

Kinetic Satisfaction and Its Relationship to the Competitive Behavior for Junior Basketball Players under 18 Years

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Introduction and Study Importance

Sports Psychology is of the most important science that helps the athletic individual to achieve the best results through what this science involves of psychological aspects helping athlete to improve his physical, skill, tactical, and psychological level. Psychometrics also plays an important role in sports games as it helps to provide objective information and works to develop the performance level. The success in kinetic activity is associated with satisfaction and pleasure, which are incentives to pay attention to kinetic activity. These incentives play a positive role for those involved in sports activities. Kinetic satisfaction occupies an important position in sports psychology because of its great importance in helping to determine the type of expected behavior in future situations. It also helps to identify the player's tendencies and motivations to practice some sports games.

Sports competition indicates strong competition between athletes to achieve the same goal. Therefore, it is not necessary in some cases a competitor to be attended as the individual competes with himself through personal achievement. (2: 83) Thus, competitive behavior is characterized by a clear impact of win and defeat, or success and failure. Competitive behavior requires the need to stimulate the athlete to exert his extreme physical and psychological abilities to achieve the best possible level. (3: 72) This contributes to the development of psychological traits, especially behavioral and voluntary features of the athlete.

Thus, the research derives its importance from identifying the kinetic satisfaction and its relationship to the competitive behavior of junior basketball players under 18 years. This will contribute to identifying some psychological aspects that will help, in the event of interest in them, reach advanced level of the players' performance during the sports competitions.

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Study Problem

The player's feeling of kinetic satisfaction, which is one of the most important dimensions capturing sports psychologists' interest as it helps to provide objective information about the performance and helps to develop the level through the player's understanding to the level of his kinetic satisfaction. This leads to basketball player's feeling of satisfaction and happiness, high motivation in training and overcome many of the difficulties. The competitive behavior is only an activity in which athlete tries to achieve victory. (7: 251) Through the researcher follow-up to the championships of basketball juniors under 18 years, he noted that the players performances are varying and there is fluctuation or instability in the level of players' performance. It may be due to the psychological condition represented in their dissatisfaction with their kinetic performance, as well as their competitive behavior. Value judgments may be based on the extent of value, usefulness, or effectiveness of a program, method, or project in order to make decisions about the process either to continue in the project, modify, develop, or abandon it. (8: 23) Therefore, the research problem is to identify the relationship between the kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among the research sample to see and identify its standard degrees and levels among the basketball players.

Objectives

- To identify kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among basketball junior players under 18 years, and
- To identify the relationship between kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among basketball junior players under 18 years.

Study Queries

- What is the level of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among basketball junior players under 18 years?
- Is there a relationship between the kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among basketball junior players under 18 years?

Previous Studies

Morsy (2002) conducted a study in order to identify differences in the level of kinetic satisfaction among female students participating and nonparticipating in sports shows for female pupils of prep stage in Cairo. The

descriptive approach has been used. The total sample size was 150 schoolgirls participating, and 150 schoolgirls non-participation. Nelson & Allen scale of kinetic satisfaction, and IQ test, Ahmed Zaki Saleh. The most important results indicated that the female participants was marked by a positive attitude towards the kinetic satisfaction. **(10)**

Abu Talib (2003) conducted a study aimed to identify the differences in the degree of psychological characteristics and competitive orientation for sports junior players according to the classification of sports activities (group activities, individual activities). The study also aimed to identify the differences in the degree of psychological characteristics and competitive orientation for sports junior players according to the classification of sports activities (high-degree friction activities, moderate-degree friction activities, balanced activities). The researcher used the descriptive approach. The research sample consisted of 440 athletic juniors of the first division clubs from the governorates of Greater Cairo, representing 11 sports activity. The scale of psychological profile of young sports players, and the scale of sports orientation were used. The results indicated that the players of team activities were characterized by increasing the degree of some distinctive psychological characteristics, compared to the players of individual activities. The players of friction activities were characterized by a moderate-degree in the degree of some psychological characteristics compared to the players of high-degree friction activities and the players of individual activities. **(11)**

Mercè Boixadós *et al.* (2004) conducted a study to examine the relationship between the perceptions of stimulation climate, kinetic satisfaction, and the attitudes of fair play among football players on a sample of young people, consisting of 472 male players, age 10-14 years. The most important results indicated that perceptions of stimulation, involving a task, are positively associated with kinetic satisfaction, and they are inversely correlated with the playing situations. Stimulative climate was positively associated with the perceived ability and with the positive attitudes toward winning in football game, on the other hand, the lowest level of accepted rough play in the subgroup of high contrast tasks. **(12)**

Study Procedures

Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive approach with survey method, and the correlative relationships due to their suitability for the study nature. The study population and sample:

The study population has been identified of junior basketball players under 18 years in Port Said Governorate. The sample consists of 30 players from Kapci clup in Port Said.

Data Collection Tools

- *Kinetic satisfaction scale (Annex 1).*

It has been originally designed by Nelson & Alan. The scale consists, in the initial form, of 50 statements. Allawi has quoted, localized and shortened the scale to 30 statements. The player answers the five alternative answers applying to (with very high degree, with high degree, with moderate degree, with low degree, with very low degree). When corrected, the grades are awarded as follows (5 very high degree, 4 high degree, 3 moderate degree, 2 low degree, 1 very low degree). The highest score of the scale has been 150 degrees, the lowest score 30 degrees, and thus the score of neutrality has been 90 degrees. **(6: 234)**

- *Competitive behavior scale (Annex 2).*

Harris (1984) developed the competitive behavior scale in an attempt to identify the competitive behavior of the athletic player who needs care, guidance, and training in psychological skills. The scale includes in its initial form 50 statements, answered by the player on a triple-gradient scale (always, sometimes, never). Allawi (1998) quoted the scale, localized and shortened it to 20 statements. **(6: 171)**

Comment on Previous Studies

Through the presentation of the previous studies, the researcher has indicated the following:

1. Identifying the appropriate scientific method for this study,
2. Identifying the appropriate tool for this study,
3. Benefiting from the recommendations of the previous studies, and
4. Comparing the results of the current study to the results of previous studies.

Exploratory Experiment

The researcher has conducted exploratory experiment through distributing the two scales on 06/20/2013 to 10 players from the same study population, and outside the main sample. The aim was to identify the following:

- Scale legalization,
- Avoiding mistakes and obstacles,
- Identifying the time needed to answer the clauses of competitive behavior scale,
- Training and organizing the work of assistant team,
- Scales Scientific Coefficients:

I. The validity of both Kinetic Satisfaction and Competitive Behavior Scales:

A. The researcher has calculated the internal consistency validity, and the following table indicates:

Table (1) Correlation Coefficients of Kinetic Satisfaction and Competitive Behavior Scales (n=10)

Scale	M	SD	Calculated Correlation Coefficient	Sig.
kinetic satisfaction scale	4.944	2.099	0.444	Significant
Competitive behavior scale	8.37	5.71	0.89	Significant

Significance level is ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), and degree of freedom (3).

The previous table results indicates that the coefficients of internal consistency validity between sub-score and the total score are statistically acceptable coefficients and refer to the extent the two scales have of an acceptable amount of validity.

B. The comparison of extreme groups (discriminatory validity)

The researcher has put the rationing sample scores in descending order in each item of the two scales. The scores have divided into two upper and lower parties. The highest 27% and the least 27% of the individuals' scores have been recorded. The means, standard deviations of the scores, and (t) value, and significance level test have been calculated as follows:

Table (2) Means, Standard Deviations, and (t) Value of Kinetic Satisfaction Scale and Competitive Behavior Scale

Scale	First or Lower Quartile (27%)		Third or Upper Quartile (27%)		(t) value	Significance level	Sig.
	M	SD	M	SD			
kinetic satisfaction scale	34.40	1.50	143.50	7.50	7.80	0.05	Significant
Competitive behavior scale	32.43	2.00	52.00	2.50	8.80	0.05	Significant

The above table indicates that the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the third or upper quartile in scores of the two scales are higher than the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the first or lower quartile. (t) Value is significant at the level (0.05), which indicates that the scales have the ability to distinguish between the two levels.

II. The reliability of psychological hardiness and sports achievement motivation scales:

The reliability of the two scales account and their dimensions has been calculated by Reliability coefficient "Cronbach's Alpha" and Split-Half Method. The results are presented as follows.

A. Reliability coefficient "Cronbach's Alpha":

Table (3) Reliability Coefficients "Cronbach's Alpha" of Kinetic Satisfaction Scale and Competitive Behavior Scale

Scale	Reliability coefficients (Cronbach's Alpha)
kinetic satisfaction scale	0.742
Competitive behavior scale	0.652

The above table indicates that all values of the reliability coefficients "Cronbach's Alpha" of kinetic satisfaction scale and competitive behavior scale are statistically acceptable values. This demonstrates that the internal consistency of the two scales and their items are reliable.

B. Split-Half Method:

The reliability of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior scales has been calculated. The results are displayed as follows.

Table (4) Reliability coefficients of Split-Half Method "single and double items" of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior scales

Scale	Partial correlation coefficient	Spearman/Brown equation
kinetic satisfaction scale	0.632	0.456
Competitive behavior scale	0.562	0.532

The above table demonstrates that all values of reliability coefficients of both scales of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior are statistically acceptable. This result indicates to the homogeneity of two halves of both scales.

Main Experiment

Both scales of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior have been distributed on the sample on 07/15/2013, then the scales have been received and transferred to the form.

Statistical Tools

The statistical package (SPSS) has been used to reach the research results.

The statistical tools have been as follows:

- Arithmetic mean,
- Standard deviation,
- T-test for correlated samples, and
- Spearman correlation.

Displaying, discussing, and interpreting the study results

Displaying, discussing, and interpreting the results relating to the initial questioning, which reads as follows:

- *What is the level of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among basketball junior players under 18 years?*

To answer the first question, the researcher has used the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, central premise, and (t) test of correlated samples. The following table indicates that.

Table (5) Values of Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Central Premise, Calculated and Tabulated (t) Value, Significance of Kinetic Satisfaction and Competitive Behavior of Research Sample

Statistical indicators scale	M	SD	Central premise	Calculated (t) value	Tabular (t) value	Sig.
kinetic satisfaction	120.00	8.50	90	7.06	2.78	Significant
Competitive behavior	42.54	3.48	40	8.93	2.78	Significant

Table (5) demonstrates the values of arithmetic mean, standard deviation, central premise, calculated and tabulated (t) value of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior of research sample. The value of arithmetic mean and standard deviation of kinetic satisfaction of junior basketball players under 18 years, and the value of calculated (t) of kinetic satisfaction scale is 7.06. The value of calculated (t) of competitive behavior is 8.93, which is higher than tabulated (t) value 2.78. This means that there are significant differences, i.e., the players have kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior.

The researcher attributes that the players, under discussion, have kinetic satisfaction toward the physical, technical and tactical skills, which emerged during the high scores on the scale. Taha (1998) indicated that the kinetic satisfaction means the individual's satisfaction from his movements, kinetic and physical attributes. **(9: 239)** The high degrees of competitive behavior are resulted from the players' motivation to reach the upper levels. Fawzi (2006) indicated that competitive behavior produces as a result of an interaction between the opposing motivations. Each behavior is associated with the possibility of success accompanied with the sense of stimulated pride, and the possibility of failure accompanied with the sense of shame, in the sense that competitive behavior is seen as a product of conflict and emotional interaction between the aspirations of win and fears of defeat. **(1: 123)**

Displaying discussion and interpreting the results relating to the second questioning, which reads as follows:

- *Is there a relationship between the kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior among basketball junior players under 18 years?*

To answer the second question, the researcher has used the arithmetic mean, standard deviation and Spearman correlation coefficient. The following table indicates that.

Table (6) Spearman Correlation Coefficient of Kinetic Satisfaction and Competitive Behavior of Research Sample

Variables	M	SD	The value of the Spearman correlation coefficient (R)
kinetic satisfaction	8.37	5.71	0.89
Competitive behavior	42.32	4.11	

* Tabulated (R) value below the significance level (0.05) is 0.48.

Table (6) demonstrates that the calculated value of the correlation coefficient between the kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior of basketball junior players under 18 years, under discussion, is 0.89. When reasoning about correlation significance (R), the calculated value of correlation coefficient is 0.89. When compared to the tabulated value that is 0.48, and at significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom is 15, it is indicated that the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value. This, therefore, indicates that there is a high proportional significant correlation between kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior of the junior basketball players under 18 years, under discussion.

The researcher attributes the positive relationship between the kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior to kinetic satisfaction, which represents a major aspect of importance for basketball players because it is closely linked to their performance in competition and in training. This makes coaches oblige to identify the factors that help to create a state of satisfaction among these players to be able to provide the appropriate atmosphere for the success of training process. Thus, they achieve the desired objectives in achieving the desired victories. Coach plays an important role in enabling player to gain pleasant satisfactory experiences. If the training is familiar with the best methods of teaching skills in the field of physical education, this imposes the time and effort to be economized, achieve better results, and player gets a comprehensive and pleasant learning experience. Mahmoud (1994) suggested that kinetic satisfaction is an outcome of work-related factors that make an individual a lover of his work and looking forward to starting his day. (5: 28) The researcher suggests that the level of players' performance is probably regard to their kinetic satisfaction which gives a great motivation for the player to improve his technical level, especially the skills performance and the application of playing plans set by the coach. Therefore, the coaches should instill and develop the spirit of satisfaction among their athletes. Rateb (2000) emphasized that in the

competition, every athlete tries to thwart competitor's attempts to achieve a goal, while the competitor tries to achieve the goal or similar goals. This means that as the results of the competition is also fraught with success and win experience or gain of some competitors, they include failure experience, especially for the athlete who fails to achieve his goal of the competition. (4: 123)

Conclusions and Recommendations

I. Study Results

In light of the study results, the following can be concluded:

1. Kinetic satisfaction was high among basketball junior players under 18 years, under discussion,
2. Competitive behavior level was high among basketball junior players under 18 years, under discussion, and
3. There is a real correlation between kinetic satisfaction scale and competitive behavior level among basketball junior players under 18 years, under discussion.

II. Recommendations

In light of the research results, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Basketball coaches should pay attention to psychological preparation as one of the players preparation pillars and its important role in maintaining the players' performance even in the competition pressure conditions,
2. The research results should be benefited from in the training process in order to promote the positive side and exceed the negative side,
3. Other psychological variables for basketball players should studied carefully, and
4. The variable of kinetic satisfaction and competitive behavior should be studied in other sporting events.

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