ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AMONG ALL INDIA INTER UNIVERSITY WOMEN NETBALL PLAYERS

Aejaz Hassan
Ph. D Research Scholar, Department of Physical Education and sports sciences
Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu. Email:

Dr. P V Shelvam
Professor, Department of Physical Education & Sports Sciences Annamalai University,
Tamil Nadu.

ABSTRACT

Achievement Motivation (Am) is a sentimental dimension consisting mainly two attitudes: “learning skills” and “keeping the Job”. High scoring individuals in this dimension may be described as ambitious, overtly interested in their career and realistically involved in various aspects of life. Low scores indicate regressive behaviour, escapism and unwillingness to accept responsibility. Feelings of failure may also tend to decrease this score. To compare achievement motivation among all India inter university women netball players, the comparison was made on the basis of zones (South zone, North zone, East zone and West zone), achievements (High, Medium and Low) and playing positions (Offence, Defence and Center). To achieve the purpose of this study, 264 all India inter university women netball players from different zones (SZ, NZ, EZ, WZ) who took part in all India inter university netball Championship men and women held at Punjab University Chandigarh during the year 2015-2016 were assessed on (Am). Multi dimensional Assessment of Personality MAPS form-A (2011) was administrated for all 264 women netball players out of which 214 women netball players scored 1-6 in validity index. These 214 players were selected as subjects for the present study with the age group of 18 to 28 years. Achievement motivation scores were analyzed by one way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. When the obtained F-value was significant, post-hoc test was applied to find out the mean difference. The results indicated that Achievement Motivation of all India Inter University women netball players differ from zones, achievement level, and also among the positions.

Keywords: Achievement motivation (Am), Women, MAPS and Netball.

Abbreviations: Am (Achievement motivation), SZ (South zone), NZ (North zone), EZ (East zone, WZ (West zone), ANOVA (Analysis of variance) and SD (Standard deviation)

Introduction

Personality can be defined as pattern of characteristic feelings, thoughts and behaviours which can distinguishes one person from another person and that persists over time and situations (Phares, 1991). The human personality is a marvelously intricate structure, delicately woven of motives, emotions, habits and thoughts into a pattern that balances, however precariously, the pulls and pushes of the world outside. Personality is the total sum of his ‘being’ and includes physical, mental, social, emotional and intellectual aspects. One’s personality reflects his perception, attitude, imagination, habits, values, instincts, interests and sentiments about himself and his self-worth. Intelligence, achievement, motivation, and models of adjustment all these constitute human personality (Singh et al, 2016). Personality is the product of one’s heredity and environment in which the person lives. There are overall incidences available with us that environment plays a major role for personality development (Bryant, 1957). Personality is a thought to be
determined largely by genetics and biology, by environment and experiences or by environment and experiences, or by some combination resulting thereof (Dhaka, 2013). Personality is a combination of traits which an individual received from their parents or learn from environment. Personality is the sum and organization of those traits which determine the role of the individual in the group (Wani, 2016). Personality may mean different things to different people. To some, it means a general sum of traits of a person. To others, it refers to unitary mode of response to life situations. Thus there prevails a great deal of controversy over the meaning of personality (Gangopadhyay, 2002).

Personality is an individual’s enduring persistence response pattern across a variety of situations. It is comprised of relatively stable patterns of action often referred to as traits dispositional tendencies, motivations, attitudes and beliefs that are combined into a more or less integrated self-structure (Abraham, 2011). Personality is a stable set of characteristics and tendencies that determine those commonalities and differences that have continuity in time and that may or may not be easily understood in terms of the social and biological pressure of the immediate situation alone (Kamlesh, 2015). Psychologically speaking personality is all that a person is. It is the totality of one’s behaviour towards one another. It includes everything about the person his/her physical, emotional, social mental and spiritual make-up. It is all that a person has about him (Rather, 2004). The term personality is defined by Allport; it includes the integration of one’s physical structure, intellectual abilities, attitude and also the other distinguishable characteristics (Allport, 1937).

Mosalaei et al., (2014) found relationship between personality traits and organizational citizenship behavior on athletes. Organizational citizenship behavior is according to Organ an “individual behavior that is discretionary, not directly. The study was to investigate the relationship between personality traits and organizational citizenship behavior on athletes. The result indicates that there was significant relationship between personality traits and organizational citizenship behavior. Vipene et al., (1996) compare personality traits between athletes and non-athletes by applying the Personality Questionnaire of Eysenck’s and Cattell’s the results revealed that there was a significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in some traits.

Ilyasi & Salehian, (2011) Studied Comparison of Personality Traits between Individual and Team Athletes. Results revealed that Individual sportsmen have higher degree of extraversion, conscientious and openness as compared to team sportsmen, on other hand no significance differences was found among individual and team sportsmen on agreeableness and neuroticism.

Objectives

1. To study the Achievement Motivation among women netball players with respect to their zones
2. To study the Achievement Motivation among women netball players with respect to their achievement.
3. To study the Achievement Motivation among women netball players with respect to their position.

Hypotheses

1. Achievement Motivation of women netball players will significantly differ with respect to zones.
2. Achievement Motivation of women netball players will significantly differ with respect to achievements.
3. Achievement Motivation of women netball players will significantly differ with respect to positions.

Psychological tool

The Tool used in this present study is, “Multi Dimensional Assessment of Personality (MAP) series Form-A, standardized by Sanjay Vohra (2011)” was used to assess the Achievement motivation (Am) of Women netball players. The questionnaire consists of 147 items and twenty dimensions.

Methods

To achieve the purpose of the present study, 264 all India inter university women netball players with respect to different zones (south, north, east, west), who took part in all India inter university netball championship men and women held at Punjab University Chandigarh during the year 2015-2016 were assessed on Achievement Motivation (Am). Multi dimensional Assessment of Personality MAPS form-A (2011) was administrated for all 264 women netball players out of which 214 players scored 1-6 in validity index. These 214 players were selected as subjects for the present study with the age group of 18 to 28 years. Achievement Motivation (Am) scores were analyzed by one way (ANOVA) at 0.05 level of significance. When the obtained ‘F’ value was significant, Post-hoc test was applied to find out the mean difference. The (ANOVA) was calculated for different Zones (SZ=58, NZ=64, EZ=44, WZ=48) women netball players, different level of achievements (High =33, Medium =69, Low =112) and different positions of women netball players (Offence=78, Defence=69, Center=27) on (Am) personality traits.
Results

Table-1

Mean, S.D., and F-value of Achievement motivation of players with respect to their Zones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>F- value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement Motivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significance at 0.05 level

Graph-1

Graphical representation of mean and S.D of Achievement Motivation scores with respect to Zone

Table-2

Mean, S.D., and F-value of Achievement motivation of players with respect to their Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>F- value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement Motivation</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.52</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significance at 0.05 level

Graph-2

Graphical representation of mean and S.D of Achievement Motivation scores with respect to Achievements
Table-3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Positions</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>F- value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement Motivation</td>
<td>Offence</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.35</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Defence</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>5.79*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Significance at 0.05 level

Graph-3

Graphical representation of mean and S.D of Achievement Motivation scores with respect to Positions

Fig-3

Discussion

The present study aimed to find out the Achievement Motivation among all India Inter University women netball players. The purpose of the present study 264 all India Inter University (SZ), (NZ), (EZ) and (WZ) women netball players, who took part in all India Inter University Netball Championship men and women held at Punjab University Chandigarh during the year 2016 were assessed on Achievement Motivation. Multi dimensional Assessment of Personality MAPS form-A was administrated for all 264 women netball players out of which 214 players scored 1-6 in validity index. These 214 players were selected as subjects for the study with the age group 18 to 28 years.

The mean and SD values of women netball players with respect to different zone (Table-1), different achievement level (Table-2) and different positions (Table-3) were shown above. The ‘F’ value for zones was 9.65 (P>0.05), achievement 5.66 (P>0.01) and positions 5.79 (P>0.01) respectively. The post hoc test reveals that south zone players were better on than north, east and west zones. It was also found that north zone were also better than east and west zone netball players. Significant difference was found among different zone netball players; therefore the first hypothesis is accepted. It was also found that high achievers are better than medium and low achievers. Further the results show that medium achievers are better than low achievers. Significant difference was found among different achievement level netball players; hence 2nd hypothesis is also accepted. The results also revealed that offence netball players on achievement motivation are better than defence and center netball players; hence 3rd hypothesis is also accepted.

Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the present study we may conclude that south zone netball players have higher achievement motivation than the rest three zone and north zone netball players are also better on achievement motivation than east and west zone netball players. While on the other hand high achievers have higher achievement motivation than medium and low achievers and it was also found that offence netball players are better than defence and center netball players on achievement motivation.

References


