
Effect of Age of IPSC Member Schools' Football Players on Achievement Motivation

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ABSTRACT

In sports achievement motivation, the immediate vicinity of the footballer usually plays a decisive role in his expectation level. Every footballer who wants to be successful develops a qualification scale for himself. When the footballer passes or reaches the limits of his superior achievement, He may not make efforts to achieve it. The player balances himself with the fear of failure and the achievement prospect. The present study is conducted to find the effect of age on achievement motivation of IPSC member schools' 225 football players. Achievement Motivation test constructed by Dr. D. Gopal Rao was used. The ANOVA, Bonferroni and Chi Square was calculated and checked at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that there is significant impact of age on achievement motivation of IPSC member Schools' Football players.

KEYWORDS: *IPSC, Football Players, Achievement Motivation*

INTRODUCTION:

Motivation in general is a process which indicates why people participate in sports the way they do. The urge to run and play when young to excel when competing to struggle when hindered to prove something when challenged to escape When continued, to be aggressive when angered and to felt when frightened are typical of man as he matures and develops and moves through life's many dangerous and competitive situations. (**Frost, 1971**).

According to **Deci (1973)** the person's interpretation of reward, rather than the reward itself is critical factor in motivation. **Skinner(1974)** the most extreme behaviorist claimed that to understand behavior we need only to observe the behavior and the environment while ignoring thoughts, feelings, and other inner processes. Because cognitive theorists see the individual as an active perceiver and interpretation of information, they consider these cognitive processes to be the key to understanding motivation and behavior.

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A very influential theory in sports psychology for understanding motivation is achievement motivation theory, conceptualized by McClelland and Atkinson in the 1950's and 1960's. The predictions of achievement motivation for intensity, direction, and persistence of behavior have recently been reinterpreted in terms of attribution theory. (Silva and Weinberg, 1984).

Kavussanu and Roberts (2016) had a study to examine the relationship between perceived motivational climate and intrinsic motivation and self-efficacy and determined the role of goal orientation and perceived motivational climate in predicting intrinsic motivation and self-efficacy. College college students (N=285) enrolled in beginning tennis classes finished a battery of questionnaires assessing perceived motivational climate, aim orientation, intrinsic motivation, self-efficacy and perceived potential, Perceptions of mastery weather were positively associated with amusement, attempt, perceived competence, and self-efficacy and were inversely related to tension. In men, dispositional aim orientation and perceived motivational climate emerged as similarly critical predictors of intrinsic motivation, whilst mastery motivational climate was the best sizable predictor of self-efficacy. In females, performance motivational climate was the strongest predictor or intrinsic motivation and self-efficacy. Perceived normative ability accounted for a substantial amount of unique variance in intrinsic motivation and self-efficacy in both males and females. The motivational implications of the findings are discussed and directions for future research are provided.

Stephens and Bredemeier (2016) conducted study on recent sport psychology research addressing athletic aggression tended to focus on normal or the motivational dimensions of aggressive behavior. The current study utilized both moral and motivational constructs to investigate aggression in young soccer participation (n=212) from two different age-group leagues under 12 and under 14. Stepwise multiple regression analyses revealed that players who described themselves as more likely to aggress against an opponent also were more likely to (a) identify a larger number of teammates who would aggress in similar situation, (b) perceive their coach as placing greater importance on ego oriented goals, and (c) choose situations featuring pre conventional rather conventional moral motives as more tempting for aggressive action. These results suggests that young athlete's aggressive behavior is related to team's "moral atmosphere", including team aggressive norms, players perceptions of team norms and coach characteristics and players' motives for behavior.

Rademarker (2015) compared the achievement motivation profiles between successful and less successful, black and white, and male and female track and field athletes. Males were significantly higher on competitiveness than females, while females scored significantly higher on work, findings consistent with previous investigations. No significant interactions among the three independent variables were found. Two-way x^2 analysis between the various comparisons groups revealed that less successful while males were more strongly characterized by the PI profile than successful white males who were more strongly characterized by a profile high on

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competitiveness, bit low on work mastery. Conversely successful black males were characterized significant more by the PI profile than successful white males. This finding won extended when these same black and white subjects of the middle social class were examined, but was then suppressed when the analysis controlled for foreign athletes. Correlation revealed a significant and positive relationship between scale scores from one situations to another, but dependent positive tests revealed a significant difference in competitiveness. Finally, comparison groups showed changes in achievement profiles in the 40 percent ranges.

Objectives

1. To study achievement motivation level of IPSC member schools' football players.
2. To compare achievement motivation of different age groups of football players of IPSC member schools'.

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference among achievement motivation of different age level IPSC member schools' football players.

Selection of Subjects

A total of 225 IPSC Member Schools' male Football players were 'selected as subject. The subjects were the team members of different IPSC Member Schools of India who participated in All India Inter Public School Soccer (Boys U-17 & 19) Championships held at L.K. Singhanian School, Gotan and Mann Public School, Delhi respectively in 2014-15. For the collection of data scholar requested the coaches and team managers of participating teams of different schools. The subjects were in the range of 15-19 years of age.

Tool Used for the Study

To assess Achievement Motivation level, Achievement Motivation test constructed by Dr. D. Gopal Rao was used. The reliability of the test was found to be 0.79. Achievement motivation is an athlete's pre-disposition to approach or void a competitive situation. The Rao Achievement Motivation Test provides a simple and objective measure of achievement Motivation of school level children. There are 20 incomplete sentences with two possible alternatives, A & B which complete the sense. There is nothing like right or wrong answer. Though both the alternatives are achievement oriented and socially acceptable, yet one of them implies the higher sense of achievement and excellence. Both the statements are correct but the subject has to put a tick mark against only one of the alternatives which he generally prefers. There is no time limit but the group test takes about 8-10 minutes. The test may be scored as per the scoring key provided in table 3. Each item of the test is followed by two responses of which one is high achievement related (HAR) and the other is general achievement related (GAR). The GAR responses get a score of one and the HAR responses get a score of three. The cumulative weighted score of all the responses as provided in the key forms the achievement score of the individual. The pupils

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obtaining a score in the range of 50 to 60 on the test may be considered as 'High' in their achievement motive and pupils obtaining a score in the range of 33 to 49 as 'Average' and pupils obtaining a score in the range of 20-32 as 'Low' in their achievement motive.

Administration of Questionnaire & Collection of Data

The subjects were consulted personally and their cooperation was solicited. Necessary instructions were given to the subjects before the administration of test. Confidentiality of responses was guaranteed so that the subject would not camouflage their real feelings. No time limit for filling in the questionnaire was set but the subjects were made to respond as quickly as possible. As soon as player completed questionnaire they were thanked for their cooperation.

Statistical Procedure

The One Way Anova was computed to check the effect of age on dependent variables. The Bonferroni test was applied (as N of three age groups are different) for comparing different ages. The categories of achievement motivation and age were associated through Chi-Square Test. The level of significance for the study was assumed at 0.05 level of significance. The 21.0 version of SPSS was used for statistical calculations in the present study.

RESULTS

Table 1 showing mean, S.D. and category of achievement motivation scores.

Table 1, Mean, S.D. and category of Achievement Motivation Scores

Achievement Motivation	Mean	S.D.	N	Category
16 years	45.98	6.13	60	Average
17 years	40.47	5.56	75	Average
18 years	43.31	6.71	90	Average
Total	43.08	6.52	225	Average

The above table shows the mean Achievement Motivation scores of IPSC member schools' Football players. The table shows that football players of 16 years having mean Achievement Motivation 45.98 which is average Achievement Motivation, football players of 17 years have mean Achievement Motivation 40.47 which is average Achievement Motivation and football players of 18 years of age have mean Achievement Motivation 43.31 which is average Achievement Motivation. The total sample (225) football players have mean Achievement Motivation of 43.08 which is average Achievement Motivation score.

Table 2 showing F-ratio and level of significance for achievement motivation scores.

Table 2, F-Ratio for Achievement motivation Scores

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Achievement Motivation	Between Groups	1022.777	2	511.388	13.342	0.000
	Within Groups	8508.939	222	38.329		
	Total	9531.716	224			

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The achievement motivation scores of age 16 years, 17 years and 18 years of IPSC members' football players are compared through one way analysis of variance. The above table shows the F-ratio was found to be 39.256 which is significant at 0.01 level. It infers that there is significant difference among achievement motivation scores of IPSC members' football players of age 16 years, 17 years and 18 years.

Table 3 shows the multiple comparison of age (16 years, 17 years & 18 years) through Bonferroni test on Achievement Motivation.

Table 3, Multiple Comparison of Age on Achievement Motivation

Dependent Variable	(I) Age	(J) Age	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Achievement Motivation	16 years	17 years	5.517	1.072	0.000
	16 years	18 years	2.672	1.032	0.031
	17 years	18 years	-2.844	0.968	0.011

The above table shows that Achievement Motivation. Scores of IPSC members' football players of 16 years of age significantly differs from IPSC members' football players of 17 years of age. ($p < 0.01$).

The above table presents that Achievement Motivation. Scores of IPSC members' football players of 16 years of age significantly differs from IPSC members' football players of 18 years of age. ($p < 0.05$).

Furthermore, the above table illustrates that Achievement Motivation. Scores of IPSC members' football players of 17 years of age significantly differs from IPSC members' football players of 18 years of age. ($p < 0.05$).

Table 4 showing association of age and Achievement Motivation which is determined through Chi Square test.

Table 4, Association between Age and Achievement Motivation

			Achievement Motivation			Total
			Low (20 to 32)	Average (33 to 49)	High (50 to 60)	
Age	16 years	f	0	10	50	60
		%	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	17 years	f	4	30	41	75
		%	5.3%	40.0%	54.7%	100.0%
	18 years	f	5	23	62	90
		%	5.6%	25.6%	68.9%	100.0%
Total		f	9	63	153	225
		%	4.0%	28.0%	68.0%	100.0%
Chi Square (p value)			14.125 (0.007)			

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The above table shows out of total (225) IPSC member schools' football players 4.0 percent have low level of Achievement Motivation, 28.0 percent have average level of Achievement Motivation and rests of 24.4 percent have high level of Achievement Motivation.

The above table reflects that IPSC member schools' football players having age of 16 years age out of them no player have low level of Achievement Motivation, 16.7 percent have average level of Achievement Motivation and rest of 83.3 percent have high level of Achievement Motivation.

The above table presents that IPSC member schools' football players having age of 17 years age out of them 5.3 percent have low level of Achievement Motivation, 40.0 percent have average level of Achievement Motivation and rest of 54.7 percent have high level of Achievement Motivation.

The above table illustrates that IPSC member schools' football players having age of 18 years age out of them 5.6 percent have low level of Achievement Motivation, 25.6 percent have average level of Achievement Motivation and rest of 68.9 percent have high level of Achievement Motivation.

The Chi Square value was found to be 14.125 which is significant at 0.01 level. It infers that there is significant association between age of IPSC member schools' football players and their Achievement Motivation.

Therefore the hypothesis "*There is significant difference among anxiety of different age level IPSC member schools' football players*" is **rejected**.

DISCUSSION

It is very clear that the IPSC Member Schools' Football Players may not be considered to possess a very high and bright profile in achievement motivation. The above findings may be attributed due to many legitimate and scientific reasons. **Neswig (1978), Hyasho & Weiss (1994), Mishra (1995) and Kamlesh (1980)** have found in their studies that achievement motivation has strong relationship with excellence affiliation success and sensation, high level of competitiveness and win orientation and also due to high level of performance achievement. **Basu and Banerjee (2003)** in their study on children of 14 years age has also reported "moderate to high" level achievement motivation which are good indicator of success. He has also reported that possible influence of social-cultural factor on motivation but no definite conclusions were drawn. **Kamlesh (1980) and Mishra (1995)** have also found that Indian athletes and hockey players respectively are average in the motivational profile, which coincide with the finding of the present study where IPSC Member Schools' Football Players were found to be average on achievement motivation.

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Chantal et.al. (1996) has also highlighted the role of motivation in elite sports performers with extrinsic motivation playing an important role at higher level of motivation. **Reddy et.al (1999)** in their study also revealed that self-confidence and achievement motivation of men senior volleyball players is highly determined. Similarly, **Dureha (1995)** also reported significance difference in level of achievement motivation of high and low pre-competitive anxiety groups of inter-university male hockey players.

CONCLUSIONS

- The IPSC member schools' football players have average achievement motivation.
- The IPSC member schools' football players of age 16 years have average achievement motivation.
- The IPSC member schools' football players of age 17 years have average achievement motivation.
- The IPSC member schools' football players of age 18 years have average achievement motivation.
- There is significant difference among achievement motivation scores of IPSC members' football players of age 16 years, 17 years and 18 years.
- The achievement motivation of IPSC members' football players of 16 years of age significantly differs from IPSC members' football players of 17 years of age.
- The achievement motivation of IPSC members' football players of 16 years of age significantly differs from IPSC members' football players of 18 years of age.
- The achievement motivation of IPSC members' football players of 17 years of age significantly differs from IPSC members' football players of 18 years of age.
- There is significant association between age of IPSC member schools' football players and their achievement motivation.

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