

GENDER COMPARISON STUDY OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AMONG UNIVERSITY LEVEL BASKETBALL PLAYERS OF PAKISTAN

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Abstract

The purpose of the current research is to explore the difference in the achievement Motivation level between male and female basketball players of Pakistan. The Achievement motivation is one of the types of motivation, which resolves around athlete's persistence in the face of failure, willingness to approach the success, and experience of pride after the task accomplishment. People, who are achievement motivated, are very wise in their goal setting, they set moderate to difficult goals. The Sports Orientation questionnaire (SOQ) developed by Gill & Deeter (1988) was used to investigate the answer of "which gender has more achievement motivation for basketball at intervarsity level". A total of 150 university level male & female students have voluntarily participated in the present research study. For statistical procedure, independent t-test at the set level of significance 0.05 was used to test the hypothesis. The Findings showed no consequential difference in the achievement motivation and mean score of male and female university level basketball players.

Key words: Achievement Motivation, Gender, Basketball players

Introduction

The word motivation is derived from the term "Movere" which means to move, and the concept of Motivation describes psychological state of a person, for instance, in sports when an athlete has a desire to achieve a goal, he has a motivation. Anything which moves a person to fulfill that desire is known as motive. Guay et al., (2010) defines motivation as "the

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Reason underlying the behavior”. There are different types of motivation including intrinsic, extrinsic and achievement motivation. In the sports settings, coaches have three general assumptions about motivation that leads to a poor understanding of motivation in the sports environment (Robert, 1993).

There are three statements that sports coaches assume in the sports:

- 1) There is no difference in motivation and arousal; these terms are synonym of each other
- 2) It is an innate entity
- 3) Positive thinking is motivation. The Coaches have their own personal view of motivation, for example, a coach might think he can motivate his athletes by giving positive feedback to them while another coach might think that athletes may need to motivate themselves.

Generally, three approaches used to view motivation by the sports coaches.

- 1) Trait centered view: The trait centered view asserted that personality, needs, and goals of athlete are determinant of the motivation and some athletes have winning characteristics in their personalities and have a high level of motivation.
- 2) Situation centered view: Situation centered view propounded that the situation is a primary determinant of motivation. For instance, an athlete might be interested to play table tennis and might not be motivated to play lawn tennis. Situation effects motivation level of athlete and sometimes despite negative environment athlete motivation does not affect the situation. e.g., if the players do not like to play under his coach but he/she still plays for his/her teammates in this way situation is not affecting the athlete’s motivation.
- 3) Interactional view. Interactional view depends on upon both interaction and situation.

Achievement motivation is one of the types of motivation, which resolves around athletes’ determination in the face of failure, willingness to approach the success, and experience of pride after the task accomplishment. Murray (1938), first time described achievement motivation as a need to achieve something difficult. Atkinson et al

(1966) stated in his theory that person achievement-oriented behavior basically depends on upon three elements

- 1) The individual perception to achievement
- 2) Probability of success
- 3) Value of the task.

According to McClelland (1985) there are three kinds of motivation that drive all of us, these are:

- 1) The need for achievement (n-Ach): People who are achievement motivated are very wise in their goal setting. They do not set impossible goals. They set difficult but achievable goals and they are less motivated by rewards and more motivated by their self-accomplishments.
- 2) The need for power (n-pow): People with this motivational drive have strong need to lead others. This type of motivation is related to personal status and esteem.
- 3) The need for affiliation (n-affil): The People who motivated by the need for affiliations are interesting to develop friendly relations with others that can make them popular.

The Achievement motivation can be distinguished as athlete's susceptibility towards competitive environment. More extensively, it incorporates the concept of desire to excel. It may not like an intrinsic drive, for instance hunger or thirst; but to develop or gain in the competitive sports environment. The Literature showed Achievement motivation is one of significant predictors of performance (Huschle 2008; Ayers et, al 2010). Several studies were conducted to investigate the dissimilarity in male & female achievement motivation towards sports. The Studies on achievement motivation among School Basketball Players of Pune City, North zone badminton players and footballers of district level of West Bengal, showed that there is no significant gender difference was found in sports achievement motivation. (Jiteshwor et., al 2013, Singh et al. 2010; Malakar, 2015). Whereas, achievement motivation among male basketball collegiate, state and university level Soccer athletes showed a significant difference in achievement motivation (Singh, et al ,2015; Mukesh kumar, 2015; Singh et al 2015). The present study has investigated to check the variability in

achievement motivation among male and female university level basketball players of Pakistan.

Method

Participants

The population of the present study was all Pakistan University level basketball players.

Research Design

A survey research design was selected to investigate the difference in achievement motivation level among basketball players. More particularly to test which gender has significantly high achievement motivation.

Sampling

By random sampling total 150 athletes belonging from different universities have participated in this study and age of the participants ranged between 17 - 27 years. Random sampling technique gives a better estimation of parameters in comparison study. In this statistical technique each sample unit has equal chance to be selected. The Yamene (1967) formula was used to select sample size:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{240}{1 + 240 * 0.05}$$

$$n = 150$$

Instrument

The Sports orientation questionnaire: The questionnaire measure sport-specific motivation Consists of 25 items. Have conducted pilot study on physical education students to test the validity and reliable of Sports orientation questionnaire and the Correlation Coefficients of Competitiveness, Win-orientation, Goal-orientation were found 0.89, 0.82 and 0.73 respectively and divided into three categories on the five point Likert scale, ranges from strongly agree

(5) to Strongly Disagree (1).

Procedure

All the participants were asked to fill all the questions honestly. Further, they were requested to sign consent form first before filling the research questionnaire. The data was collected during basketball intervarsity competition held at Forman Christian College Lahore.

Hypothesis

H0: There is no difference in achievement motivation between male & female basketball Players

H1: There is a significant incongruity in achievement motivation between male & female Basketball Players

Findings

Following are the mean, standard deviation, and t-test value of achievement motivation between university level basketball players.

Table -1

	M	SD	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Male	4.36	0.34					
			.775	148	.440	.04412	.05695
Female	4.32	0.33					

P value >0.05

Table -1 showed that the t-test value is greater than p value 0.05 and it determines no significant gender variability at university level basketball players’ achievement motivation. Therefore, researchers accepted the null hypothesis “There is no difference in achievement motivation between male and female basketball players “and rejected the alternate hypothesis “There is significant difference in achievement motivation

between male and female Basketball Players”.

Discussion

Motivation is a basic force behind all actions of a person that involves need, aim, and desires. Achievement motivation is one of types of motivation that resolves around achievement, and persistence in the face of failure. In the field of sports psychology, achievement motivation is a remainder focus for the researchers to continue research on investigating athletes' efforts to accomplish task, and their persistence in relation to participation in the physical activity as in the absence of achievement motivation it is not possible for the athletes to set high goals. In the Hierarchal Model of Achievement Motivation, Elliot and McGregor (1999) indicated that achievement goals have direct influence on achievement related outcomes. The literature of achievement motivation showed that achievement motivation is important element to predict athletic performance and sports participation (Huschle et.al; Carey et.al. 2000; Ayers, & Sharonda C., 2010). Therefore, it is important for the coaches to know about this paramount attribute because the athletes who show lower level of achievement motivation may not be able to achieve high goals. Previously, there are many studies investigated the gender differences in achievement motivation. Jiteshworet.,al (2013) studied school level basketball players 'achievement motivation and concluded that there is no significant similarity in achievement motivation between male and female basketball players.

Conclusion

The statistical findings on various sports showed no variance in achievement motivation among male and female athletes. The findings of Singh et al (2011) on North zone badminton players showed the same that there is no significant difference was found among male and female athletes towards their sports achievement motivation. Malaker (2015) investigated the level of achievement motivation of district level West Bengal footballers and results showed no difference in achievement motivation of athletes. The findings of the present study substantiates the same that male and female athletes have not showed the significant

incongruity towards sports achievement motivation, both have same level of achievement motivation. Whereas, the results are in contrast with the findings of Mukesh Kumar (2015) & Singh. et al (2015) showed a significant difference in achievement motivation among male and female athletes.

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