



Comparative Analysis of Achievement Motivation Among Sprinters, Jumpers, Throwers And Long Distance Runners Of Elite University Athletes of Kerala State

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the present study was to compare the Achievement Motivation among University sprinters, jumpers, throwers and Long distance runner of Kerala state.

Subjects: one hundred and twenty (N=120) male athletes who had participated in the Inter-University athletic meet during the year 2014-15 were selected randomly from each category of sprinters, jumpers, throwers and Long distance runner thus a total of 120 athletes from all the University in Kerala State. The athletes' age ranged between 18 and 24 years.

Variables: The study was restricted to Psychological Variable such as Achievement Motivation. Achievement Motivation of the players was assessed by using the SMAT Questionnaire.

Design: The experimental design for the study was static group comparison design.

Statistical Technique: One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to find out the difference among the University sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runners on the selected variables. As the obtained F-ratio was significant, the Scheffe's test was used as a post-hoc test to find out the significant difference between each cell.

Results: There was a significant difference among sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runner on the selected psychological variable such as Achievement Motivation. Further the results showed in Achievement Motivation throwers have higher Achievement Motivation when compared to sprinters, jumpers and long distance runners.

KEYWORDS : Achievement Motivation, Sprinters, Jumpers, Throwers, Long distance runners

INTRODUCTION

Sport psychology as an emerging field of psychology, is viewed as an attempt to understand, describe and explain the behaviour of sports persons in athletic setting both in practice and in competition, with a view to enhance performance" (**Kamlesh, 1998**).

During the early twentieth century, few farsighted individuals recognized the importance of psychological factors in sport and initiated sport psychology research. Although sport psychology had not yet emerged as a distinct discipline, the pioneering work of these early sport psychologists have raised numerous issues and paved the way for much of our current work and research (**Gill, 1986**).

In modern competitive sports, psychological preparation of a team is as important as teaching those different skills of a game using scientific methods. Now a days, teams are prepared not only to play, but to win the competition, for coaches feel that good mental and psychological preparation for competition is a necessary component for success (**Agyajit, 1991**).

Psychologists from all over the world are critically and enthusiastically examining psychological aspects of sport, applying research from related areas to athletic situations, and attempting to make sense out of sparse factual material. Considering the popularity of sport, its length of existence and its impact on society, relatively little research has been done with athletes. Consequently, not much is really known about aspects of psychology as they related to sport.

Although **Nicholls et al.,(2010)** concept of achievement motivation and the concept of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are theoretically related, the two variables are conceptually distinct. In other words, it is too simplistic to consider a task oriented individual as exclusively intrinsically motivated and an ego-oriented individual as exclusively extrinsically motivated. Thus, further research is needed to clarify this issue in the sport setting.

Nicholls' et al., (2010) theory of achievement motivation has been widely accepted in the educational setting; further research has been done to relate this paradigm to athletics. Thus, the task-oriented in-

dividual will believe that sport is a way to gain personal growth by working hard and learning new skills. The ego-oriented individual will believe that superiority in sport will give them success through improved social status.

Statement of the Study

The purpose of the present study was to compare the Achievement Motivation among University sprinters, jumpers, throwers and Long distance runner of Kerala state.

Selection of Subjects

The study was conducted on one hundred and twenty (N=120) male athletes who had participated in the Inter-University athletic meet during the year 2014-15 were selected randomly from each category of sprinters, jumpers, throwers and Long distance runner thus a total of 120 athletes from all the University in Kerala State. The athletes' age ranged between 18 and 24 years.

Selection of Variables

Achievement Motivation was selected as dependent variable and it was measure through SMAT Questionnaire.

Experimental Design

The experimental design for the study was static group comparison design.

Statistical Technique

One-way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to find out the difference among the University sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runners on the selected variables. As the obtained F-ratio was significant, the Scheffe's test was used as a post-hoc test to find out the significant difference between each cell. In all the cases, 0.05 level of significance was used to test the hypotheses.

Analysis of the Data

The Analysis of Variance for the data obtained on Achievement Motivation of sprinters, jumpers, throwers, long distance runners, were analyzed and the results are presented in table -I.

TABLE-I
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF SPRIENTERS, JUMPERS, THROWERS AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNERS

Mean				Sources of Variance	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	Obtained "F"
Sprinters	Jumpers	Throwers	Long Distance Runners					
23.22	25.72	26.45	24.01	SSB	3	147.23	49.08	13.30*
				SSW	116	428.29	3.69	

***Significant at 0.05 level.**

(Achievement Motivation is in Points)

(The table value required for significance at 0.05 level with df 3 and 116 is 2.68)

Table-I shows that the mean values of sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runners are 23.22, 25.72, 26.45 and 24.01 respectively. The obtained F-ratio value among sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runners is 13.30. The obtained F-ratio value is greater than the table value of 2.68 with df 3 and 116 required for significance at 0.05 level.

Since the value of F-ratio is greater than the table value, it indicates that there is a significant difference among the means of sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runners on Achievement Motivation.

To find out which of the four paired means had a significant difference, the Scheffe's post-hoc test was applied and the results are presented in table-II.

TABLE-II
SCHEFFE'S TEST FOR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PAIRED MEANS OF SPRIENTERS, JUMPERS, THROWERS AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNERS ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

Adjusted Post test Means				Mean Difference	Confidence Interval
Sprinters	Jumpers	Throwers	Long Distance Runners		
23.22	25.72	--	--	2.50*	0.01
23.22	--	26.45	--	3.23*	0.01
23.22	--	--	24.01	0.79*	0.01
--	25.72	26.45	--	0.73*	0.01
--	25.72	--	24.01	1.71*	0.01
--	--	26.45	24.01	2.44*	0.01

***Significant at 0.05 level.**

Table- II shows that the mean difference in Achievement Motivation between sprinters and jumpers, sprinters and throwers, sprinters and long distance runners, jumpers and throwers, jumpers and long distance runners, throwers and long distance runners are 2.50, 3.23, 0.79, 0.73, 1.71 and 2.44 respectively, which are higher than the confidence interval value of 0.01 at 0.05 level of confidence.

The result of the study indicates that there is a significant difference between sprinters and jumpers, sprinters and throwers, sprinters and long distance runners, jumpers and throwers, jumpers and long distance runners, throwers and long distance runners on Achievement Motivation. However, the mean value of sprinters is found to be higher than jumpers, throwers and long distance runners on Achievement Motivation.

The mean values of sprinters, jumpers and throwers on Achievement Motivation are graphically represented in the figure -I.

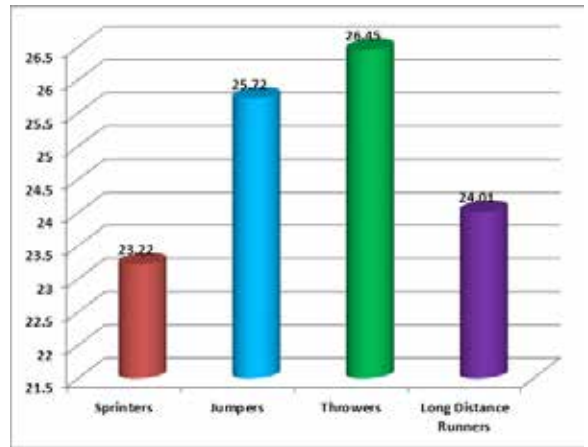


FIGURE- I: MEAN VALUES OF SPRIENTERS, JUMPERS, THROWERS AND LONG DISTANCE RUNNERS ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION(In Points)

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the data, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. There was a significant difference among sprinters, jumpers, throwers and long distance runner on Achievement Motivation.
2. Further the results of the study showed throwers have higher Achievement Motivation when compared to sprinters, jumpers, and long distance runners.

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