

ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AMONG SOUTH ZONE INTER UNIVERSITY HANDBALL FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS OF MEN IN DIFFERENT STATES

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Abstract— The purpose of the study was to analyse the achievement motivation among south zone inter-university Handball, Football and Hockey players of men in different states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in India. To achieve the purpose of the study, 360 subjects (30 players from each game and each state) were selected randomly as subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 25. The data was collected during south zone inter-university tournament in the year 2012-2013. The questionnaire technique was used to collect relevant data achievement motivation Dr. M.L.Kamlesh (1990) questionnaire was used in this study. The static group comparison design was used for this study. The collected data from the two factors, namely, game and state were statistically analysed by using two-way (3x4) factorial Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The F ratio obtained by two way analysis of variance was compared to .05 level of significance which was considered adequate. The result of the study that there was a significant difference among Handball, Football and Hockey as well as among four states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on achievement motivation. In Achievement motivation, handball players are greater than Football and hockey players in all the four states and among the four states Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were equal and they were indicated better Achievement motivation than the Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Handball players. Kerala football players performed better than the Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Hockey players were good when compared to the Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka players

Keywords— **Achievement motivation, Handball, Football, Hockey.**

I. INTRODUCTION

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. The goal structure in the learning environment, or the perceived motivational climate, is also integral to the achievement goal approach. Sports groups can emphasise mastery through their practices, efforts and improvements, development of physical and motor abilities and their relative ability, social comparison and the competition among pupils (Ommundsen, 2001). The situational goal structure has been found to influence a host of achievement-relevant processes and outcomes (Duda, 2001).

Achievement Motivation Theory tries to explain why people attend an event, why they put so much effort to achieve an extremely difficult objective and why they maintain it for so long. It is generally considered that the competitiveness or rivalry existing in the sport evolved out of achievement motivation. The focal point of achievement need for some people is that to achieve high level satisfaction rather than to success in the event based on achievement. However, the point which must be taken into consideration is that the perception of achievement will vary from person to person. In other words, each individual is obliged to determine his/her achievement behaviour. But if the performance-based result identified with individual's inability or low effort, this also is considered as failure. Therefore, a situation considered to be success by one might be considered as a failure for another (Tiryaki and Godelek 1997).

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 influence on performance. Achievement motivation influences other factors affecting performance in sport like: physical preparation, technique, tactics and even life style (Gracz & Sankowski, 1995)..

II. METHODS

The purpose of the study was to analyse the achievement motivation among south zone inter-university Handball, Football and Hockey players of men in different states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in India. To achieve the purpose of the study, 360 subjects (30 players from each game and each state) were selected randomly as

subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 25. The data was collected during south zone inter University tournament in the year 2012-2013. The questionnaire technique was used to collect relevant data achievement motivation Dr. M.L.Kamlesh (1990) questionnaire was used in this study. The static group comparison design was used for this study. The collected data from the two factors, namely, game and state were statistically analysed by using two-way (3x4) factorial Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The F ratio obtained by two way analysis of variance was compared to .05 level of significance which was considered adequate. The result of the study that there was a significant difference among Handball, Football and Hockey as well as among four states such as Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on achievement motivation.

Figure-I: Mean scores of Handball, Football and Hockey of four states on achievement motivation.

TABLE-II
TWO-FACTOR ANOVA ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF HANDBALL, FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY AMONG FOUR STATES

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	Obtained F-ratio
A factor (Games)	20.422	2	10.211	3.05*
B factor (Four states)	75.089	3	25.030	7.47*
AB factor (Interaction) (Games and four states)	437.578	6	72.930	21.78*
Error I	1164.867	348	3.347	

TABLE – I
THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF HANDBALL, FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS AMONG FOUR DIFFERENT STATES

Groups		Tamil nadu	Kerala	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh
Handball	Mean	37.10	34.40	37.26	34.23
	SD (±)	1.97	2.06	1.31	1.92
Football	Mean	34.03	37.23	35.50	34.97
	SD (±)	1.80	1.75	1.96	1.97
Hockey	Mean	37.23	36.50	34.36	34.79
	SD (±)	1.56	1.71	1.86	1.94

*Significant at 0.05 level

(Table values required for significance at 0.05 level with df 2 & 348, 3 & 348; and 6 & 348 are 3.03, 2.64 and 2.13 respectively.)

From the above Table, the obtained F-ratio for Factor A (games) is 3.05, which is greater than the table value of 3.03 with df 2 and 348 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is a significant difference between the paired means of Factor A (Games) on Achievement motivation.

Table above shows that the obtained F-ratio for Factor B (four states) is 7.47, which is greater than the table value of 2.64 with df 3 and 348 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is a significant difference among the paired means of Factor B (four states) on Achievement motivation.

From the above Table, the obtained F-ratio value of interaction factor A x B (games x four states) is 21.78, which is greater than the table value of 2.13 with df 6 and 348 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study shows that there is a significant difference among the paired means of interaction factor A x B (games x four states) on Achievement motivation.

As the main focus is usually on the interaction, it is sufficient to discuss the interaction effect only. Hence, the interaction effect only is discussed.

The results of the study indicate that there was a significant difference in the interaction effect [between rows (games) and columns (four states)] on Achievement motivation. Since the interaction effect is a significant, the simple effect test is applied as follow-up test and the results are presented in Table III.

(Scores on Achievement motivation are expressed in Points)
The tables-I means and standard deviations of Handball, Football and Hockey among Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on Achievement motivation.

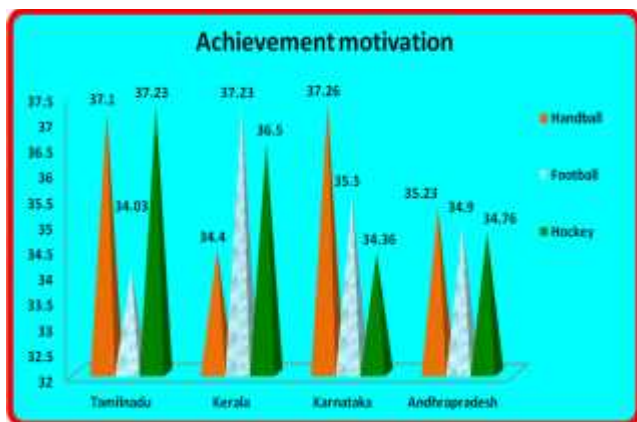


TABLE-III
THE SIMPLE EFFECT TEST SCORES OF GAMES (ROWS)
AND FOUR STATES (COLUMNS) ON ACHIEVEMENT
MOTIVATION

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	Obtained F-ratio
Four states within Handball	178.86	3	59.62	17.59*
Four states within Football	164.63	3	54.87	15.73*
Four states within Hockey	169.16	3	56.38	17.81*
Games within Tamilnadu	196.62	2	98.31	30.65*
Games within Kerala	129.75	2	64.87	18.93*
Games within Karnataka	128.15	2	64.07	21.25*
Games within Andhra Pradesh	3.46	2	1.73	0.46
Error	1164.86	348	3.34	

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence
(Table values required for significance at 0.05 level with df 3 and 348, & 2 and 348 are 2.63 and 3.03 respectively.)

Table above shows that F-ratio values obtained for four states within Handball; four states within Football; and four states within Hockey are 17.59, 15.73 and 17.81 respectively, which are greater than the table value of 2.63 with df 3 and 348 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there was a significant difference between the paired means of four states within Handball; four states within Football; and four states within Hockey on Achievement motivation.

The table above shows that the obtained F-ratio value for games within Tamil Nadu; games within Kerala; and games within Karnataka are 30.65, 18.93 and 21.25 respectively, which are greater than the table value of 3.03 with df 2 and 348 required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence. The result of the study indicates that there is significant difference between the paired means of games within Tamil Nadu; games within Kerala; and games within Karnataka on Achievement motivation.

As three games and four states were compared and the obtained F-ratio value is found to be significant in the simple effect for columns and rows, the Scheffe's test is applied as

post hoc test to find out the paired means difference, if any and the result is presented in Tables IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX.

TABLE-VI
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF HANDBALL WITHIN
FOUR STATES ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Tamilnadu	Kerala	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
37.10	34.40			2.70*	1.32
37.10		37.26		0.16	1.32
37.10			35.23	1.87*	1.32
	34.40	37.26		2.86*	1.32
	34.40		35.23	0.83	1.32
		37.26	35.23	2.03*	1.32

* Significant at 0.05 level

Table above shows that the paired mean difference of Handball on Achievement motivation between Tamil Nadu and Kerala; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; Kerala and Karnataka; and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are 2.97, 2.10, 2.97 and 2.10 respectively. The values are greater than the confidence interval value of 1.32, which shows significant difference at 0.05 level of confidence. It may be concluded from the results of the study that there is a significant difference in Achievement motivation between the paired means of Tamil Nadu and Kerala; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; Kerala and Karnataka; and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. However, the Achievement motivation is significantly higher for Karnataka Handball players than Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE-V
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF FOOTBALL WITHIN
FOUR STATES ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Means				Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh		
34.03	37.23			3.20*	1.32
34.03		35.50		1.47*	1.32
34.03			34.90	0.87	1.32
	37.23	35.50		1.73*	1.32
	37.23		34.90	2.33*	1.32
		35.50	34.90	0.60	1.32

* Significant at 0.05 level

Table above shows that the paired mean difference of Football on Achievement motivation between Tamil Nadu and Kerala; Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; Kerala and Karnataka; and Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are 3.20, 1.47, 1.73 and 2.33 respectively. The values are greater than the confidence interval value of 1.32, which shows significant difference at 0.05 level of confidence.

It may be concluded from the results of the study that there is a significant difference in Achievement motivation between the paired means of Tamil Nadu and Kerala; Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; Kerala and Karnataka; and Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. However, the Achievement motivation is significantly higher for Kerala Football players than Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu players.

Tamil Nadu which are greater than the confidence interval value of 1.00 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence, the result of the study shows that there was a significant difference between Handball and Football; and Football and Hockey. However, it was found that Hockey players were better in achievement motivation when compared to the handball and Football players in Tamil Nadu.

Table-VI
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF HOCKEY WITHIN FOUR STATES ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Table- VII
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF KERALA AMONG THREE GAMES ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Means				Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh		
37.23	36.50			0.73	1.32
37.23		34.36		2.87*	1.32
37.23			34.76	2.47*	1.32
	36.50	34.36		2.14*	1.32
	36.50		34.76	1.74*	1.32
		34.36	34.76	0.40	1.32

Handball	Football	Hockey	Mean difference	Confidence interval
34.40	37.23		2.83*	1.00
34.40		36.50	2.10*	1.00
	37.23	36.50	0.73	1.00

* Significant at 0.05 level

Table above shows that the paired mean difference of Hockey on Achievement motivation between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; Kerala and Karnataka; and Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are 2.87, 2.47, 2.14 and 1.74 respectively. The values are greater than the confidence interval value of 1.32, which shows significant difference at 0.05 level of confidence.

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

The above table clearly indicates that the mean difference between Handball and Football; and Handball and Hockey are 2.83 and 2.10 respectively on achievement motivation of Kerala which are greater than the confidence interval value of 1.00 at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence, the result of the study shows that there was a significant difference between Handball and Football; and Handball and Hockey. However, it was found that Football players were better in achievement motivation when compared to the Handball and Hockey players in Kerala.

It may be concluded from the results of the study that there is a significant difference in Achievement motivation between the paired means of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; Kerala and Karnataka; and Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. However, the Achievement motivation is significantly higher for Tamil Nadu Hockey players than Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh players.

TABLE - IX
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF ANDHRA PRADESH AMONG THREE GAMES ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Table - VII
THE SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PAIRED MEANS OF TAMILNADU AMONG THREE GAMES ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Handball	Football	Hockey	Mean difference	Confidence interval
37.10	34.03		3.07*	1.00
37.10		37.23	0.13	1.00
	34.03	37.23	3.20*	1.00

Handball	Football	Hockey	Mean difference	Confidence interval
37.26	35.50		1.76*	1.00
37.26		34.36	2.9*	1.00
	35.50	34.36	1.14*	1.00

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

The above table clearly indicates that the mean difference between Handball and Football; and Football and Hockey are 3.07 and 3.20 respectively on achievement motivation of

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence

The above table clearly indicates that the mean difference between Handball and Football; and Handball and Hockey, Football and Hockey are 1.76, 2.9 and 1.14 on achievement motivation of Karnataka which is greater than the confidence interval value of 1.00 at 0.05 level of confidence.

Hence, the result of the study shows that there was a significant difference between Handball and Football; and Handball and Hockey, Football and Hockey. However, it was found that Handball players were better in achievement

motivation when compared to the football and Hockey players in Karnataka.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

In Achievement motivation, Handball players greater than Football and Hockey players in all the four states and among the four states Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were equal and they were indicated better Achievement motivation than the Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Handball players. Kerala football players performed better than the Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Hockey players were good when compared to the Kerala; Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka players Thomassen & Halvari (1996) discussed the achievement motivation in sports competitions. The results show that, the relations were similar for both girls and boys. Ntoumanis & Biddle (1998) examined the relationships of achievement goal orientations and perceived motivational climate to perceptions of the intensity and direction of competitive state anxiety in a sample of university athletes representing various team sports. Structural equation modelling was used to test these links. The results showed that perceptions of a performance climate were associated with ego orientation, whereas perceptions of a mastery climate were linked to task orientation.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There was a significant difference among Handball, Football and hockey as well as among four states such as Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on achievement motivation.

2. In Achievement motivation, handball players greater than Football and hockey players in all the four states and among the four states Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were equal and they were indicated better Achievement motivation than the Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Handball players. Kerala football players performed better than the Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Hockey players were good when compared to the Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka players.

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