



## Relationship of Need for Achievement with Performance of Volleyball Players at Various Levels of Participation

### KEYWORDS

Need for achievement, volleyball players and performance.

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**ABSTRACT** An attempt has been made in the present study to explore the relationship between need for achievement and different levels of participation of volleyball players further, to find out a comparative assessment of need for achievement among players participating at different level of competitions. 300 male volleyball players, comprising the sample of the study, including 100 from district, 100 from state and 100 from National level volleyball competitions with age range from 20 to 30 years were selected through purposive method of sampling from Haryana State. Deo Mohan's test for Need for Achievement. (1985) test, was administered to measure the need for achievement. The Pearson's Product Movements Method for correlation and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test were applied for statistical treatment of data by the help of SPSS (11.5). A perusal of summary of results shows significant correlation between need for achievement and national level volleyball players. The groups (District, state and national levels) were differ significantly, players participating at national level competition ( $F$  ratio= 5.87,  $p < .01$ ) has significantly higher need for achievement, followed by state level.  $F$  ratio and significant level for district level players was found to be lowest across group.

### INTRODUCTION:

Psychology, as a behavioral science, has made a great contribution in the effort of coaches, trainers and physical education teachers to improve standards in sports. It has been no surprise to sports psychologist that European nations, such as Germany, have improved their performance in international sports competitions. These countries have recognized the importance of mental development as an accompaniment to physiological training. Similarly, the Erstwhile Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are examples of countries in which psychological trainings has become an essential part of the athletic conditioning regimen for all athletes. Performance in sports is the function of motivation and ability. Recently, the role of need for achievement has been acknowledged in the performance. Various studies have reflected that players with high level of need for achievement, farewell in different areas. Keeping in mind these potential relationships the present problem has been framed. According to Suinn Killy. (1976) three-time winner of Olympic gold medals reported that his one preparation for one race was to ski (the course) mentally. Suinn uses several techniques of sports psychology to enhance performance of course; the methods were tailored to meet the needs of each athlete.

Choudhary R. (2000) conducted study on selected Psychological & Physiological variables on 160 Indian Judokas and to compare in different weight categories and in to different age groups. He concluded that significant difference was found between juniors and seniors in relation to Excellence, Power, Sensation, Independence, Success, Aggression, Affiliation, Achievement Motivation, State Anxiety, Trail Anxiety and sports competition anxiety. Harvay, R. G. (1969) found that achievement is important component in the psychological makeup of the group of athletes under study. Thirty non-athletes, thirty-team sport athletes, thirty individual sport athletes were tested to determine their need for achievement (n. achievement) as measured by McClelland's 4- picture test and a modified 6- picture test which included 2 athlete teams indicated no significant differences among the n-achievement score of the ten athletic sub- group. Uppal, et al. (1988) studied the role of motivation in sports performance in Indian and Zimbabwean women Hockey teams there was no difference between the team in Aggression, competence, competition and cooperation. However, the Zimbabwean team had a significant higher neurotic conflict compared to the Indian team.

Sangwan, R. K. (1989) administered achievement motive test to 603 sprinters. The results revealed that high proficiency sprinters scored significantly higher on achievement motivation as compared to low proficiency and middle proficiency sprinters. Kamlesh et al. (1987) studied the level of sports achievement motivation in the inter-collegiate female players ( $N = 43$ ) belonging to various games (volleyball = 12, hockey = 19 and other from kho-kho, football, kabaddi, gymnastics and track and field = 12). Sports achievement motivation tests by Kamlesh and administered to the subject in the convenient size groups. It was concluded that the inter-collegiate female players have a moderate level of sports achievement motivation. No inter-sport difference on the level of achievement motivation was reported.

Many other sports psychologist, i.e., Weaver C J (1990), Curry et al (1989), Kamlesh M L (1989 & 1990), Hayajeh A (1989), Raugh et al (1987) and Fox R G (1978) have also given the characteristics of various sportsmen for specific discipline and relationship of need for achievements with specific games and sports, to assists in the talent identification of sportsmen.

From the literary review it is evident that there is a clear paucity of research in the area of level of participation of volleyball players and the role of need for achievements. In Indian context the handful of studies conducted in the similar area, so we endeavor to cover this gap.

### METHODOLOGY:

Three hundred male volleyball players, comprising the sample of the study, including 100 from district, 100 from state and 100 from National level volleyball competitions with age range from 20 to 30 years were selected through purposive method of sampling from Haryana State. Deo Mohan's test for Need for Achievement. (1985) test, was administered to measure the need for achievement. Karl Pearson's Product Movements Method for correlation and one way ANOVA to find out significant difference among groups were used by the help of SPSS (11.5) computer software.

### Selection of Variables & Tools:

In the present study only one psychological variable i.e., need for achievements was studied with the help of Deo Mohan's test for Need for Achievement (1985). Before administering

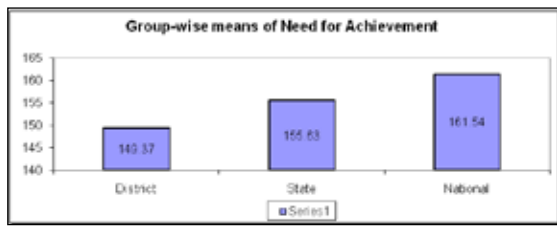
other relevant tools survey type method was used on all the players fairing well on criteria specified and questionnaires were given to the subjects chosen for the study. There were two variables viz. need for achievements and different level of participation of volleyball players.

**RESULTS:**

This study has been discussed in two sections. Section A deals with correlation between different levels of participation of volleyball players and need for achievements. Section B deals with the comparative assessment of need for achievement among players participating at different level of competitions.

The findings pertaining to the need for achievement at three different levels have been presented below.

**Figure 1: Group-wise Means diagram of Need for Achievement.**



**Table -2: Summary of ANOVA for Need for Achievement**

Group	Mean	SD	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	P
District level participant	149.37	8.106	Between Groups	7407.487	2	3703.743	5.87**	.003
State level participant	155.63	2.525	Within Groups	187271.46	297	630.544		
National level participant	161.54	42.656	Total	194678.947	299			

**\*\*Significant at 0.01 level (Table value for df2, 297 at .01 level of significant = 4.67)**

Table-2 clearly indicates the Mean, SD, and 'F' value of district, state and national levels volleyball players on need for achievement level. The calculated 'F' value is 5.87, which is greater than the required table value at 0.01 level of confidence. It shows that the groups (District, state and national levels) were differ significantly, players participating at national level competition (F ratio= 5.87, p<.01) has significantly higher need for achievement, followed by state level. F ratio and significant level for district level players was found to be lowest across group. It is also evident from mean and S.D. scores for national level participant (M= 149.37, S.D.= 8.106), for state level participant (M=155.63, S.D.=2.525) and for district level participant (M=161.54, S.D.=42.656).

**DISCUSSION:**

A perusal of summary of results shows that the correlations of need for achievement had significant with national level volleyball players, whereas insignificant relationship found with district and state level participant. It implies that the player performance at national level competitions depends upon the need for achievement level, whereas performance at district and state level competitions were slightly depends upon the need for achievement. It suggests that need for achievement plays role in sports performance. The study domain of the present study implies that a person who aspire to do something creditable and excel in life tend to do well in sports also, particularly in the volleyball. The current evidence is very well supported by the studies of Nesving, L.P. (1978) on male and female gymnast, William, N.M. (1982) on the male and female swimmers, Carron, et. al. (1977) on Hockey players of Ontario University and Maksimto, et.al. (1978) on Participant of African Central Games at capital of Gabon.

**Table -1: Correlation of Need for Achievement with performance of volleyball players:**

Sr. No.	Level of Participation	N	Means	Std. Deviations	Correlation
1.	District Level	100	149.37	8.106	0.102
2.	State Level	100	155.63	2.525	0.130
3.	National Level	100	161.54	42.656	0.193**

**\*\* Significant at 0.01 level =.148**

**(N=300, df=298)**

**\*\* Significant at 0.05 level =.113**

Figure No. 1 clearly revealed that the players who participated at national level were highest mean score of need for achievement, followed by state level Mean score. The mean score of need for achievement at district level players was lowest.

It is evident from table-1 that the correlations of need for achievement had positive and significant at 0.01 level of confidence with national level volleyball players, whereas positive and insignificant relationship found with district and state level participant. It indicates that the need for achievement level effects more national level players performance, whereas slightly effects the district and state level players performance.

The groups (District, state and national levels) were differ significantly, players participating at national level competition (F ratio= 5.87) has significantly higher need for achievement, followed by state level. F ratio and significant level for district level players was found to be lowest across group. These results clearly suggest that volleyball players participated at national level were more motivated to excel in sports and aimed to achieve something different and creditable. This motivation made them more competitive and ready to go higher and higher in their accomplishments. Similar findings were reported by Nesving, L.P. (1978) on male and female gymnast, Fox, R.G. (1978) on the male and female Canadian swimmers, Rough, et. al. (1987) on male and female USA athletes, Sangwan, R.K. (1984) on sprinters Curry, et. al. (1989) on North American and Australian athletes.

**CONCLUSION:**

The correlations of need for achievement had positive and significant at 0.01 level of confidence with national level volleyball players, whereas insignificant relationship found with district and state level players. It indicates that the player performance at national level competitions depends upon the need for achievement level, whereas performance at district and state level competitions were slightly depends upon the need for achievement.

The F-ratio for the variable need for achievement was significant at 0.01 of probabilities level. Hence, the groups (District, state and national levels) were differs significantly, players participating at national level competition has significantly higher need for achievement, followed by state level. F ratio and significant level for district level players was found to be lowest across group.

Hence, this study suggests that while selecting sports persons for such games, selectors should pay attention to their level of need for achievement. Coaches and trainers should

also used behavioral strategies to boost need for achievement among participating sportspersons, so that they can achieve their best level.

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