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## A study of achievement motivation of inter University sports participants

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### Abstract

The present study was undertaken to study of achievement motivation of inter university sports participants. 218 inter university sports participants studying higher education institutions' of Acharya Nagarjuna University area in the age of 20 to 25 years, were selected as subjects. The selected participants were describing on the basis of variables of the study. For this study independent variables are gender, type of institution, location, relative in sports, the level of participation and the nature of the game and the dependent variable is achievement motivation. To determine the variations among the selected demographic variables and the criterion variable such as Achievement motivation, the analysis of variance for  $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2$  factorial experiment was used. Whenever the 'F' ratio for interaction was found to be significant, the simple effect test was used as a post hoc test to determine which of the group was significant. It is concluded that the athletes in Private College are better than the athletes of Government college and Government aided college in achievement motivation.

**Keywords:** psychological-achievement motivation-sports.

### 1. Introduction

Sport psychology is concerned with the psychological foundations, process and consequences of the psychological regulation of sport related activities of one or several persons acting as the subject(s) of the activity. The focus may be on behavior or on different psychological dimensions of human behavior, i.e. affective, cognitive, motivational or sensory motor dimensions. The physical activity can take place in competitive, educational, recreational, preventative and rehabilitation settings and including health related exercise. The subjects are all persons involved in the different sports and exercise settings, e.g., athletes, coaches, officials, teachers, physiotherapists, parents, spectators etc.

Certain types of people are therefore motivated to place themselves in situations where achievement is evaluated / compared - (i.e 'achievement orientated'). Gill (1986) " A person who has high levels of achievement motivation would have a tendency to strive for success, persist in the face of failure and experience pride in accomplishments" The level of a person's 'need to achieve' (or drive for success) is a relatively stable disposition-displaying a positive approach in relation to their 'achievement orientation' as well as 'positive success tendency'-will strive to achieve a high level of performance (mastery accomplishment). Classical Theories (Atkinson 1964&1974) and McClelland-Helps explain how a person's need to achieve is developed, and enables predictions of future behavior, i.e. performance.

#### 1.1 Objectives of the study

1. To find out the achievement motivation of inter university sports participants and classify them.
2. To find out the influence of the following variables on the achievement motivation of Inter University sports participants.
  - a) Type of Higher Education Institution
  - b) Location of the Higher Education Institution
  - c) Participating event.

#### 1.2 Statement of the problem

The purpose of the study is on Study on achievement motivation of Inter University Sports Participants.

**1.3 Delimitations**

1. The study was delimited to inter university participants only
2. The study was restricted to three Psychological variables like Achievement motivation.
3. The study was limited to the assessment of achievement motivation of ANU / Andhra Region Inter University Sports participants in higher education institutions.

**1.4 Significance of the Study**

Achievement Motivation is the tendency to strive for success, present in the face of failure and experience pride in accomplishments. To understand how achievement motivation influences the terms, means and how it relates and help for to competitive spirit in sports.

**2. Methodology**

In the present study all the inter university participants studying in higher education institutions’ of Acharya Nagarjuna University area were considered as population for the study. A representative sample of 218 inters university sports participants in the age of 20-25 years were chosen as sample for the study. The selected participants were describing on the basis of variables of the study. For this study independent variables are gender, type of institution, location, relative in sports, the level of participation and the nature of the game and the dependent variable is achievement motivation.

**2.1 Test Administration – Achievement Motivation**

The tool used for a data collection in this study was a questionnaire which was standardized by the investigator after conducting a pilot study in selected institutions of Guntur (India). The questionnaire comprises two parts.

**Section A:** This section was designed to collect preliminary information regarding inter university sports Participants gender, institutions details, location details, relative in sports details, level of participation details, nature of game details.

**Section B:** Achievement motivation scale: This scale had 50

questions in all and was constructed by the researcher based on the available scales and questionnaires, VIZ. Achievement motivation scale by V.P. Bhargov (2004). A pool of 45 items was made. A pilot test was done using 38 inter university sports participants from an institution in Guntur. The data were analyzed and reliability coefficient was calculated using the split half method and was found to be 0.796. The items which were unanswered by all the inter university sports participants and which was marked by all the students and which was marked sometimes by many were on meds. The items with poor discriminating values were also deleted. The tool was then validated by three subject experts for content and construct validity.

**2.2 Analysis of Data**

The selected subjects were divided into two gender categories: male and female; two area categories: rural and urban; three types of college: Government, Government aided and Private and further the subjects were classified into two levels of participation namely South zone level and All India level. The criterion variable selected for this study was an achievement motivation as psychological variables. The selected variable was assessed by using the standardized psychological interview schedule. To determine the variations among the selected demographic variables and the criterion variables such as Achievement motivation, the analysis of variance for 2 x 2 x 3 x 2 factorial experiment was used. Whenever the 'F' ratio for interaction was found to be significant, the simple effect test was used as a post hoc test to determine which of the group was significant. Further, when the 'F' ratio was found to be significant, the Scheffe's test was used as a post-hoc test to determine which of the three paired mean differences were found to be significant.

**3. Results**

**3.1 Findings:** The mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values on achievement motivation of athletes of demographic variables such as gender, area, type of college and level of participation have been presented in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Summary of mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values of athletes of different gender, area, type of college and level of participation on achievement motivation

Category	Mean	S.D.	Min.	Max.	Number
All Respondents	112.45	13.516	78	141	310
Gender					
Male	112.46	13.726	80	141	192
Female	112.42	13.225	78	140	118
Area					
Rural	111.76	13.615	78	141	187
Urban	113.48	13.353	78	141	123
Type of College					
Government	108.47	13.809	78	136	75
Government Aided	113.21	13.656	80	141	202
Private	114.52	11.082	93	135	33
Participation Level					
South Zone Level	111.74	12.236	78	141	147
All India Level	113.08	14.583	78	141	163
Male					
Rural	110.85	14.239	80	141	110
Urban	114.62	12.774	85	131	82
Female					
Rural	113.08	12.647	87	140	77
Urban	111.20	14.33	78	134	41
Male					
Government	112.53	13.551	87	136	49
Government Aided	112.45	14.144	80	141	121
Private	112.36	12.273	93	135	22
Female					
Government	103.69	12.601	78	132	26
Government Aided	114.36	12.893	87	140	81
Private	118.82	6.794	106	128	11
Male					
South Zone Level	113.34	12.721	87	136	83

	All India Level	111.79	14.466	80	141	109
Female	South Zone Level	109.67	11.342	78	131	64
	All India Level	115.69	14.603	78	140	54
Rural	Government	108.88	13.282	78	136	42
	Government Aided	112.02	13.954	80	141	128
	Private	117.00	10.296	93	135	17
Urban	Government	110.21	14.626	78	136	33
	Government Aided	115.28	12.957	80	141	74
	Private	111.88	11.598	93	135	16
Rural	South Zone Level	110.45	11.981	78	136	94
	All India Level	113.10	15.037	78	141	93
Urban	South Zone Level	114.04	12.461	78	141	53
	All India Level	113.06	14.065	78	141	70
Government	South Zone Level	110.98	11.923	78	136	45
	All India Level	107.2	16.187	78	136	30
Government Aided	South Zone Level	111.79	12.845	80	141	84
	All India Level	114.23	14.171	80	141	118
Private	South Zone Level	113.44	10.382	93	135	18
	All India Level	115.80	12.108	93	135	15
Male-Rural	Government	111.67	14.96	87	136	21
	Government Aided	110.10	14.35	80	141	79
	Private	115.00	12.12	97	135	10
Male-Urban	Government	113.18	12.64	89	131	28
	Government Aided	116.86	12.77	85	131	42
	Private	110.17	12.48	93	130	12
Female-Rural	Government	106.10	11.02	91	132	21
	Government Aided	115.10	12.83	87	140	49
	Private	119.86	6.79	106	126	7
Female-Urban	Government	93.60	15.08	78	112	5
	Government Aided	113.22	13.11	88	134	32
	Private	117.00	7.39	112	128	4
Male-Rural	South Zone Level	110.57	13.03	87	136	44
	All India Level	111.03	15.09	80	141	66
Male-Urban	South Zone Level	116.46	11.76	89	131	39
	All India Level	112.95	13.55	85	131	43
Female-Rural	South Zone Level	110.34	11.11	87	131	50
	All India Level	118.15	13.92	87	140	27
Female-Urban	South Zone Level	107.29	12.26	78	126	14
	All India Level	113.22	15.11	78	134	27
Male-Government	South Zone Level	115.52	9.70	98	130	27
	All India Level	108.86	16.66	87	136	22
Male-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	112.47	14.46	87	136	45
	All India Level	112.43	14.05	80	141	76
Male-Private	South Zone Level	111.55	11.93	95	130	11
	All India Level	113.18	13.14	93	135	11
Female-Government	South Zone Level	104.17	11.92	78	123	18
	All India Level	102.62	14.83	78	132	8
Female-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	111.00	10.82	87	131	39
	All India Level	117.48	13.97	87	140	42
Female-Private	South Zone Level	116.43	7.16	106	126	7
	All India Level	123.00	3.83	120	128	4
Rural-Government	South Zone Level	108.48	11.00	78	130	23
	All India Level	109.37	15.92	78	136	19
Rural-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	110.55	12.44	87	136	62
	All India Level	113.39	15.20	80	141	66
Rural-Private	South Zone Level	114.78	11.10	95	130	9
	All India Level	119.50	9.38	93	135	8
Urban-Government	South Zone Level	113.59	12.54	78	136	22
	All India Level	103.45	16.71	78	136	11
Urban-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	115.27	13.60	80	141	22
	All India Level	115.29	12.81	80	141	52
Urban-Private	South Zone Level	112.11	10.09	93	135	9
	All India Level	111.57	14.15	93	135	7
Male-Rural-Government	South Zone Level	113.62	10.20	101	128	8
	All India Level	110.46	17.56	87	136	13
Male-Rural-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	109.61	13.96	87	136	31
	All India Level	110.42	14.74	80	141	48
Male-Rural-Private	South Zone Level	111.60	12.42	97	128	5
	All India Level	118.40	12.14	105	135	5

Male-Urban-Government	South Zone Level	116.32	9.66	98	130	19
	All India Level	106.56	16.01	89	131	9
Male-Urban-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	118.79	13.99	89	131	14
	All India Level	115.89	12.27	85	131	28
Male-Urban-Private	South Zone Level	111.50	12.69	95	130	6
	All India Level	108.83	13.32	93	128	6
Female-Rural-Government	South Zone Level	105.73	10.71	91	123	15
	All India Level	107.00	12.78	99	132	6
Female-Rural-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	111.48	10.87	87	131	31
	All India Level	121.33	13.84	87	140	18
Female-Rural-Private	South Zone Level	118.75	9.22	106	126	4
	All India Level	121.33	2.31	120	124	3
Female-Urban-Government	South Zone Level	96.33	17.16	78	112	3
	All India Level	89.50	16.26	78	101	2
Female-Urban-Government-Aided	South Zone Level	109.12	11.13	97	126	8
	All India Level	114.58	13.64	88	134	24
Female-Urban-Private	South Zone Level	113.33	1.16	112	114	3
	All India Level	128.00	.	128	128	1

The analysis of variance for 2 x 2 x 3 x 2 factorial experiment on achievement motivation of different gender, area, types of college and level of participation have been analysed and presented in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Summary analysis of variance for 2 x 2 x 3 x 2 factorial experiment of athletes of different gender, area, types of college and level of participation on achievement motivation

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F-value
Gender	53.358	1	53.358	0.310
Area	213.582	1	213.582	1.241
<b>Type of College</b>	<b>2756.236</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1378.118</b>	<b>8.009</b>
Participation Level	57.724	1	57.724	0.335
Gender * Area	330.051	1	330.051	1.918
<b>Gender * Type of College</b>	<b>1917.874</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>958.937</b>	<b>5.573</b>
Gender * Participation Level	318.916	1	318.916	1.853
Area * Type of College	627.024	2	313.512	1.822
Area * Participation Level	90.447	1	90.447	0.526
College * Participation Level	622.977	2	311.488	1.810
Gender * Area * Type of College	416.775	2	208.388	1.211
Gender * Area * Participation Level	83.279	1	83.279	0.484
Gender * College * Participation Level	55.954	2	27.977	0.163
Area * College * Participation Level	73.640	2	36.820	0.214
Gender * Area * College * Participation Level	169.599	2	84.800	0.493
Error	49210.857	286	172.07	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3976064</b>	<b>310</b>		

\*Significant at .05 level of confidence.

(The table value required for significance at .05 level with df 1 & 286 is 3.88 and 2 & 286 is 3.05).

Table II shows that the F-ratios for the type of college is 8.009 against 3.05 (df 2 and 286) which is significant at 0.05 level on achievement motivation. Since the value of F-ratio for the type of college is higher than the table value, it indicates that there is a significant difference among the athletes in the mean scores of different type of colleges on achievement motivation

and the F-ratios for interaction of gender and type of college is 5.573 against 3.05 (df 2 and 286) which is significant at 0.05 level on achievement motivation. Since the value of F-ratio for the type of college (8.009) is higher than the table value (3.05), to find out which of the three paired means had a significant difference, the Scheffe's post-hoc test is applied and the results are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Scheffe's test for the differences between the mean scores of different type of colleges on achievement motivation

Type of College			Mean Differences	Confidence Interval
Government	Government Aided	Private		
108.47	113.21		4.75*	4.38
108.47		114.52	6.05	6.77
	113.21	114.52	1.30	6.08

\*Significant at .05 level.

There is no significant differences exist between the athletes of Government college and Private college; and the athletes of Government aided college and Private college in achievement

motivation. It is concluded that the athletes of Private college are better than the athletes of Government college and Government aided college in achievement motivation. To

determine the significant difference between each combination of gender x type of college, simple effect post hoc test is followed and the result is as follows.

**Table 4:** simple effect post hoc test for gender x type of college interaction on achievement motivation

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F-value
<b>Gender for Government college</b>	<b>1085.73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1085.73</b>	<b>6.310*</b>
Gender for Government Aided College	50.80	1	50.80	0.295
Gender for Private College	579.05	1	579.05	3.365
Type of College for Male	0.39	2	0.19	0.001
<b>Type of College for Female</b>	<b>3358.38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1679.19</b>	<b>9.759*</b>
Within Error	49210.86	286	172.07	

\*Significant at .05 level of confidence.

(The table value required for significance at .05 level with df 1 & 286 is 3.88 and 2 & 286 is 3.05).

Table IV shows that the F-ratio for Gender for Government college in achievement motivation is 6.310 against 3.88 (df 1 and 286) which is significant at 0.05 level of significance. It indicates that the athletes of Government college differ significantly in achievement motivation with respect to gender. Since only two groups (male and female) involved, it can be

directly implied that the male athletes of Government college (mean= 112.53) are better than the female athletes of Government college (mean = 103.69) in achievement motivation. The F-ratio 9.759 of Type of college for Female in achievement motivation is higher than the required table value 3.05 at 0.05 level. To find out which of the three paired means had a significant difference, the Scheffe’s post-hoc test is applied and the results are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5:** Scheffe’s test for the differences between the mean scores of female athletes of different type of colleges on achievement motivation

Type of College			Mean Differences	Confidence Interval
Government	Government Aided	Private		
103.69	114.36		10.67*	7.30
103.69		118.82	15.13*	11.65
	114.36	118.82	4.46	10.41

\*Significant at .05 level.

The table V shows that the mean differences in achievement motivation between the female athletes of Z and Government aided college, and female athletes of Government college and Private college are 10.67 and 15.13 respectively and which are higher than the confidence interval values of 7.30 and 11.65 respectively at 0.05 level of confidence. It is concluded that the female athletes of Private college are better than the female athletes of Government college and Government aided college in achievement motivation.

**4. Discussion/Conclusions**

The results of the study revealed that there was no significant difference between the athletes in the mean scores of different type of gender, area and level of participation on achievement motivation. The result of the study indicated that there is significant difference exist among the athletes in the mean scores of different type of colleges on achievement motivation. Further, it is revealed that the athletes of Government aided college are better than the athletes of Government college and Private college in achievement motivation. The results of the study revealed that there was no significant difference between the athletes in the mean scores of interaction of gender\*area, gender\*level of participation, area\*type of college, area\*level of participation, type of college\* level of participation, gender\*area\*type of college\*level of participation on achievement motivation. The result of the study also revealed that there is significant difference exist among the mean scores of interaction of gender\*type of the college and gender\*type of college in achievement motivation. Further, it is revealed that the female athletes of Government aided college are better than the female athletes of Government college and Private college in achievement motivation.

**5. Recommendations**

1. Similar study may be conducted in various age groups.
2. Similar study may be conducted on girls.
3. Similar study may be taken to various body types.
4. Similar study may be taken to physical education teachers and coaches to improve the skills.

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