Chapter - III

PROCEDURE

In this chapter the selection of subjects, selection of questionnaire, administration of questionnaire and statistical techniques used in this study have been described.

Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of this study One hundred and eighty male and female basketball coaches, referees and managers, from different states who have served as officials in various state and national basketball championships, were selected as subjects. The subjects were ranging from 22-62 years of age. Depending upon the level of participation each group consisted of 30 subjects. The tournaments selected were Haryana State Basketball Championship (senior - men/women, October, 2003), Jind, Delhi State Basketball Championship (senior - men/women, November, 2003,) Delhi, Punjab State Basketball Championship (senior - men/women, November, 2003) Khanna (Ludhiana), Rajasthan State Basketball Championship (senior - men/women, December, 2003), Bhilwara, National School Games Basketball Championship, Delhi (December, 2003) Delhi, North Zone Inter-University Basketball Championship and All India Inter-University Basketball Championship,
(December, 2003) Haridwar, National Basketball Championship (Senior —
men/women, January, 2004), Cuttack.

Selection of Questionnaires

After going through detailed discussions with the advisor and with
other experts and the literature, it was decided to employ the following
questionnaires to ascertain the selected characteristics of the subjects:

1. Job-Satisfaction Scale (JSS) of Singh and Sharma\(^1\) was used to
measure Job-satisfaction. It is a standardized scale and
reliability of the scale is 0.97 and validity is 0.74.

2. State-Trait Anxiety Test (STAT) developed by PSY-COM
Services\(^2\) was used to measure state anxiety and trait anxiety of
subjects. The STAT is a standardized test and reliability of the
test is 0.88.

3. Self-Confidence Inventory (SCI) developed by Agnihotry\(^3\) was
used to measure self-confidence. This is a standardized
inventory and reliability and validity are 0.91 and 0.82
respectively.

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\(^1\) Amar Singh and T.R. Sharma, "Job-Satisfaction Scale", (Agra: National Psychological
Corporation, 1999).

\(^2\) PSY-COM Services, "State-Trait Anxiety Test". (New Delhi: PSY-COM Services,

\(^3\) Rekha Agnihotry, "Self-Confidence Inventory". (Agra: National Psychological
Corporation, 1987).
Job-Satisfaction Scale

Purpose:

To assess the Job-satisfaction of basketball officials.

Procedure:

The scale has 30 statements. Each statement has five suitable alternatives characterized by the nature of the statement from which a respondent has to choose any one, which candidly expresses his response, and encircle the same. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers as everyone has right to express his or her own views.

Scoring:

The scale has both positive and negative statements. Items at serial No. 4, 13, 20, 21, 27 and 28 are negative all other items are positive. The positive statements carry a weightage of 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 and the negative ones a weightage of 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4. The total score gives a quick measure of satisfaction/dissatisfaction of a respondent towards his job. The following interpretations of scores denote the degree of satisfaction among the basketball officials:
Score | Degree of satisfaction
---|---
74 or above | Extremely satisfied
63 – 73 | Very satisfied
56 – 62 | Moderately satisfied
48 – 55 | Not satisfied
47 or below | Extremely dissatisfied

State-Trait Anxiety Test

Purpose:
To measure the level of state anxiety and trait anxiety of basketball officials.

Procedure:
The scale contains 40 statements. The statements 1 to 20 measure the Trait anxiety and statements 21 to 40 measure the state anxiety. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers, as everyone has right to express his or her own views. There are three possible answers to each question. The respondent should answer either "yes" or "No" (or "A" or "B"), by making a (X) in the appropriate box. The last answer or "C" should be marked only when it is impossible to say "Yes" or "No".

Scoring:
Before starting the scoring procedure, the scholar should ensure the subject has answered all the questions in the booklet. If more than 5 questions are skipped the test is invalid and should not be scored. Each
answer scores either 2 or 1 or 0. Add the score of question 1 to 20 and 21 to 40 separately which will serve as the total score for trait anxiety and state anxiety respectively.

The following interpretations of the score denote the level of state and trait anxiety among subjects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Interpretations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 15</td>
<td>Low State or Trait Anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 21</td>
<td>Average State or Trait Anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 – 40</td>
<td>High State or Trait Anxiety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Self-Confidence Inventory**

**Purpose:**

To measure the level of self-confidence of basketball officials.

**Procedure:**

The inventory has 56 items. Each item has two alternatives right and wrong from which a respondent has to mark cross (X) to his most suitable option.

**Scoring:**

A score of one is awarded for a response indicative of lack of self confidence, i.e., for making cross (X) to wrong response to item nos. 2, 7,
23, 31, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 53, 54 and 55 and for marking cross (X) to right response to the rest of the items. The lower the score the higher would be the level of self-confidence and vice-versa.

The following interpretations of the scores denote the level of self-confidence among subjects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 and below</td>
<td>Very high S – C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 – 19</td>
<td>High S – C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 – 32</td>
<td>Average S – C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 – 44</td>
<td>Low S – C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 and above</td>
<td>Very low S – C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Administration of the Questionnaire**

The referees, coaches and managers who worked in different tournaments were consulted personally as well as in groups and their sincere co-operation was solicited. Necessary instructions were given to the subjects before administration of each test. No specific time for filling in the questionnaire was set but the subjects were requested to respond as quickly as possible. The respondents were assured that all their information should be kept confidential.
Statistical Techniques

The data obtained were analysed by using the following statistical techniques:

1. For the purpose of preparing the psychological profiles of basketball officials of different levels descriptive statistics were used.

2. To compare the psychological profiles of basketball officials of different levels two-way analysis of variance\(^4\) was used.

3. To find out the inter-relationship among selected variables i.e. Job-satisfaction, state anxiety, trait anxiety and self-confidence of basketball officials the Pearson’s product moment correlation\(^5\) was applied.

To test the hypothesis the level of significance was set at 0.05 level.
