A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AMONG STATE AND INTER UNIVERSITY ATHLETES

M.MARY GLORY PONRANI*

*Asst. Professor, Dept. of Physical Education, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to determine the differences and level of achievement motivation in State level Football and hockey players and Inter University Badminton and Table tennis players. The total number of players who participated in present investigation was 40 (10 Badminton, 10 Table Tennis, 10 Football and 10 Hockey players). One way analysis of variance and Least Significant Difference Post-hoc test was used to analyze the data, the level of significance for the study was chosen as 0.05. The results of the study revealed that State Footballers had higher and Inter University table tennis players had lower level of achievement motivation amongst the group. Further as per the norms of the Questionnaire State Football, Hockey and Inter university Badminton players had high level of achievement motivation and Inter University table tennis players had moderate level of achievement motivation.

KEYWORDS: Achievement Motivation, Personality, Performance, State and Inter University Athletes

INTRODUCTION

Achievement-oriented activity is activity undertaken by an individual with the expectation that his performance will be evaluated in terms of some standard of excellence. It is presumed that any situation which presents a challenge to achieve, by arousing an expectancy that action will lead to success, must also pose the threat of failure by arousing an expectancy that action may lead to failure. Thus achievement-oriented activity is always influenced by the resultant of a conflict between two opposed tendencies, the tendency to achieve success and the tendency to avoid failure. Motivation is a psycho-physiological condition of the living organisms, which inspire them to strive to fulfill their needs. It includes preparing a person to perform a task not only physically but also mentally. Without this, all tasks will become uninteresting. No person can achieve higher goals unless he or she is properly motivated to do so. Thus it can be said that motivation induces movement. Without the help of these tools, a person can be prepared to respond to those conditions.
which affect the pre-determined goals and their achievement. In sports, success provides a
type of satisfaction to all the human beings and such kind of satisfaction motivate them to a
great extent. This motivation inspires the learners to strive for achieving endeavors. If person
keep on getting success, then he gets more motivated and inspired. Without motivation, no
teacher or coach can arouse will to learn and to strive in the learners or players. Research in
exercise and sport psychology has shown that individuals have different goals for
achievement and that to truly understand motivation we must understand how each person
defines success or competence for him or herself.

MATERIALS AND METHODS SAMPLE
The sample of the present study was drawn from Avinashilingam Institute for Home
Science and Higher Education for women, Coimbatore. Tool Used SPORTS
ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION TEST designed by Dr.Kamlesh (1990) was used to
collect the data. Test consisted of 20 incomplete statements which were to be completed by
choosing either of the two proposed parts against each statement. On the basis of percentile
points norms as suggested in the test those with scores below or equal 24 were categorized as
low, within 25 - 29 were moderate and those with 30 and above scores were categorized as
high in sport achievement motivation. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data.
Results: The results of the data analysis are presented in the following tables.

Table I Descriptive analysis of achievement motivation of different sports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>32.66</td>
<td>32.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>31.14</td>
<td>4.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td>30.14</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Tennis</td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II Analysis of variance of Achievement Motivation among Football, Hockey,
Badminton and Table Tennis players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Source of Variation</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>MSS</th>
<th>F - Value</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achievement motivation</td>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>166.18</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5.43*</td>
<td>&lt;.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>816.60</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant at 5% probability level Tab. F.05 (3, 80) = 2.72 Since the resultant value of F-ratio (F.05 (80) = 5.43) is greater than tabulated value of F ratio (F.05 (80) = 2.72). It means significant difference exist amongst the different groups. To further analyze which game players have high and low level of achievement motivation, pair wise mean comparison analysis was done by using Least Significant Difference Post-hoc test.

Table III Pair Wise Mean Difference of Different Game Players on Achievement Motivation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Football</th>
<th>Hockey</th>
<th>Badminton</th>
<th>Table Tennis</th>
<th>Mean Difference</th>
<th>Critical Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>31.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>01.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.66</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>02.28*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td>03.90*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>31.14</td>
<td>30.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>00.76</td>
<td>01.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.14</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td></td>
<td>02.38*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.76</td>
<td></td>
<td>01.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean Difference of Different Game Players on Achievement Motivation

Significant at 5% level. Comparing the pair wise mean difference of Football, Hockey, Badminton and Table tennis players with critical difference, it is clear from the table III that the mean difference between Football and hockey players (01.52); hockey and badminton (00.76) and badminton and table tennis (01.62) are insignificant at obtained critical difference value (01.96). Further mean difference between Football and badminton (02.28); Football and table tennis (03.90) and hockey and table tennis (02.38) are significant at calculated critical difference value (01.96).
DISCUSSION

After analysis and interpretation of the data it was concluded that the level of Achievement motivation differs in all sports. From table III, comparing the pair wise difference of means with critical difference amongst Football, Hockey, Badminton and Table tennis players on achievement motivation. It was concluded that Football players had higher level of achievement motivation in comparison to hockey, Badminton and Table tennis players. Further Table tennis players had low level of achievement motivation amongst the groups. As per the norms of the questionnaire State Football-hockey and Inter University Badminton players had high level of achievement motivation and Table tennis players had moderate level of achievement motivation amongst the groups.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of above discussion it may be concluded that State players (Hockey and Footballers) had high level of Achievement motivation and Inter University players (Table Tennis, Badminton players) had both moderate and high level of achievement motivation.

REFERENCES