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Investigation of sports achievement motivation between hockey and football players of district level of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract

The purpose of the study a total of 50 male hockey and 30 football with the age between 15 to 20 years were selected as subjects. The subjects were taken from various schools and stadium in Indore Madhya Pradesh. Data was collected from all talented players of who represented district level hockey and football competition. The instrument used in obtaining data of each player's Achievement Motivation level was the questionnaire of Achievement Motivation has been assessed using Sports Achievement Motivation Test. This test was constructed by M. L. Kamelsh. The tool consisted of 20 test items to be answered by putting a mark of tick. The scoring is done by awarding 2 marks for correct statement and for incorrect 'O' marks is awarded. Within the limitations of the study it may be concluded that there was no significant difference in the Achievement Motivation levels of hockey and football in the district level competitions both the groups were found average in levels of Sports Achievement Motivation Test. The complications in the game changes the Motivation conditions of the players at different levels in relation with the opponents or team. The average Achievement Motivation level in both groups of players provides some kind of advantage in achieving the peak performance level in their care. In this study Descriptive statistics was used for to compare within group difference was analyzed using Independent 't' test between hockey and football players participated of district level was using the information studying tools spss- 21 software turned into used.

Keywords: Assessment, achievement, motivation, hockey, football, district level etc.

Introduction

Achievement motivation is the effort an athlete makes to succeed within their chosen field. It's their attempts at overcoming obstacles or mastering a particular task. Achievement Motivation can be defined as the need for success or the attainment of excellence. Individuals will satisfy their needs through different means, and are driven to succeed for varying reasons both internal and external.

Field hockey

Field hockey is played on gravel, natural grass, or sand-based or water-based artificial turf, with a small, hard ball approximately 73 mm (2.9 in) in diameter. The game is popular among both men and women in many parts of the world, particularly in Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Argentina. In most countries, the game is played between single-sex sides, although they can be mixed-sex.

The governing body is the 126-member International Hockey Federation (FIH). Men's field hockey has been played at each Summer Olympic Games since 1908 except for 1912 and 1924, while women's field hockey has been played at the Summer Olympic Games since 1980. Modern field hockey sticks are constructed of a composite of wood, glass fibre or carbon fibre (sometimes both) and are J-shaped, with a curved hook at the playing end, a flat surface on the playing side and a curved surface on the rear side. All sticks are right-handed – left-handed sticks are not permitted.

While field hockey in its current form appeared in mid-18th century England, primarily in schools, it was not until the first half of the 19th century that it became firmly established.

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Football

Modern football originated in Britain in the 19th century. Since before medieval times, "folk football" games had been played in towns and villages according to local customs and with a minimum of rules. Industrialization and urbanization, which reduced the amount of leisure time and space available to the working class, combined with a history of legal prohibitions against particularly violent and destructive forms of folk football to undermine the game's status from the early 19th century onward. However, football was taken up as a winter game between residence houses at public (independent) schools such as Winchester, Charterhouse, and Eton. Each school had its own rules; some allowed limited handling of the ball and others did not. The variance in rules made it difficult for public schoolboys entering university to continue playing except with former schoolmates.

Methodology

For the purpose of the study a total of 50 male hockey and 30 football with the age between 15 to 20 years were selected as subjects. The subjects were taken from various schools and stadium in Indore madhya pradesh. Data was collected from all talented players of who represented district level hockey and football competition.

The instrument used in obtaining data of each player's Achievement motivation level was the questionnaire of sports achievement motivation test (SCAT) developed by M. L. Kamelsh.

Sports Achievement Motivation Test (SAMT)

Achievement Motivation has been assessed using Sports Achievement Motivation Test. This test was constructed by M. L. Kamelsh. The tool consisted of 20 test items to be answered by putting a mark of tick. The scoring is done by awarding 2 marks for correct statement and for incorrect 'O' marks is awarded.

Scoring

Motivation is measured through Achievement Motivation test. The test consists of incomplete statements which can be completed by choosing either of the two proposed parts against each statement. The Sports Achievement Motivation Test is a self-evaluation questionnaire of twenty statements. It includes positive and negative statements, response value which extends from 0 to 40. Each statement carries a maximum score of two and the minimum, zero. When the subject ticks the high pole part, they were given two points and when they touch the low poles they earn zero. The correct responses are 1a, 2b, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14b, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a. The items 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 and 20, if the respondent answers "a" he/she scores 2 points, if the answer is "b" he/she gets only zero point. The items 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15 and 19, if the respondent answers "b" he/she scores 2 points, if "a" he/she gets only zero point. The scores of each subject on each statement are summed up and represent the individual's total score with regard to aggression. A score ranging from 0-24 is considered as low sports achievement motivation, score ranging from 24-30 is considered as moderate sports achievement motivation and the scores above 30 are considered as high sports achievement motivation.

Table 1: Results of the Analysis

Groups	Mean±	S.D	Calculated Value	Tabulated Value
Hockey	14.9	2.4	1.53	2.21
Football	9.5	1.9		

Table 1. The comparison of mean of the two groups indicated that the mean achievement motivation level of the hockey (14.9) was lower than that of the football (=9.5). It was expected observation that the achievement motivation level was slightly a like in hockey than football. As the SAMT score indicates that the achievement motivation level may be considered 'average' in case of obtained scores ranging between 17 to 24. It appears that both the groups, i.e. hockey and football were average in Sports achievement motivation level.

Table -1 also elaborates the p-value comparing the achievement motivation level of the hockey and football shows that no significant difference between the groups, as the test statistics value is less than the tabulated value ($1.53 < 2.21$).

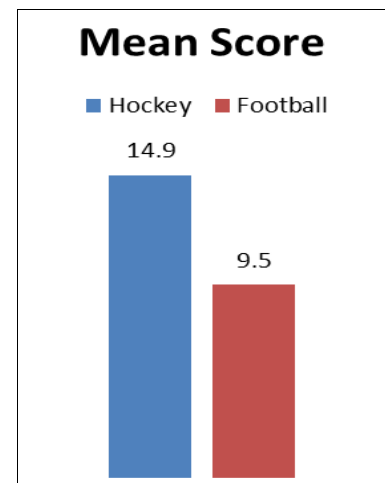


Fig 1: Sports achievement motivation test mean score of Hockey and football players.

Discussion of Finding

The reason for average sports achievement motivation level of both the players' of each group under study might be due to moderate exposure of the tactics in the competitive sport. Further, in both the groups' insignificant difference can be observed in sports achievement motivation level might be due to homogeneity in experience level and personality characteristics, or due to higher skill level. In senior level with higher skill adaptation ability have been found to report low levels of sports achievement motivation.

Conclusion

Within the limitations of the study it may be concluded that there was no significant difference in the Sports achievement motivation levels of hockey and football in the district level competitions both the groups were found average in levels of sports achievement motivation Test. The complications in the game changes the Achievement motivation conditions of the players at different levels in relation with the opponents or team. The average Achievement motivation level in both

groups of players provides some kind of advantage in achieving the peak performance level in their career.

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