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## Will to win: Comparative study between the medal winning and non- medal winning athletes

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### Abstract

The objective of this study are to examine will to win of medal winning and non-medal winning male athletes. For this purpose investigator select thirty medal winning and thirty non-medal winning athletes of inter college level ranging age from 18 to 25. The sample selection method was used as purposive sampling technique. Will to win questionnaire (kumar and shukla, 1988) was used to measure will to win of players. t- test applied to compare the medal winning and non-medal winning athletes. The level of significance was set 0.05. Results show that there were significant difference found regarding the parameter of will to win between medal winning and non-medal winning athletes. It is concluded from the findings that Medal winner athletes have high will to win comparison to non-medal winner.

**Keywords:** Will to win, medal winner, athletes

### 1. Introduction

Psychology is both an applied and academic fields that studies the human mind and behavior. Research in psychology seeks to understand and explain thoughts, emotion and behavior. Application of psychology include mental health treatment, performance enhancement, self help and many other areas affecting health and daily life. Psychology has two major areas of focus. Academic psychology and applied psychology. Most top athletes and coaches believe that psychological factor play a crucial role for top performance like emotional intelligence, motivation, aggression and will to win etc. Human beings are by nature competitive and ambitious for their excellence in all athletic performance. Every team want to show supremacy by challenging other team. Thus this challenge stimulates, inspires and motivates all the players to sweat and strive to perform at optimum level in present competitive sports world. The main thrust of the modern sports is on winning, not just participating and playing. In this study investigator comparing will to win between medal winning and non-medal winning athletes. Will to win defined as the intensity of the desire to defeat an opponent to exceed some performance standard in given sports. Will to win is the extent to which a person desires to reach some standard of excellence or defeat of opponent. The athletes high in will to win mainly compete to first position and may have something of win at all cost attitude. White (1959) <sup>[13]</sup> found that will to win is also relates with competitive and by acknowledging this, an athlete is able to put in his best and complete the activity successfully. Daino (1985) defined as “the intensity of desires to defeat an opponent or to exceed some performance standard in given sports”. Will to win is important parameter which makes great competitors. It has been observed in some competition that players who although lacked physical fitness ended up winning the match, all due to their determination to win. A correct attitude towards winning always helps in achieving high performance in sports. This ability to work to one’s full potential is directly related to an individual will to win. Low will to win indicates that competitors are careless about winning. It is observed that those players win the medal have high will to win comparison to loser players. Players high will to win should be very competitive and should feel that winning is the major (if not only) reason for competing.

**2. Material & Method:** for investigation researcher selected sixty subjects, in which 30 medal winner and 30 non medal winner male athletes representing various affiliated college of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University Bareilly in the intercollegiate sports tournament.

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The athletes were selected ranging age from 18 to 25 years. The sample selection method was used purposive sampling.

**2.1 Tool:** For the collection of data researcher administered (Kumar & Shukla, 1988) will to win questionnaire. Will to win questionnaire consist of 14 items, in which 7 items are key true 7 items are false. For each item 1 score should be given for following responses, so that maximum score may be 14 on this questionnaire and minimum may be zero and higher reflects greater will to win.

**2.2 Procedure:** Firstly data were collected to apply (kumar & shukla 1988) will to win questionnaire. The investigator explained clearly the objective of the study to the participants and was asked to compete all the test item of the

Will to win				
Experimental groups	No. of subjects	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value
Medal winner	30	8.5667	1.775	2.778
Non-medal winner	30	2.4471	1.5643	

Significant at  $p < 0.05$  DF (58) = 2.009

#### 4. Discussion

Finding of the study reveal that, there was a significant difference between medal winner and non-medal winner athletes on the variable will to win. These results may be corroborated with the findings of Pezer and Brown (1980) [1], they find out will to win and athletic performance. Sidhu and singh (2006) [10], they find out will to win of champions and non- champions boxers at different level of competition. The results of the study show that, in all cases, champion boxers have better will to win as compared to non-champion boxers, at university, state, and national level, but not at the inter- varsity level. Singh (2003), investigated the level of will to win among college, university and state level athletes and conclude that the athletes move from lower level of performance to the higher level of performance, their will to win also increase.

#### 5. Conclusion

Within the limit of this study and subjects on which the present study was concluded significant difference were found between medal winner and non-medal winner athletes. It seem reasonably fair to conclude that medal winner and non- medal winner athletes having difference as far this set of population concerned. Medal winner athletes have high will to win comparison to non-medal winner.

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questionnaire. Instruction given by researcher that read form carefully then response. After fill the form raw data collected and statistically processed.

**2.3 Statistical Technique:** To find out the difference between the medal and non-medal winning athletes 't' test was used. For testing the hypothesis level of significance was set at 0.05.

**3. Results:** The results of will to win between medal winner and non- medal winner athletes in the intercollegiate sports tournaments are presented in the table below. Table show there is a significant difference between medal winner and non-medal winner athletes.

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