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Achievement motivation among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiates

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the variances among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participants in achievement motivation. Total 375 male college students studying in different colleges affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh from Ludhiana, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Fazilka district of Punjab state were chosen as a sample for this study. Further, it consisted 125 sports achievers, 125 non achievers and 125 non participants. Sports achievers, non achievers and non participants were chosen through the purposive sampling method. All the selected participants were aged between 19 and 25 years. To measure the achievement motivation among college students, the investigator used Achievement Motivation Scale developed by Deo and Mohan (2018). ANOVA was used to examine the variance among male sports achievers, non achievers and non-participants collegiates. Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test was applied to decide the direction and degree of difference, where F ratio was obtained significant. For the present study, significance level was set at 0.05. The level of achievement motivation was significantly higher in male sports achievers than male non participants but slightly higher as compared to male non achiever collegiates.

Keywords: Achievement motivation, sports achievers, non achievers, non participants

Introduction

Motivation is a very significant factor in student's life. Dubin (1974) ^[5] describes motivation as a complex force that begins and keeps a person active in an organization. Motivation is somewhat that motivates a person to action, and moves him or her to action that he or she has already started. Kleiber (1986) ^[8] describes the achievement motivation as the desire to succeed or to overcome adversity. The achievement motivation has been identified as one of the major areas of psychology and education. It is an integral part of the scientific effort to interpret human and social behavior. Good and Merkel (1974) ^[6] defines the achievement motivation as a mixture of the powers of the mind, which initiates, directs and reinforces behavior in successfully achieving other goals that give a sense of importance. There is not a single measurable object that seems to account for it. The achievement motivation is frequently spoken as competition, the desire to achieve excellence (Weinberg & Gould, 2015) ^[16]. Achievement motivation is based on the athletes' desire for success and how certain circumstances affect their wishes, emotions and manners (Tod, 2014) ^[15]. According to the theory of the need for achievement (Atkinson, 1974; McClelland, 1961) ^[3], the achievement motivation is a human factor where some people have a greater desire for success than fear of failure. Achievement motivation is to behave in a way that tries to get something done in order to do the best you can, exceeding your expectations. This includes competing with a certain degree of magnitude to engage with him or her. It plays an important role in life and serves as a catalyst for human energy. We can actually say that the achievement motivation can be the desire to do well. It is therefore an important need to win or gain intelligence in life. Achievement motivation is the foundation of good health. People with high achievement are always committed to achieving the most outstanding victories. Despite their victories or disappointments, basically trying makes them stronger (Pope, 2017) ^[12]. Achievement motivation can be an important factor for emerging adults to achieve high levels of positive outcomes. For the betterment of the college students, it is very to know their level of achievement motivation. Shukla (2004) ^[13] executed a study to find out the differences in achievement motivation of sport players and non-sport persons. The study concluded that sport players had statistically significant higher value of achievement motivation than non-sport persons.

Arora (2015) [2] made a comparison of achievement motivation between athletes and non-athletes studied in a university in South Texas. Total 216 students were selected as sample for this study. The study showed that there was a significant difference existed between athletes and non-athletes on the variable achievement motivation. Athletes had 0.26 times higher level of achievement motivation as comparison to non-athletes.

Ivanisevic, Vlastic and Colakhodzic (2017) [7] investigated the differences among athletes and non-athletes on the variable achievement motivation. Total 200 students (100 professional athletes, 100 recreational athletes, 100 non athletes) were chosen as a sample for the purpose of this study. The results indicated that athletes had higher level of achievement motivation than non-athletes.

Martale and Patil (2018) [9] observed significant differences between athlete and non athlete male students with regard to achievement motivation. The researchers found that the male athlete students had significantly higher levels of achievement motivation than male non athlete students.

Mouloud and Nawal (2020) [11] in their study, which was conducted on football players, concluded that football players had higher level of sport achievement motivation.

Objective of the study

To examine the variances among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participants in achievement motivation.

Methodology

Total 375 male college students studying in different colleges affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh from Ludhiana, Sri Muktsar Sahib, Fazilka district of Punjab state were chosen as a sample for this study. Further, it consisted 125 sports achievers, 125 non achievers and 125 non participants. Sports achievers, non achievers and non participants were chosen through the purposive sampling method. All the selected participants were aged between 19 and 25 years. In the present study, sports achievers were those male

college students who secured medals (gold or silver or bronze) in any game/event during inter-college sports competitions. Non Achievers were those male college students who took part in inter college sports competitions and did not win any medal. Non participants were those male college students who did not participate in any kind of sports activity.

In the present study collegiates are the college male students aged 19 to 25 years. To measure the achievement motivation among college students, the investigator used Achievement Motivation Scale developed by Deo and Mohan (2018). This is a 50 items scale which includes 13 negative and 37 positive items. One stencil keys is to be used for scoring, positive and negative items. Positive and negative items are scored by the use of a stencil key. For every positive item 4,3,2,1 and 0 scores are given to the responses Always, Frequently, Sometimes, Rarely and Never respectively. But in case of negative item 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 scores are given to the responses Always, Frequently, Sometimes, Rarely and Never respectively. Separate keys are given to observe positive and negative items. The total score can be obtained by the summation of positive and negative items. A respondent can score minimum 0 and maximum 200 in this scale. The obtained score shall be considered as the Raw Score. The Raw Scores interpretation can be done through the presented Z-Score Norms. The Z-Score range defines the level of achievement motivation. The test re-test reliability co-efficient was 0.69, 0.67 and 0.78 on mixed group, males and females respectively. The coefficient of correlation was measured to be .54 between the scale and the projective test. It pointed out the validity being of the concurrent nature of the scale.

ANOVA was used to examine the variance among male sports achievers, non achievers and non-participants collegiates. Least Significant Difference (LSD) Post-hoc test was applied to decide the direction and degree of difference, where F ratio was obtained significant. For the present study, significance level was set at 0.05.

Results of the study

Table 1: Results of ANOVA with regard to variable Achievement Motivation among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiates

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Achievement Motivation	Between Groups	6150.74	2	3075.37	6.91*	.001
	Within Groups	165486.19	372	444.85		
	Total	171636.93	374			

*Significant at 0.05 $F_{0.05}(2,372)$

It can be seen from table-1 that statistically significant differences ($p < .05$) were detected with regard to variable achievement motivation among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiate.

Since, the attained F-value 6.91 was detected statistically significant; hence, the Least Significant Difference (LSD)

Post-hoc test was used to determine the degree and direction of variances between paired means among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiates with regard to variable achievement motivation. The results of Post-hoc test are shown below in table-2.

Table 2: Significance of difference between paired means with regard to variable Achievement Motivation among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiate

(I) Group	(J) Group	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Sports Achievers	Non Achievers	2.40	2.66	.36
	Non participants	9.53*	2.66	.00
Non Achievers	Sports Achievers	-2.40	2.66	.36
	Non Participants	7.13*	2.66	.00
Non Participants	Sports Achievers	-9.53*	2.66	.00
	Non Achievers	-7.13*	2.66	.00

*Significant at 0.05

The mean difference was found 2.40 between male sports achievers and non achievers with regard variable achievement motivation. The sig. (p-value) .36 revealed that there was no statistically significant difference on variable achievement motivation between male sports achievers and non achievers. The mean scores indicated that male sports achievers (M=157.59) had slightly higher achievement motivation as compared to their counterpart i.e. male non achievers (M=155.19).

The mean difference was observed 9.53 between male sports achievers and non participants on the variable achievement motivation. The sig. (p-value) .00 showed that there was very significant difference between male sports achievers and non participants on the variable achievement

motivation. Achievement motivation level was very significantly higher in male sports achievers (M=157.59) than male non participants (M=148.05).

The mean difference was observed 7.13 between male non achievers and non participants on the variable achievement motivation. The sig. (p-value) .00 showed that there was a statistically significant difference between male non achievers and non participants with regard to variable achievement motivation. The achievement motivation level was significantly higher in male non achievers (M=155.19) than male non participants (M=148.05). The graphical representation of achievement motivation mean scores is given below in figure-1.

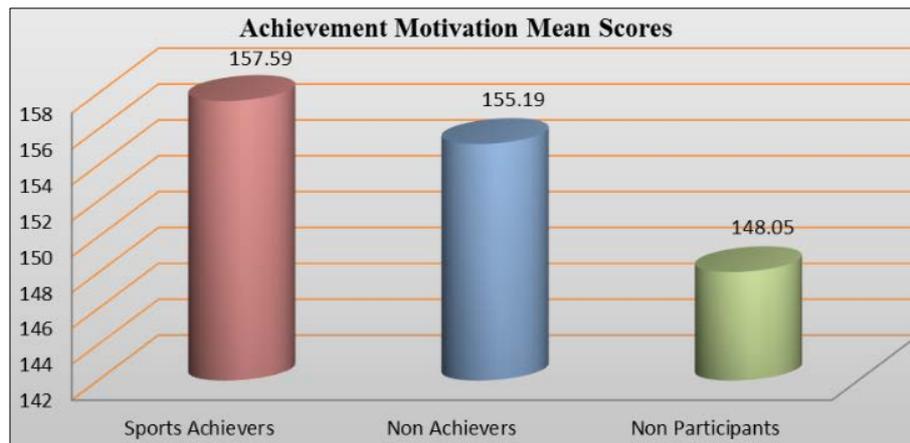


Fig 1: Graphical representation of mean scores with regard to variable achievement motivation among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiates

Discussion

The results of ANOVA and Least Significant Difference Post-hoc test in tables 1 and 2 clearly showed that there were statistically significant variances found among male sports achievers, non achievers and non participant collegiates in achievement motivation. On the comparison of mean scores of all the groups, it was detected that male sports achievers and non achievers had significantly higher level of achievement motivation than non participant collegiates. This may be due to the fact that competitive athletes are always performance-oriented and motivated to win. Higher performance requirements motivate them to win the competition. The results of the study are supported by the following studies of Martale and Patil (2018), Ivanisevic, Vlastic and Colakhodzic (2017), Sinulingga (2017), Arora (2015), Shukla (2004)^[9, 7, 14, 2, 13].

Conclusion

The level of achievement motivation was significantly higher in male sports achievers than male non participants but slightly higher as compared to male non achiever collegiates.

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