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A study of incentive motivation between high and low performing volleyball teams

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to compare the incentive motivation between high and low performing volleyball teams. By applying purposive sampling total of 72 (Seventy two) women volleyballers, out of which 36 were selected from the first three ranking teams whereas remaining 36 were selected from the low ranking teams who were participated in senior national volleyball championship held at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad in the year 2014 were selected as subjects. Excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation were selected as variables for the study. Data was collected by using Incentive Motivation Inventory by Alderman, R. B. & Wood, N. L. (1976) that has seven sub scales (excellence, power, stress, independence, success, aggression, and affiliation). The statistical techniques employed were descriptive statistics and independent 't' test. Significant difference between high and low performer in case of aggression and affiliation as calculated value was greater than that of tabulated value at .05 level of significance, while insignificant difference was found in remaining variables namely excellence, power, sensation, independence and success as calculated value was less than that of tabulated value at .05 level of significance For testing the hypothesis the level of significance was set as .05.

Keywords: Incentive motivation, Excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation.

1. Introduction

Sports psychology is a science in which the principles of psychology are applied in a sport or exercise setting. These principles are often applied to enhance performance. However, the true sports psychologist is interested in much more than performance enhancement. A win-at-all – cost attitude is inconsistent with the goal and aspirations of the best sports psychologists. The sports psychologist is interested in helping every sports participant reach his or her potential as an athlete. If helping a young athlete performance, so be it. However, it is also possible athlete's intrinsic motivation without the athlete's necessarily winning. Taken as whole, sport psychology is an exciting subject dedicated to the enhancement of both athletic performance and the social-psychological aspects of human enrichment (Cox, 2002) [1].

Motivation in general is a proof which indicates why people participate in sports, the way they do. The urge to run and play when young, to excel when competing, to struggle when confined, to be aggressive when in anger and to face when frightened are typical of man as he matures, develops and moves through life's many dangerous and competitive situation. The basis of achievement motivation is achievement motive i.e, a motive to achieve. Those who engage themselves in a task on account of an achievement motive are said to work under the spirit of achievement motivation. Achievement motive comes into picture when an individual knows that his performance will be evaluated, the consequence of his action will be either a success or a failure and that good performance will produce a feeling of pride in accomplishment. Hence achievement motive may be considered as a disposition to approach success or a capacity for taking pride in accomplishment when success at one or another activity is achieved (Keith, 1982) [3].

Aggression is the factor of incentive motivation, which mainly causes negative performance. It is nothing but a state of mind in which the individual respond with discomfort to the event, that has occurred or going to occur. The person's worries about events, their occurrences and consequences in general are the source of aggression.

2. Objective and hypothesis

The objective of the study was to compare the parameters (excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation) of incentive motivation between high and low performance category of women volleyball players. On the basis of literature reviewed, available research findings, expert guidance and scholar’s own understanding it was hypothesized that there may be significant difference between high performer and low performer women volleyball players in relation to different parameters of incentive motivation.

3. Procedure and Methodology

The subjects for this study were selected among the players who have participated in the senior national volleyball championship held at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad in the year 2014. A total of 72 (seventee two) women volleyballers, out of which 36 were selected from the first three ranking teams whereas remaining 36, were selected from the low ranking teams. Excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation were selected as variables for the study. The data were analyzed by computing descriptive statistics like mean, standard deviation. Independent ‘t’ was also used to compare high and low performance group of women volleyball players. For testing the hypothesis the level of significance was set as .05.

3.1 Criterion Measures

To assess the Incentive status of women volleyballers Incentive Motivation Inventory by Alderman, R. B. & Wood,

N. L. (1976) [2] that has seven sub scales (excellence, power, stress, independence, success, aggression, and affiliation) was used in this study.

4. Result

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of Incentive Motivation of high performer women volleyball players

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD
Excellence	26.00	40.00	34.25	3.97
Power	16.00	31.00	22.28	4.44
Sensation	20.00	34.00	26.31	3.27
Independence	13.00	28.00	19.08	3.48
Success	22.00	36.00	28.00	3.54
Aggression	16.00	30.00	20.14	3.01
Affiliation	19.00	33.00	24.67	4.38

The descriptive analysis as presented in Table 1 reveals the scores of high performer women volleyball players on motivational variables i.e. excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation showing the minimum and maximum values as 26.00, 16.00, 20.00,12.00,22.00,16.00,19.00 and 40.00,36.00,34.00,28.00,36.00,30.00,33.00 respectively. The mean and standard deviation values are shown as 34.25 ± 3.97, 22.28 ± 4.44, 26.31 ± 3.27, 19.08 ± 3.48, 28.00 ± 3.54, 20.14 ± 3.01, 24.67 ± 4.38 for selected motivational variables i.e. excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation respectively.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of Incentive Motivation of Low Performer Women Volleyball Players

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD
Excellence	24.00	40.00	33.53	4.93
Power	16.00	33.00	23.64	4.43
Sensation	15.00	32.00	25.86	3.94
Independence	12.00	27.00	19.58	3.73
Success	21.00	36.00	26.69	4.05
Aggression	13.00	33.00	22.44	4.36
Affiliation	17.00	35.00	26.75	3.53

The descriptive analysis as presented in Table 2 reveals the scores of low performer women volleyball players on motivational variables i.e. excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation showing the minimum and maximum values as 24.00, 16.00, 15.00,12.00,21.00,13.00,17.00 and

40.00,33.00,32.00,27.00,36.00,33.00,35.00 respectively. The mean and standard deviation values are shown as 33.53 ± 4.93, 23.64 ± 4.43, 25.86 ± 3.94, 19.58 ± 3.73, 26.69 ± 4.05, 22.44 ± 4.36, 26.75 ± 3.52 for selected motivational variables i.e. excellence, power, sensation, independence, success, aggression, affiliation respectively.

Table 3: Comparison of Mean Scores of Incentive Motivation between Low Performer Women Volleyball Players

Equal variance	Group	Mean	Mean Difference	df	t	Sig.(2-Tailed)
Excellence	High	34.2500	.72222	70	.685	.495
	Low	33.5278				
Power	High	22.2778	-1.36111	70	-1.302	.197
	Low	23.6389				
Sensation	High	26.3056	.44444	70	.521	.604
	Low	25.8611				
Independence	High	19.0833	-.50000	70	-.589	.558
	Low	19.5833				
Success	High	28.0000	1.30556	70	1.457	.150
	Low	26.6944				
Aggression	High	20.1389	-2.30556	70	-2.613*	.011
	Low	22.4444				
Affiliation	High	24.6667	-2.08333	70	-2.227*	.029
	Low	26.7500				

*significant at .05 level

t.05 (70) = 2

Table 3 shows that there was a significant difference between high and low performer in case of aggression and affiliation as calculated value was greater than that of tabulated value at .05 level of significance, while insignificant difference was found in remaining variables namely excellence, power, sensation, independence and success as calculated value was less than that of tabulated value at .05 level of significance.

5. Discussion of hypothesis

The study exhibited the significant difference between high and low performer volleyball players in relation to aggression and affiliation; hence the hypothesis was accepted.

6. Discussion

The obtained 't' value of aggression and affiliation was -2.613 and -2.227 respectively which were statistically significant. This shows that the female high performers in volleyball were significantly associates their high performance with the aggression and affiliation factors of motivation.

No significant difference in the incentive factors of excellence, power, sensation, independence and success between higher and lower group were observed. This may be because of the reason that these factors are of secondary in nature for achieving high performance level.

7. Conclusion

significant difference between high and low performer volleyball players in relation to aggression and affiliation; hence the hypothesis was accepted at this level where as insignificant difference was found in relation to excellence, power, sensation, independence and success.

8. References

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