

# ESTIMATION OF PERFORMANCE FAILURE APPRAISAL OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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## Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected performance failure appraisal of men and women Volleyball players. To achieve this purpose, a total of 60 subjects (men=30 and women =30) were selected randomly from the affiliated colleges of Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18-25 years. The selected subjects were divided into two groups according to their gender such as men and women. Each group consisted of 30 subjects. The selected performance failure appraisal such as fear of experiencing shame and embarrassment (FESE), fear of devaluing one's selfestimate (FDSE) and fear of having an uncertain future (FUF) were selected as dependent variables for this study and there were measured by using the Performance Failure Inventory developed by Conroy, Willow & Metzler. The collected data were statistically analysed by using Independent 't' test at .05 level of significance. It was concluded that, there was a significant difference exists between men and women volleyball players on selected performance failure appraisal such as Fear of Experiencing Shame & Embarrassment (FSE), Fear of Devaluing one's Self-Estimate (FDSE) and Fear of Having an Uncertain Future (FUF).

## Introduction

A volleyball player who experiences anxiety may worry about the uncertainty of not being placed in the starting line-up, serving or spiking out, getting blocked, playing a different position or being negatively evaluated by important others. Any or all of these factors may have serious consequences. Hence, sport psychologists need to examine the stress process and individual differences in reactions to anxiety to provide coaches and athletes with a clearer understanding of the anxiety response (Alexander and Krane, 1996; Cox, 1994).

In team sports players are classified into offensive and defensive position. Such type of classification mostly because of pressure from the coaches' direction and are very few only chosen from their own way. In general, players attitude are not identical instead vary from one another either in chosen sport or chosen the playing ability within the team sports are concerned. Some of the team games are highly aggressive in nature. Whereas some other games are less aggressive in nature, likewise player's positional play with in the sport also differed from one another (Cox, 1994).

## Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study was to compare the selected performance failure appraisal of Men and women volleyball players.

## Methodology

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**Analysis of data**

The collected data were statistically analyzed and presented in the following tables.

**TABLE I**  
**SUMMARY OF MEAN AND INDEPENDENT ‘t’ TEST ON SELECTED PERFORMANCE FAILURE APPRAISAL OF MEN AND WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS**

Variables	Gender	Number	Mean	Standard Deviation	‘t’ value
Fear of Experiencing and Fear of Embarrassment	Men	30	30.17	27.62	3.86*
	Women	30	58.50	29.16	
Fear of Devaluing One’s Self Estimate	Men	30	32	26.87	3.62*
	Women	30	13.33	8.74	
Fear of Having an Uncertain Future	Men	30	41	18.35	5.21*
	Women	30	18.83	14.37	

\*Significant at .05 Level. Table value required for significance at .05 levels for ‘t’ with 58 is 2.00.

**THE MEAN VALUES OF MEN AND WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON SELECTED PERFORMANCE FAILURE APPRAISAL**

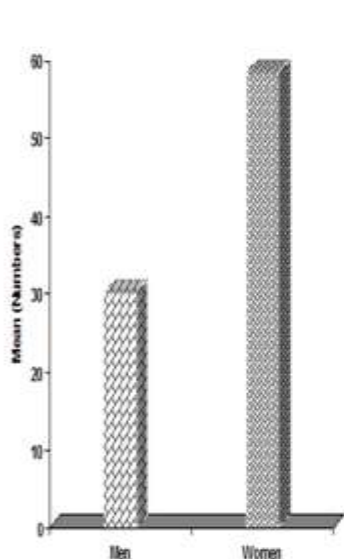


FIGURE 1: MEAN VALUES OF MEN AND WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON FEAR OF EXPERIENCING AND EMBARRASSMENT (FESE)

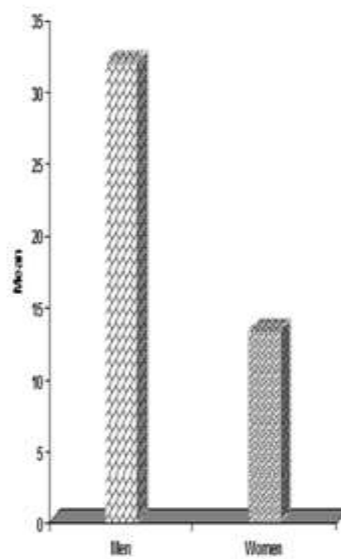


FIGURE 2: MEAN VALUES OF MEN AND WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON FEAR OF DEVALUING ONE'S SELF ESTIMATE (FDSE)

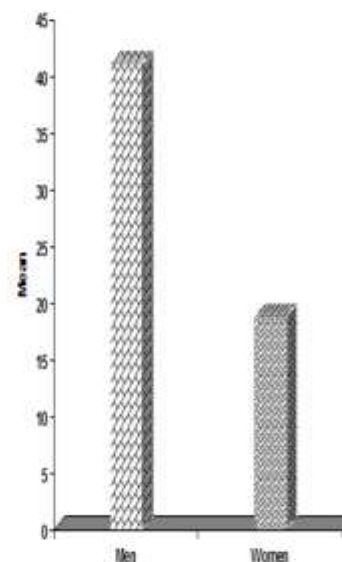


FIGURE 3: MEAN VALUES OF MEN AND WOMEN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON FEAR OF HAVING AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE (FUF)

### Discussion on Findings

The results of study indicate that there was a significant difference between men and women volleyball players on performance failure appraisal. The following previous research findings were supported the present result of the study.

Conroy, Poczwadowski, and Henschen (2001) used inductive content analysis to define a non-exclusive universe of aversive consequences of failure that would provide the basis for FF. The five aversive consequences of failing that have been replicated across samples and over time include (a) experiencing shame and embarrassment, (b) devaluing one's self-estimate, (c) having an uncertain future, (d) important others losing interest, and (e) upsetting important others were differ for both men and women (Conroy, 2001; Conroy, Metzler, and Hofer, 2003; Conroy, Willow, and Metzler, 2002).

By measuring the strength of an individual's beliefs in each of these aversive consequences of failing, one can infer the individual's tendency to associate failure with existential threats, and to subsequently experience FF. The strength of beliefs in the five consequences of failing noted above are strongly related to scores on trait anxiety and trait performance anxiety measures (Conroy, 2001; Conroy et al., 2002).

Furthermore, these beliefs are sufficiently inter-correlated for men and women that a higher-order factor representing general FF can be modeled (Conroy et al., 2002, 2003). To summarize, FF represents a dispositional tendency to experience apprehension and anxiety in evaluative situations in both men and women because individuals have learned that failure is associated with aversive consequences.

Specifically, researchers argue that many similarities in the theories and definitions exist between the two motives. Additionally, there was overlap in how these two motives were measured in scoring systems of assessments. The underlying factor between fear of failure and fear of success was hypothesized as being fear of social rejection. This finding was found to be significantly higher in women than in men. Individuals high in fear of failure would experience cognitive anxiety before a competitive situation (Conroy, 2000).

It is inferred from the literature and from the result of the present study it is concluded that, Fear of failure has been conceptualized as a relatively stable cognitive plan that increases the likelihood of negative self appraisals when a competitor is faced with competitive evaluation or contest situations

### Conclusions

There was a significant difference exists between men and women volleyball players on selected performance failure appraisal such as Fear of Experiencing Shame & Embarrassment (FSE), Fear of Devaluing one's Self-Estimate (FDSE) and Fear of Having an Uncertain Future (FUF).

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