

# A comparative study of sport achievement motivation between qualifying and non-qualifying teams of west zone Inter University football tournament

■ VIJENDER RATHI AND POOJA CHOUDHARY<sup>1</sup>

Received : 10.03.2014; Accepted : 28.03.2014

**Members of the Research Forum**

**Associated Authors:**

<sup>1</sup>PRT, Physical Education, D.A.V.  
Public School, GURGAON  
(HARYANA) INDIA

**Author for correspondence :**  
**VIJENDER RATHI**

Department of Physical  
Education, Army Public  
School, NEW DELHI, INDIA  
Email: rathiprams@gmail.com

■ **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study was to compare the level of sport achievement motivation between qualifying and non-qualifying teams of west zone intervarsity football (women's) tournament held at JIVAGI university, Gwalior. For the purpose of this investigation 50 female subjects (25 qualifying and 25 non-qualifying players from concern teams) were selected as subjects of the study. Their age were ranged from 19 to 28 years. The sports achievement motivation test developed by Kamlesh 1990 was used. Test consist 20 statements of self-evaluation questions. The response value of this test extended from 0 to 40 in total. Each statement carries a maximum score of 2 and minimum score of 0. 't' test was employed to analyze the data. Result revealed that there was significance difference found between qualifying and non-qualifying teams, west zone intervarsity football (women's) tournament in regard to sport achievement motivation at 0.05 level of confidence.

■ **Key Words :** Sports achievement motivation, Intersarsity, Football

■ **How to cite this paper :** Rathi, Vijender and Choudhary, Pooja (2014). A comparative study of sport achievement motivation between qualifying and non-qualifying teams of west zone Inter University football tournament. *Internat. J. Phy. Edu.*, 7 (1) : 40-41.

Sports and competition have social values, then each individual has the right to be successful. Proper setting of goals and evaluation of attainment can facilitate this right. Each human involved with sports has the responsibility to promote the right to be successful. Sports involve extremely complex behavioural issues.

As a consequence of intense competition sportsman's behavior may undergo important changes. Physical education scientists and coaches have not to be expert only in the matter of skill learning but also to be engineers who understand the mechanism of human behaviour on the playfield, under extremely diverse situations. The modern sports training lays a greater emphasis on preparing the athletes psychologically than physically and thus, lot of emphasis is being given to the psychological research dealing

with psychological characteristics of the top level athletes, mental rehearsals of training task etc. Not only that, new field of psychology which has come up very fast and is still progressing in leaps and bounds is "Sports psychology". It has helped coaches to coach more effectively and athletes to learn more efficiently.

As we can see, motives influence decision and in turn practice is more effective and efficient in activities when athlete is highly motivated for his purposes. In turn it can be expected that skill will be improved and that athlete will develop more favorably in the sports of interest. But not all athletes reveal the same motive, nor are they developed to the same extent.

Thus, along with other psychological factors *i.e.* aggression, aspiration, anxiety and many mores; motivation

influences the performance standards of a player but, unfortunately the study in this field is still raw. Researchers are still co-relating this variable with the performance of the sportsmen. What level of or what level of motivation will affect performance? or how much does an experience affect the increase in motivation? or is there a relation between sports performance and achievement motivation this is a question, which need an immediate reply.

**Subjects:**

For the purpose of the study 60 female (30 qualifying and 30 non- qualifying) football players who participated in intervarsity football championships were selected as subjects.

**Procedure and tool:**

Sports achievement motivation test designed by Kamlesh (1990) the test consist of a set of 20 incomplete statement which were to be completed by choosing either of two proposed parts against each statement. The response value ranged from 0-40 after the objectives of test were explained the subjects were asked to respond to each statement as quickly as possible and of course, truthfully. On the basis of percentile points norms as suggested in the test those with scores below 24 were categorized as low, within 25-29 were morerate and those with 30 and above score were categorized as high in sport achievement motivation.

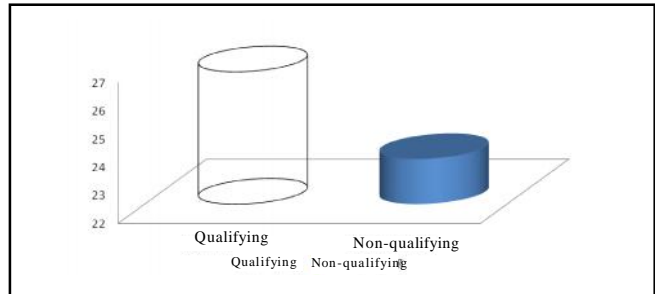
The questionnaire was administered on the subjects during the West Zone Intersarsity Football (women’s) Tournament held at Jiwaji University, Gwalior. The players were contacts individually through their managers and coaches and were request to give their candid response for assessment of their motivation level for the study.

**Data analysis and statistical technique:**

To test the hypothesis and to find out the objective of this study; descriptive study and ‘t’ test was used at .05 level of significance.

Table 1 revealed that there is significant difference between qualifying and non-qualifying team players in relation to achievement motivation, where calculated value 2.35 at 0.05 (58) is greater than critical value 2.001 at 0.05 (58). Table revealed that significant difference found between

Table 1 : Comparative table of qualifying and non-qualifying team players in relation to achievement motivation					
Variable	Qualifying		Non -qualifying		't' ratio
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	
Sports achievement motivation	25.73	4.47	23.01	5.56	2.36*



**Fig.1: Graphical representation of mean value of qualifying and non-qualifying team players in relation to achievement mativation**

selected teams.

From the result of the study it has been evident that significant difference was found between qualifying and non-qualifying football players of west zone intervarsity on their level of sports achievement motivation.

Mishra (1994) conducted a study on national hockey academy players and he found that the level of achievement motivation was just moderate.

**Conclusion:**

Qualifying football players of west zone intervarsity differ on their level of sport achievement motivation. On the basis of result obtained from the present empirical investigation it may be concluded that the qualifying and non-qualifying teams. Significant relationship was found because of qualifying teams players were highly motivated to achieve their goal.

**REFERENCES**

Abrahamsen, F.E., Roberts, G.C. and Pensgaard, L.T. (2008). Perceived ability and social support as mediators of achievement motivation and performance anxiety. *Scandinavian J. Med. Sport*, 18(6): 810-821.

Barimani, A., Sina, F.S., Niaz-Azari, K. and Faghani Makerani, K. (2009). Comparing and examining the amount of aggression between the athletic and non –athletic student. *World Appl. Sci. J.*, 6(4):460-463.

Castillo, I., Duda, J.L., Balaguer, I. and Tomás, I. (2009). Cross-domain generality of achievement motivation across sport and the classroom: the case of Spanish adolescents. *J. Adolescence*, 44(175): 569-580.

Hustinx, Paul W.J., Kuyper, Hans, van der Werf, Margaretha P.C. and Dijkstra, Pieterneel (2009). Achievement motivation revisited new longitudinal data to demonstrate its predictive power. *Edu. Psychol.*, 29(5): 561-582.

Llewellyn, J.H. and Blucker, J.A. (1982). *Psychology of coaching theory and applications*. Surjeet publications, DELHI, INDIA.