

Comparative study of the Sports Achievement Motivation between Male and Female School Basketball Players

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Abstract: Several factors influence the selection of the specific sports participation of the current study. First the researcher's familiarity with basketball through participation experience, specially with regard to motivation, initially spurred interest in the examination of motivational difference among male and female basketball players. Like physical fitness, the psychologist status of male and female basketball players is different. However, such a comparative study of sex-wise difference on sports achievement motivation in basketball is measure. Thus the purpose of the present study was to compare the Sports Achievement Motivation between Male and Female School Basketball Players of Pune City. SAMT consist of 20 Multiple Choice Questions of 40 marks. Each Question carries two (2) marks for correct answer and zero (0) mark for wrong answer. The question measured the extent to which student were motivated towards sports achievement. Considering the population of the study, stratified random sampling technique has been employed and the sample size has been targeted in this investigation to 40 male and 40 female basketball players (age group: 14-17 years) who participated in the inter school level tournament. Statistical tool was used for accurate and systematic results. Independent t-test was use as Statistical Technique for comparative analysis. And the level of significant was set at 0.05 level. The result indicated that there is no difference on achievement motivation between male and female school basketball players of Pune city. Achievement Motivation between male and female inter-school basketball players of Pune city is found same.

Keywords: Sport Achievement Motivation, School male and female, Basketball Players, Independent t-test, stratified random sampling, Puna City.

I. Introduction:

Man is the only being who is curious about the Universe-its forces and phenomena. In the beginning, this curiosity was about concrete things but soon after the focus shifted to abstract metaphysical concepts such as soul, mind, spirit etc. Thus was born all-inclusive philosophy, truly called the love of wisdom by ancient Greek philosophers. Some scientific minded philosophers became interested in the understanding of mental processes and the various influences on human behavior. Where there are human beings, there is behavior; and where there is a behavior -whether individual or social-there is bound to be psychology, in one some form. The behavioral effects of motivation are vital to all achievement-oriented tasks, whether the situation is the laboratory, classroom, or playing field. How motivation functions in achievement setting is an important question for parents, teachers, coaches, and scientists alike. It is not surprising, then, that a common goal in social psychology and sports psychology is to develop knowledge to the extent that motivation can be optimized for all individuals facing achievement tasks. If this goal is achieved and equality of motivations and achievement striving is obtained, each individual will have the opportunity of reaching his or her athletic potential. Although it could never be said with certainly that an individual was fully developing this potential, those occasions when development was definitely halted could be recognized. Within sports psychology, motivation is of central importance as research attempt to understand and explain human behavior within the realm of physical activity via participation and discontinuation motives, intrinsic and extrinsic orientation and achievement goals. Motivation sustains life; it acts as a catalyst for our growth and development from a mere zygote state to adult stage. It inspires and empowers us to accomplish and achieve incredible thins. It is a directing agent for our actions that aim at something higher, better and greater. All life-activity can be explained on the basis of motivation that we exhibit in greater or lesser degree in one situation or the other, and for one thing or the other. No two individual are alike in every thing that goes to construct personality. This is very well

explains the individual differences that exist among people to do or achieve things in life. Achievement motivation remains a central issue within sport psychology as researcher continue to examine an individual's choice, effort, and persistence related to physical activity participation. Much research conducted in the area of achievement motivation has been based on Nicholls's (1984, 1989) goal perspective theory. The theoretical perspective states that individuals strive to display high ability and to avoid demonstrating low ability. In addition, definition of success and failure are based on two goal orientation. A task goal orientation is characterized by self-referenced perception of competence and emphasizes effort, task mastery, and performance improvement. An ego orientation includes norm-referenced perception of competence and an emphasis on winning and positive social comparison with others. Several factors influence the selection of the specific sports participation of the current study. First the researcher's familiarity with basketball through participation experience, specially with regard to motivation, initially spurred interest in the examination of motivational difference among male and female basketball players. Like physical fitness, the psychologist status of male and female basketball players is different. However, such a comparative study of sex-wise difference on sports achievement motivation in basketball is measure.

Many researchers had done related to sports achievement motivation. It attempts to measure what an individual has learned – his or her present level of performance. Sport achievement tests are particularly helpful in determining individual or group status in sports settings. **Singh et al. (2010)** studied to compare the sports achievement motivation of male and female north zone badminton players. Results indicated that no significant difference was found between male and female north zone badminton players in their sports achievement motivation at 0.05 level of confidence. **Pooja, Durehaet al (2010) studied** on comparative study of incentive motivation, achievement motivation and anxiety level between national and international hockey players. As shown by the result of the study there were insignificant difference was found in incentive motivation, achievement motivation, state anxiety and trait anxiety between national and international hockey players and significant difference was found in sports competition anxiety. In order to test t test was used and 0.05 level of significant was used. The hypothesis that international and national players would not differ accepted in achievement motivation and rejected in the case of achievement motivation, state, trait and sport competition anxiety. **Kauret al. (2007)** purposed a study to find out the relationship between achievement motivation and pre-competition anxiety among inter university hockey players. Finding of the results reveals that there was a significance relationship between achievement motivation and pre-competition anxiety of interuniversity level male hockey players and there was a significance difference in the level of achievement motivation of high pre-competition anxiety group and low pre-competition anxiety group of interuniversity level male hockey players. **Thakur et al. (2008)** Studied to assess the personality traits, anxiety and achievement motivation level of volleyball players and non-sportsmen. The result of the study indicated that higher level performance groups was more extrovert than the low performance group and non-sportsmen, whereas, non-sportsmen was more neurotic than those of high and low performance group. Cognitive anxiety and somatic anxiety of non-sportsmen was higher than intervarsity level of performance groups, was also better than non-sportsmen. Achievement motivation level of high performance groups was also better than non-sportsmen. **Tammy A. Schilling (2001)** investigates achievement Motivation among high school Basketball and Cross-Country Athletes. This research present implication for practice and research, particularly in terms of situational factors (e.g., motivational climate) related to goal perspectives. The athletes in this study, particularly. The basketball players indicated the importance of social factors in achievement motivation. They suggested that Cross-country Athletes has highest Motivational level than High School Basketball Players. In this study it was hypothesized that there would be no significant difference in Sports achievement motivation between male and female basketball players. Thus the purpose of the present study was to compare the Sports Achievement Motivation between 14 to 17 age group Male and Female School Basketball Players of Pune City.

II. Method:

The data was collected on all the subjects by administering the M.L. Kamlesh Sports Achievement Motivation Questionnaire (SAMT). SAMT consist of 20 Multiple Choice Questions of 40 marks. Each Question carries two (2) marks for correct answer and zero (0) mark for wrong answer. The question measured the extent to which student were motivated towards sports achievement. The SAMT carrying a test retest reliability as 0.70, in a test of twenty statements the response value of which range between 0 – 40. The validity SAMT with the actual performance of the athletes had been worked out to be 0.55 which is marked. Considering the population of the study, stratified random sampling technique has been employed and the sample size has been targeted in this investigation to 40 male and 40 female basketball players (age group: 14-17 years) who participated in the inter school level tournament.

Statistical tool was used for accurate and systematic results. Independent t-test was use as Statistical Technique for comparative analysis. And the level of significant was set at 0.05 level.

III. Result:

Researcher selected and identified appropriate raw data group wise. Mean score, Standard Deviation of each group was calculated. After Calculating the Mean, Standard Deviation the researcher applied Independent 't' test or Student 't' test. The mean score of male basketball player and female basketball player are 30.99 and 29.8 respectively. And Standard deviation for male Basketball player is 3.39 and for female basketball player is 3.21. shown in table no. 1. Figure bellow indicate the mean difference scores of male and female inter- school basketball players of Pune City.

Table 2, it reveals that 't' value is 1.50 smaller than table value is 2.6 ($1.50 < \text{table value} = 2.6$). It shows that 't' value (1.50) is less than table value (2.6), which is not statistically significant at 0.05 level. Hence from the above analysis, it is known that there is no difference on achievement motivation between male and female school basketball players of Pune city. Achievement Motivation between male and female inter-school basketball players of Pune city is same.

Table no. 1

Mean and standard deviation of male and female inter-school basketball players of Pune city

Groups	Numbers of players	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male	40	30.99	3.39
Female	40	29.8	3.21

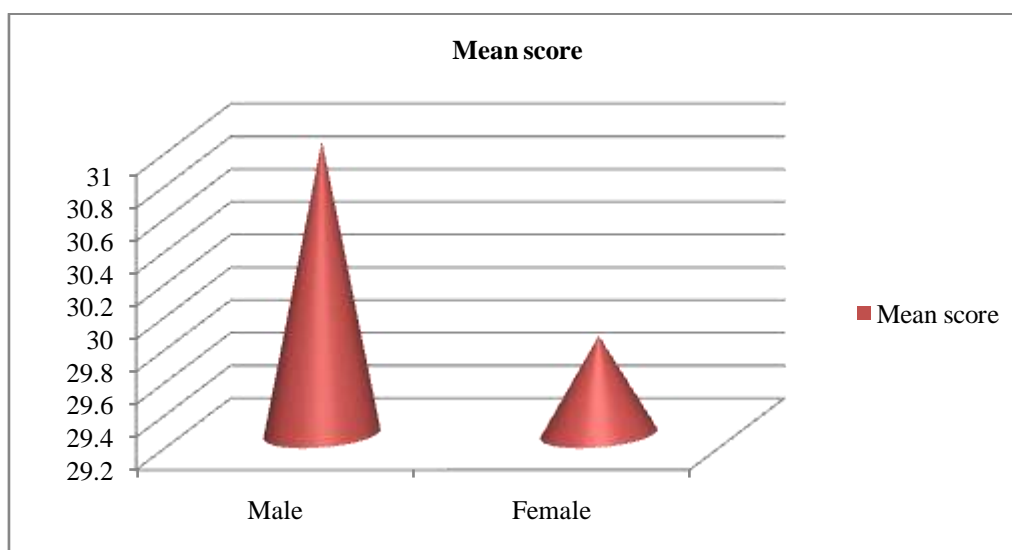


Figure: Means Score of male and female inter School Basketball players

Table no. 2

Independent "t" test on sports achievement motivation level between male and female inter-school basketball players of Pune city.

Group	N	Mean	M.D	S.D	df	"t" value	Table Value
Male	40	30.9		3.39			
Female	40	29.8	1	3.21	78	1.50	2.6

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

IV. Discussion:

Till few decades back it was believed that females possess a lower intelligence than the male. It was also a belief that overall psychological states of female are lower than the males. **Khan et al. (2010)** studied to find out the level of achievement motivation of Asian players. Results of the study revealed that maximum Asian players have high and moderate level of achievement motivation. **Durehaet al. (2010)** studied to compare the status of national and international hockey players on the selected psychological variables. As shown by the result of the study there was insignificant difference was found in incentive motivation, achievement motivation, state anxiety and trait anxiety between national and international hockey players and significant difference was found in sports competition anxiety. In order to test 't' test was used and 0.05 level of significance was used. **Elliot and McGregor, (1999)** studied Hierarchal Model of Achievement Motivation. They suggested that achievement motives are said to have an indirect or distal influence, and achievement goals are said to have a

direct or proximal influence on achievement-relevant outcomes. Achievement motivation has been conceptualized in many different ways. Our understanding of achievement-relevant effects, cognition, and behavior has improved. Despite being similar in nature, many achievement motivation approaches have been developed separately, suggesting that most achievement motivation theories are in concordance with one another instead of competing. In reality, such a belief was blind because of male dominated society. However, recent researcher reveals the opposite fact and indicates that the female are good in studies in possessing better result in examination. However, overall situation reveals the psychological states of males and females are mostly similar. The result of the present study also supports the same and, then, there is no difference between male and females in sports achievement motivation level.

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