting others (FUIO)

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	Sig
Between groups	1641.00	2.00	820.50	1.80	0.17
Within groups	66955.00	147.00	455.48		

Table-7 reveals that the 'f' value was 1.80. The obtained f- value (1.80) to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, which requires 3.05 for the degree of freedom, 2 and 147 Here the observed 'f' value (1.80) was found to be significant since it reaches the significant level. From the result, it was inferred that, the mean deference fear of upsetting others (FUIO) football players of midfielder, forwarder and defender was statistically insignificant.

TABLE-8 Analysis of variance on general fear of failure (FF)

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	sig
Between groups	755.21	2.00	377.61	1.06	0.35
Within groups	52480.58	147.00	357.01		

Table-7 reveals that the 'f' value was 1.06. The obtained f- value (1.06) to be significant at 0.05 level of significance, which requires 3.05 for the degree of freedom, 2 and 147 Here the observed 'f' value (1.06) was found to be significant since it reaches the significant level. From the result, it was inferred that, the mean deference general fear of failure (FF) football players of midfielder, forwarder and defender was statistically insignificant.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

The result of this study shows that significant mean differences on fear of experiencing shame and embracement (FSE) and fear of important others losing interest (FIOA) among the football players of defenders, midfielders and forwarders. Farther it was observed that midfielders were found to be higher in fear of experiencing shame and embracement (FSE) then the defenders. Because, the

midfielders faces more pressure by playing defensive as well as supporting forwarders to score the goal. Forwarders were found to be higher in fear of experiencing shame and embracement (FSE) than the defenders. Because the forwarders have to chive the target to score he will get lot of time. Farther it was observed that forwarders were found to be higher in fear of important others losing interest (FIOA) then the defenders because the team players and coaches will expecting the forwarders score goal. Defenders were found to be higher in fear of important others losing interest (FIOA) then more aggression on safe guarding goals from opponent players. Defenders take risk also. In others cases analysis the variables show that no significant mean difference on fear of devaluing one's self estimate (FDSE), fear of the uncertain in future(FUF), fear of upsetting important others(FUIO) and general fear of failure (FF) among football players of defenders, midfielders and forwarders. Because the three types of players (defenders, midfielders and forwarders) have more fear of losing games in front of spectators, coaches, parent. And uncertainty arises on playing future games. The match result for all position players may helpful for getting bright future in their life. Coaches, managers, selection committees are watch the full match and they may give chance to them for achieving more level in their future. So, all players have more responsibility to won the match. All players have individual responsibility to play well in their position and make the game finish successfully. Because, the defenders, midfielders and forwarders have general fear of failure.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding, the following conclusions have been made.

1. Among the factors related to performance failure appraisal, the derived results on fear of shame and embracement, and fear of important others losing interest lead to conclude that the positional as significant impact on above said factors related to performance failure.
2. Further when analyses the mean difference among the positional play such as forward, midfielder and defender fear of devaluing one's self estimate (FDSE), fear of the uncertain in future(FUF), fear of upsetting important others(FUIO) and general fear of failure(FF) explained that no significant mean difference was observed. From this result it was concluded that the positional play has no significant influence.

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