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Relationship achievement motivation between semi-finalist and non-qualifying teams of senior national female Hockey Players

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to relationship achievement motivation between semi-finalist and non-qualifying teams of senior national female hockey players. 50 national female (25 semi-finalist and 25 non-qualifying) hockey players who participated 5th senior national hockey championship-2015 (from dated 20th April to 3rd May 2015) were organised at Mananiya Chandagi Ram Sports Stadium, Saifai, Etawah (UP). Their age ranged from 18 to 22 years. The sport achievement motivation questionnaire was developed by Dr. M.L. Kamalesh was used. The questionnaire is a self-evaluation of 20 questions. The response value of this test extended the data. Table 1 show that there is significant difference of achievement motivation between non-qualifying and semi-finalist teams. The calculated 't' value 3.462 was above than the table vale 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance. If we were compare the means of non-qualifying teams 26.83 ± 4.69 and semi-finalist teams 31.62 ± 2.41 , semi-finalist teams have higher achievement motivation compare to non-qualifying teams.

Keywords: Achievement Motivation, Female, Senior Hockey Players.

1. Introduction

Achievement motivation refers to persons efforts to master achieve excellence, overcome obstacles, perform better than, and take pride in exercising talent (Marry, 1938) ^[12]. Achievement motivation is a person's orientation to strive for task success, persist in the face of failure and experience pride in accomplishment. (Gill, 2000) ^[8]. According to Grandall, Solomon and Kallaway (1955), "Achievement behaviour is any behaviour which is directed towards the attainment of approval or the avoidance of disapproval for competence of performance in situations where standards of excellence are applied."

Achievement motivation forms to be the basic for a good life. People who are oriented towards achievement, in general, enjoy life and feel in control. Being motivated keeps people dynamic and gives them self-respect. They set moderately difficult but easily achievable targets, which help them, achieve their objectives. They do not set up extremely difficult or extremely easy targets. By doing this they ensure that they only undertake tasks that can be achieved by them. Achievement motivated people prefer to work on a problem rather than leaving the outcome to chance. It is also seen that achievement motivated people seem to be more concerned with their personal achievement rather than the rewards of success.

Achievement motivation is an essential element of human personality. It directs a person's activity and makes it more (or less) dynamic. Without the desire to succeed other psychological features and abilities do not provide nearly so much n females on performance. Achievement motivation influences other factor affecting performance in sport like: physical preparation, technique, tactics and even life style.

Decharms (1986) ^[6] concluded that achievement motivation, was disposition to strive for something and had satisfaction derived from success in competition in some standard of excellence. Bhushan and Aggarwal (1978) ^[3] conducted a study of personality characteristics of high and low achieving Indian sports personnel. The high achievers scored significantly higher than their low achiever counterparts on dominance and emotional stability being called as the primary factors.

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On the second order factors, outstanding sportspersons were significantly more extroverted than the low achievers. High dominance is perhaps one of the chief proofs of the international sports persons, who must persist and master skills and techniques. Being more extroverted than low achievers, the outstanding sports-person has higher thresholds for arousal, and thus they are able to endure hard physical training programme. They are also able to handle higher levels of arousal caused by intense competition and usually higher vociferous spectator reactions before their performance deteriorates. The outstanding sports women, as compared to sportsmen in general, scored significantly higher on the primary factors of dominance, suspiciousness, and tenseness and lower on outgoingness, emotional stability and tender mindedness. On the second order factors, the sportswomen were significantly more anxious, alert, poised and independent. Perhaps, the outstanding women players were more dominant and independent than the outstanding men players because they had to break through the stronger barriers of customs and tradition to compete in a men's world.

Methodology

Subjects

For the purpose of the study 50 national female (25 semi-finalist and 25 non-qualifying) hockey players who participated 5th Senior National Hockey Tournament-2015 (from dated 20th April to 3rd May 2015) were organised at Mananiya Chandagi Ram Sports Stadium, Saifai, Etawah (UP).

Tools

The sports Achievement motivation test designed by Dr. M.L. Kamlesh (1990) the test consist of a set of 20 incomplete statements which were to be completed by choosing either of the two proposed parts against each statement the response value ranged from 0-40 after the objectives of the 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 categorised as low, within 25-29 were moderate and those with 30 and above scores were categorized as high in sports achievement motivation. The players were contacted individually through their managers and coaches and were requested to give candidate response for assessment of their motivation level for the study.

Data Analysis

The collected data were put to statistical treatment computing 't' to find out the differences if any, between the semi-finalist and non-qualifying team players on the level of sports achievement motivation.

Result

Table 1: Mean difference between Semi Finalist and Non-Qualifying Teams of Senior National Female Hockey Players on Sports Achievement Motivation

Variables	Non-qualified teams		Semi Finalist Teams		't' value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Sports Achievement Motivation	26.83	4.69	31.62	2.41	3.462

*Significant at 0.05 level $t_{(2, 48)} = 2.00$

Achievement Motivation

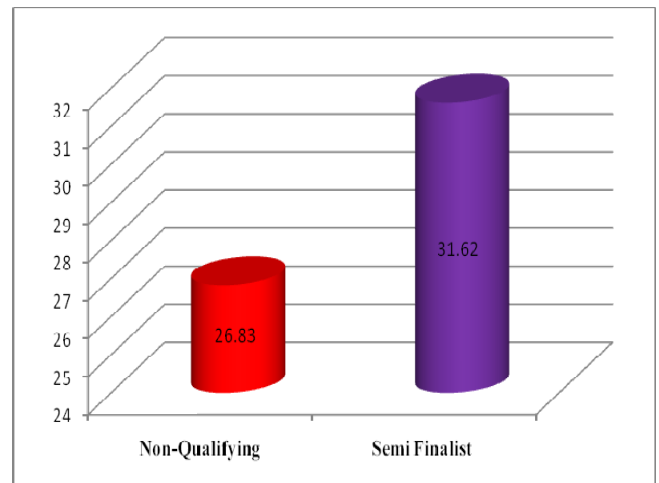


Fig 1: Illustration of Sports Achievement Motivation between Semi Finalist and Non-Qualifying Teams of Senior National Female Hockey Players.

Findings

Table 1 show that there was significant difference of achievement motivation between non-qualifying and semi-finalist teams. The calculated 't' value 3.46 was more than table value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance. If we were compare the means of non-qualifying teams 26.83 ± 4.69 and semi-finalist teams 31.62 ± 2.41 , semi-finalist teams have higher achievement motivation compare to non-qualifying teams.

Discussing of finding

The semi-finalist teams were Railways, Jharkhand, Punjab and M.P. Academy. Indian railways team have more than six current Indian players, they did took participated in World Cup, Commonwealth and Asian games and defeated to Punjab in semi-final game 8-2. Jharkhand defeated to M.P academy in semi-final through penalty shootout while game was finished 3-2. Above four semi-finalist teams have higher achievement motivation (score 30 and above scores were categorized as high in sports achievement motivation) because these teams have good coaches, played maximum match against different teams, good skill, high class fitness level and other facilities in compare to other non-qualifying teams such as west Bengal, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh.

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