

Vol 4 Issue 2 March 2014

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

Executive Editor
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil | Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken | Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri |
| Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka | Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney | Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK] |
| Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya | Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK | Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania |
| Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania | Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest | Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,Romania |
| Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania | Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania | Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania |
| Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur | Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil | Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA |
| Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania | George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, Iasi |More |

Editorial Board

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur | Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur | Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur |
| R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur | N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur | R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur |
| Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel | Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune | Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik |
| Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur | K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia | S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai |
| Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai | Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain | Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar |
| Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune | G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka | Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore |
| Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.) | Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India. | S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN |
| | S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad | Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University |
| | Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain | |

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION BETWEEN VOLLEYBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS

Ramesh Chand Yadav and Avadhesh Kumar

Assistant Professor , Department of Physical Education, Chaudhary Charan Singh P.G. College, Heonra (Saifai),
Etawah, India.

Assistant Professor , Department of Physical Education, Govt. Degree College, Jalalabad, Shahjahanpur, India

Abstract:-The objective of the study was to find out the psychological differences between volleyball and hockey players in the relation to sports achievement motivation. In this study, hundred male volleyball (N=50) and hockey (N=50) players were randomly selected as the subjects for the study. The subjects selected from the state of Uttar Pradesh. The age levels of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 25 years. To assess the achievement motivation, with help of Sports Achievement Motivation questionnaire designed by validated by Dr. M.L. Kamlesh was used. The data was analysed by applying 't' test in the order to determine the psychological difference between volleyball players and hockey players, the level of significance was set at 0.05. The result shows the volleyball players were achievement motivation than the hockey players. As result obtained 't' ratio (98)=2.538 was found to be significant at 0.05 level, since this value was found higher than the tabulated value 1.98 at 98 df.so the level of sports achievement motivation the volleyball players shows greater than the hockey players.

Keywords: Achievement Motivation, Volleyball and Hockey Players.

INTRODUCTION:

Sports hold a prominent place in the modern life. Millions of people participate in sports activities, watch and read about them and spend billions of dollars annually on sports related activities and equipment. This has lead to the competitive element in sports, as now sportsman participate to win and achieve laurels for them as well as for country. By nature human being are competitive and aspire from excellence in every field. Sport is not an exception. Changes are the order of the day. Changes are taking place every day in every walk of life. Life of people, their philosophy, ways of living etc. are undergoing changes due to basic and applied research in various fields. Man has reached the space age from the primitive Stone Age because of continuous change. Records have been sprucing and the athletes as a result of combined improvement in the technique of training and coaching. New techniques are developed in laboratories and scientific methods are applied to obtain top-level performance. Sports by their vary nature are enjoyable, challenging, absorbing and require a certain amount of skill and physical condition.

Modern hockey is a fast vigorous game, needs high level of proficiency in motor fitness components. Especially in playing on artificial turfs. In hockey, it is felt by many, that if full backs are tall and well built, then it is advantageous for a team. Moreover, it is recognized that forwards in comparisons full backs, need not be well built.

The modern game of volleyball has evolved from recreational activity intended by William G. Morgan to become a spectacular competitive sport. This change has come after the formation of International Volleyball Federation and subsequent initiation of the first major competitions- European and World Cup and finally its inclusion in Olympic Games in 1964. In modern volleyball, which is a typical game of polystructured complex movement top-notch result require certain somatic, functional and kinesiological characteristics of players. Among the morphological features, longitudinal dimensionality of the skeleton is the main prerequisite of the player's efficacy. Due to importance of muscular capacity, the body volumes of volleyball players likewise contribute to their performance in the game.

Psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behaviour. Research in psychology seeks to understand and explain thought, emotion, and behaviour. Application of psychology includes mental health treatment,

performance enhancement, self-help, ergonomics and many other area affecting health and daily life. Achievement motivation actually combined two personality contracts: the motive to approach success in the capacity to experience pride or satisfaction in accomplishment and the motive to avoid failure is the capacity to experience shame or humiliation as consequence of failure. Everyone has both characteristics. We all like to successful, and we all feel good when we accomplish something. On the other hand, we all feel bad when we make a mistake, perform poorly or are unsuccessful in our achievement efforts. Achievement motivation is an athlete's predisposition to approach or around competitive situation. Duba and Ntoumains (2004) conducted the study on achievement goal theory suggested that the motivational process operating in achievement setting such as PE are dependent on the achievement goal manifested in that setting. Burjurke et. al (1993) conduct a study on 50 athletes participated in All India University Athletes Meet in 1988, to investigate the relationship between achievement motivation and performance in track and field events. The findings were: (a) achievement motivation is generally a contributing factor in athletic performance (b) athletes may attribute their successe in some events to ability, task difficulty, efforts and luck but no other. Research on Bandura's self-efficiency theory suggests that achievement motivation can be enhancement through reposted experience of success. Coaches and physical education teachers can help young people develop their achievement motivation by making sure that are not repeated failure. The young athletes who benefits from the passive outcomes associated with sports will enjoy increased to active and will contain his or her sports participation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the purpose of the study, hundred male volleyball and hockey players were randomly selected as the subjects for this study. The subjects were selected from Uttar Pradesh. The age levels of the subjects were ranged from 18 to 25 years. For the study Sports Achievement Motivation test (SAMT) developed by Dr. M. L. Kamlesh was used. The questionnaire were given to the subject and asked to answer honestly.

STATISTICAL METHOD

The obtained data were analysed by applying t test in order to determine the psychological differential between volleyball and hockey players. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

FINDINGS

Table 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF
VOLLEYBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS

| Descriptive Statistics | Volleyball (N=50) | Hockey (N=50) |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Mean | 25.81 | 23.25 |
| Standard Deviation | 3.62 | 4.12 |
| Range | 15 | 19 |
| Minimum | 19 | 16 |
| Maximum | 33 | 31 |

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics of Sports Achievement Motivation: the number of cases, mean, standard deviation, range minimum and maximum for the volleyball and hockey players.

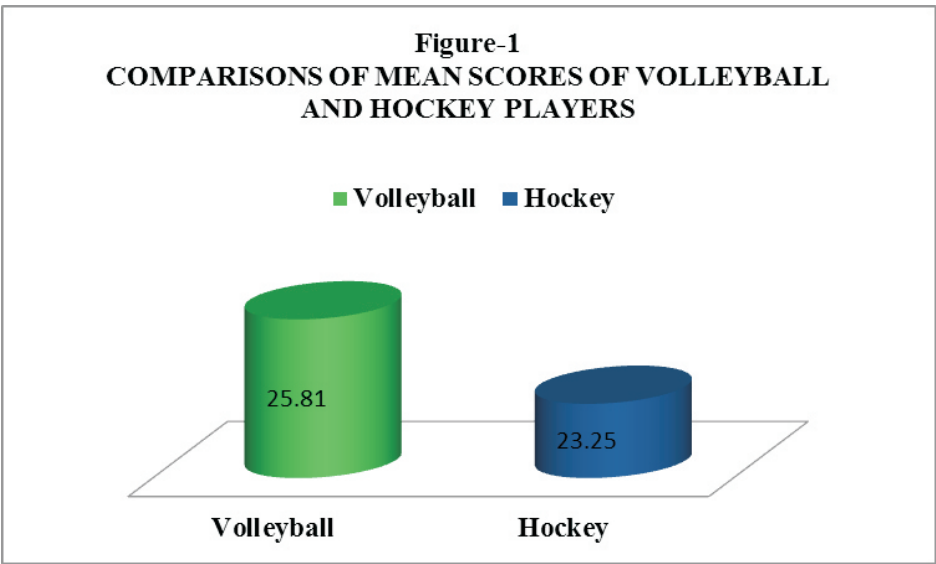


Table 2
SUBJECT'S T RATIO OF SPORTS ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF VOLLEYBALL AND HOCKEY PLAYERS

| Variables | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | df | ‘t’ ratio |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----|-----------|
| Sports Achievement Motivation | 2.460 | 0.969 | 98 | 2.538 |

*Significance at 0.05.
't' value required to be significant at (2), (98) df=1.98

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Table 2 revealed that the obtained t ratio (98) =2.538 was found to be significant at 0.05 level, since this value was higher than the tabulated value 1.98 at 98 df. This shows that that the means are significantly different and can't be attributed to chance. Looking at the means in the table 1 it is clear that the volleyball players showed significantly more positive sports achievement motivation than hockey players.

REFERENCES:

1.Barrow, Harold M. (1983). Man and Movement: Principles of Physical Education 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger.
2.Bucher Charles A. (1975). Foundation of Physical Education. St. Louis: The C.V. Mosby Company.
3.Bujurke A.G. et al(1993). Relationship of Achievement Motivation and Performance Outcome in Competitive Athletes. Cited in M.L. Kamlesh at al. Horizon in Sports Psychology of the VII National conference of Sports Psychology, Trivandrum: SAU, L.N.C.P.E. pp. 166-173.
4.Freeman William H. (1980). Physical Education and sports in a Charging Society. Delhi: Surjeet Publication.
5.Gimbel M.A. (1998), “Yoga Meditation, and Imaginary: Clinical Application”, Journal Nurse Practice Forum Dec; 9(4):243-255.
6.Kamlesh M.L. and Sangral M.S. (1981). Principle and History of Physical Education. Ludhiana: Prakash Bros.
7.Kansal, Devinder K. (1996). Test and Measurement in sports and Physical Education. New Delhi: D.V.S. Publications.



Ramesh Chand Yadav
Assistant Professor , Department of Physical Education, Chaudhary Charan Singh P.G. College, Heonra (Saifai), Etawah, India.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- ★ Google Scholar
- ★ EBSCO
- ★ DOAJ
- ★ Index Copernicus
- ★ Publication Index
- ★ Academic Journal Database
- ★ Contemporary Research Index
- ★ Academic Paper Database
- ★ Digital Journals Database
- ★ Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- ★ Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- ★ Directory Of Academic Resources
- ★ Scholar Journal Index
- ★ Recent Science Index
- ★ Scientific Resources Database
- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net