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Motivational correlation among volleyball players

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to assess and compare the motivation among volleyball players of different levels. The objectives of the study were to find out the difference of male volleyball players of intercollegiate and university level in intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation and amotivation score. For this purpose a total of fifty male volleyball players of Delhi university (25 each male volleyball players of collegiate and university level) were selected as a sample for the study. These subjects were given a standardized questionnaire of MQS (Motivation Questionnaire in Sports) developed by Tiwari, Sharma and Babita. The data was obtained from these subjects and analyzed statistically on the sub-scales of intrinsic, extrinsic and amotivation. The statistical technique employed for analyzing the data were mean, standard deviation and 't' test. The level of significance chosen was 0.05. The results of the study indicated that there were no significant among intercollegiate level and university level volleyball players on the variables of intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation and amotivation and total motivation score.

Keywords: Extrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, amotivation, motivation

Introduction

Sports involve extremely complex behavior issues. As a consequence of intense competition a sportsman behavior may undergo important changes. Physical education scientists and coaches have not expert only in the matter of skill training but also be engineers who understand the mechanism of human behavior or the play field under extremely diverse situation. The human behavior is controlled, directed and modified through certain motives. The man searches for food because of hunger. His hunger is a motive which provides him an incentive to search food. Thus we call the motives as the raw materials of human nature. They are determinants of human conduct and behavior. When the individual gets any motive, he experiences a tension and become restless. His activity are then in attitude. The individual feel push to behave in a certain direction. Almost all of the activities of individual are determined by the motives. The individuals feel a dynamic push to act when he receives a motivation. Motivation refers to processes or condition which may be physiological or psychological, innate or acquired, internal or external to the organism which determines or describes how in respect, of what, behavior is initiated, maintained, guided, selected or terminated. Motivation denoted the factors and process that impel people for action or to inaction in various situations. More specifically, the study of motivation involves the investigating the reason why people select certain tasks and why they persist in working or performing for certain period of working or performing for certain period of time. Hence, "motivation" deals with variables that incites direct a person towards activity and ultimately towards achievement of a specific goal. Motivation is the energy that catalyzes behavior.

Statement of the Problem

The present study was conducted to compare the motivation among volleyball players of intercollegiate and university levels

Objectives

The objectives of the study were to find the difference among male volleyball players of intercollegiate and university level in intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation and amotivation.

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Sample

Fifty male volleyball players (25 each) college level and university level players were selected for the purpose of the study.

Sources

The subjects selected for the purpose of the study belonged to different college of Delhi university and participated in the inter-collegiate competition organized by Delhi University. The subjects who had represented the Delhi university in the inter university competitions organized by Association of Indian Universities were considered as university level players. The questionnaire constructed and validated by Tiwari, Sharma and Babita titled Motivation Questionnaire in sports was employed to collect the data from the subjects selected for the purpose of the study.

Methodology

The data was collected from the fifty male volleyball players of collegiate level and university level. All the necessary instructions were given to the subjects before the subjects were requested to respond to the statement in the questionnaire. The responding to a total of forty five statements takes not more than twenty minutes. The subjects did not face any problem in responding to various statements in the questionnaire which yielded response in a five point scale extending from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

Analysis and Discussion

To find out the difference in motivation level between the inter-college Level and university level players. The mean, standard deviation and the t values were calculated which were presented in the table below:

Table 1: Significance of difference among college and university level male volleyball players on the severity of intrinsic motivation

S. No	Group	Mean	N	S.D.	Std. Error Mean	T-Value
1.	University	56.28	25	7.368	1.473	.309
2.	Intercollege	55.68	25	5.320	1.064	

Significant at 0.05 level T 0.05 (24) = 2.06

It is evident from table-1 that there were no significant differences obtained on intrinsic motivation when college level volleyball player were compared with university level players.

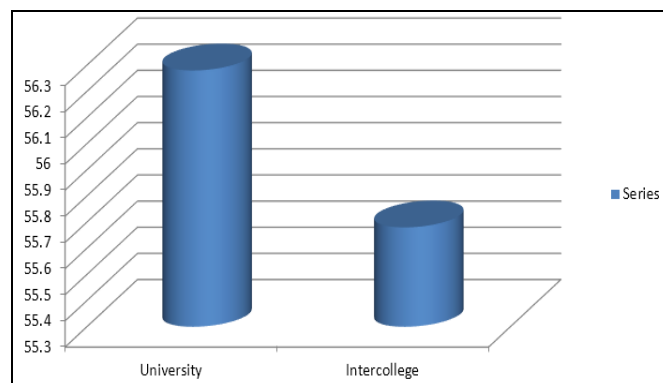


Fig 1: The mean score of college and university level mail volleyball players have been graphically depicted in Fig. Mean score of college and university level male volleyball players on the sub variable of intrinsic motivation

Table 2: Significance of difference among college and university level mail volleyball players also variable of extrinsic motivation

S.no	Group	Mean	N	S.D.	Std. Error mean	T-value
1.	University	50.20	25	4.434	.886	.873
2.	Intercollege	48.80	25	6.525	1.305	

Significant at 0.05 level t 0.05 (24)= 2.06

It is evident from table-2 that there were no significant differences of trained on extrinsic motivation when college level volleyball players were compared with university level players.

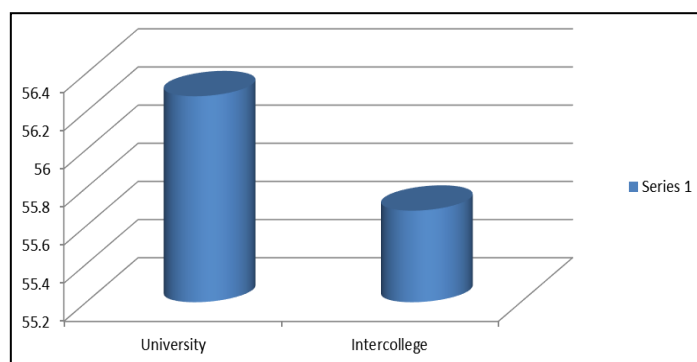


Fig 2: The mean score of college and university level male volleyball players have been graphically depicted in fig.2. Mean score of college and university level male volleyball players on the sub variable of extrinsic motivation

Table 3: Significance of difference among college and university level male volleyball players on the sub variable of amotivation

S. No	Group	Mean	N	S.D.	Std. Error Mean	T-Value
1.	University	40.60	25	5.979	1.195	1.62
2.	Intercollege	44.12	25	8.800	1.760	

Significance at 0.05 level $t(24) = 2.06$

It is evident from table-3 that there were no significant differences obtained on amotivation when college level

volleyball players were compared with university level players.

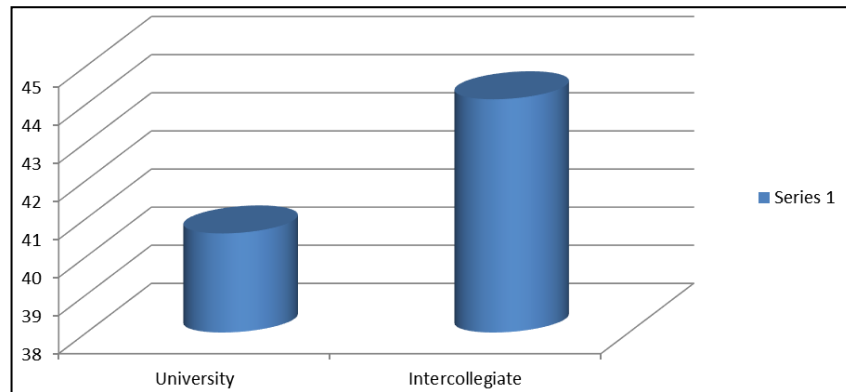


Fig 3: The mean score of college and university level male volleyball players have been graphically depicted in fig. 3. Mean score of college and university level male volleyball players on the sub variable of amotivation

Discussion and Findings

The result of the study reveals no significant difference in the 't' values between the college and university level male volleyball players on intrinsic, extrinsic, amotivation score. The probable reason for such insignificant difference would have been due to the similarity in the trained state, the psychological well being, competitive exposure between the two groups that is intercollegiate and university level.

The results of the study reveal no significant difference in the 't' values between the intercollegiate and university level male volleyball players when the data for two groups were analyzed using paired sample 't' test on overall motivation between two volleyball groups. There was no significant difference obtained in intrinsic motivation. The university level players scored higher mean value i.e. 56.28 in comparison to the college level volleyball players with a value of 55.68.

There was no significant difference obtained in extrinsic motivation. The university level players scored higher mean value i.e. 50.20 in comparison to the college level volleyball players with a value of 48.80.

There was no significant difference obtained in amotivation. The university level players scored higher mean value i.e. 40.60 in comparison to the college level volleyball players with a value of 44.12.

Thus, the probable reason for insignificant difference among different level players namely intercollegiate and university players could not be attributed to the facts that collegiate level players do not seem to be particular about the training and performance in the sports and lack the driving force to stay on for improving the performance. This is clearly evident from the fact that collegiate level players obtained lesser scores in intrinsic and extrinsic motivation whereas, they were found to be higher in values on the sub variable of amotivation.

Conclusion

- There was no significant difference obtained on the intrinsic motivation and variable of motivation in collegiate and university level male volleyball level players were compared.

- There were no significant difference obtained on the extrinsic motivation sub-variable of motivation in collegiate and university level male volleyball level players were compared.
- There were no significant difference obtained on the amotivation sub-variable of motivation in collegiate and university level male volleyball level players were compared.

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