REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The research scholar had made sincere efforts to locate and collect the literature relevant to the study. The related literatures collected from different source have been presented as an abstract from in this chapter.

Rathee and Singh (2011) studied achievement in sports demands specific behavior from an athlete. The performer in such events must have ability to assess the situation, select the response, decide quickly and then implement it with determined efforts. This study was focused to examine the levels of achievement motivation, emotional and social adjustment among international and national players of basketball, hockey and handball games. Subjects (N = 240) were administered Achievement Motivation Test and Adjustment Inventory Analysis of variance (2×2 factorial design) was applied to find out the significance of differences and interaction of gender and performance. Descriptive values were worked to find out the direction of differences and t-test was used to find out significance of inter sport differences. International players had higher levels of achievement motivation (M = 27.42, SD = 4.16) as compared to the National level players (M = 24.84, SD = 3.98), F = 27.33 (p<0.01). No significant gender differences were notices on this construct. On emotional adjustment, the international players were emotionally better adjusted as compared to the national level players (M = 12.25 and 13.46 respectively, F = 8.39, p<0.01: low scores indicated better level of adjustment). International players were better adjusted socially (M=7.19) than national players (M=7.80), F=6.30, p<0.01. Male players were better adjusted both emotionally and socially as compared to female players. Male basketball and hockey players were emotionally and socially better adjusted than handball players. Among female players, handball group was better than basketball group on achievement motivation; basketball and handball groups were better than hockey group on emotional adjustment; whereas on social adjustment, basketball group was better than hockey group. The results provide evidence that high achievement motivation is a vital factor that distinguishes high level performers. Emotional stability and social adjustment were also the critical factors that differentiated between high and low level performers. Implications of the results regarding inter sports differences are also discussed.

Badawy et al. (2011) The goal of the study is to establish an achievement motivation scale for the sport for all specialists. The researchers have used descriptive method on a sample
consisting of 78 specialist of the sports, all from youth centers in Egypt. The researchers concluded to establishing an achievement motivation scale for the sport for all specialists that is consisted of 30 statements divided to four dimensions (self-confidence - desire to succeed - level of ambition - tendency to compete). The researchers recommend taking advantage of the results of this research because of its importance in identifying the motivation achievement to the specialist of the sports for all.

Sarmento et al. (2008) The purpose of this study was to compare the achievement goal, self-determination and beliefs about the nature and determinants of sportive competence in function of competitive level in 3 groups of adult football players: Professionals (n=105), Semi-Professionals (n=156) and Amateurs (n=78). There were no significant differences in motivational orientations as a function of a competitive level. Amateur players, when compared with Professionals, presented significantly higher levels of a motivation and strongly believed that their sports competence was stable; nevertheless, they reported lower levels of identified regulation. On the other hand, Professionals and Semi-Professionals when compared with Amateurs revealed significantly higher levels of introjected regulation and strongly believed that their competence for the practice of football was due to learning and able to be improved.

Krishnappa et al. (2011) the purpose of research work is to call attention to the motivation and performance of sports of various groups in Hassan district. In present study we could able to understand the relation between motivation and performance of sports and to study the impacts of motivation techniques. This study is also revealed difference in the performance of the urban and rural sports of the district. In this study the sample was consists of 50 students athletes were selected from the district. An attempt was made to categorize the sample quality on domicile 25 rural and 25 urban backgrounds. On these athletes the motivational techniques-Rewards(RD), Recognition (REC), Goal settings(GS) ,Punishment(PUN) and the Presence of others (PO). The performance of athletes in 100,200,400 meters sprint was measured before motivation and after motivational techniques was applied. In the present study an attempt was made to probe the effect of motivational techniques on the performance of sportsmen’s.

Din (2005) A study was conducted to determine whether participating in sport activities had any impact on students’ academic achievement in rural high schools. The participating students (N=225) were selected from four rural high school districts. The participants’ immediate pre-season grades in English, math, science and social science were compared with their
immediate postseason grades in the same courses. The independent variable was participating in school-sponsored sport activities and the dependent variable was the participants’ postseason grades. The comparisons were conducted on a course-by-course and team-by-team basis. Results of data analyses indicated that no significant differences were found between the students’ pre-season and postseason grades, which suggest that participating in school-sponsored sports activities did not affect the academic achievement for the participating rural high school students.

Sisodiya and Purashwani (2011) investigate the relationship between achievement motivation and anxiety of inter-university level male and female shuttlers i.e. badminton players. For this purpose, 30 (15 males and 15 female) shuttlers were randomly selected as subjects, who participated in west zone Inter-University Badminton Tournament. Sports Achievement Motivation Test by M. L. Kamlesh and Sports Competition Anxiety Test constructed by Rainer Marten were administered to collect the data. Pearson” s Product Moment correlation was employed to find out the relationship between achievement motivation and anxiety. Findings showed no significant relationship between Achievement Motivation and Anxiety of male and female badminton players of Inter-University level.

Reza (2012) studied to compare the rate of aggression among student athletes in judo, taekwondo, volleyball indoor soccer at the University of Tiran. For compelling this study, 90 subjects with age ranged 19- 23 years old were selected. The subjects of this study were selected among student athlete male subjects. In this study, four groups of athletes in the judo, taekwondo, volleyball and indoor soccer attended and individual athletes from 25 sports as a simple random sample selection for investigation and were used in analysis of descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics used for the Evaluation of central tendency Index such as (mean, median, thumb) and the size of the dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation). in the inferential statistical test, one way ANOVA was used. Obtained results from the statistical analysis show that there is no significant difference between student athlete’s aggression in judo, taekwondo, volleyball and indoor soccer (p≥ 0.05) ; in the other hand the trend of sportmen with violent behavior is not only related to the sport.

Donahue et al. (2009) examine the interplay between harmonious and obsessive passion and aggressive behavior in sports. It was hypothesized that players who are obsessively-passionate about basketball should report higher levels of aggressive behaviors than
harmoniously-passionate players in general, and especially under self threat. Using the Dualistic Model of Passion (Vallerand et al. (2003), Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 85, 756–767) as a guiding framework, basketball players indicated their level of passion and aggression during typical basketball situations using a self-reported questionnaire. Results: In Study 1, results demonstrated that athletes with a predominant obsessive passion for basketball reported higher levels of aggression on an aggression scale than athletes with a harmonious passion. In Study 2, harmoniously-passionate and obsessively-passionate athletes were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: self-threat and self-affirmation. We predicted that under self-threat, obsessively-passionate players should report higher levels of aggressive behavior than harmoniously passionate players. However, no differences were expected between obsessively and harmoniously passionate players in the self-affirmation condition. These hypotheses were supported. The present findings reveal that having an obsessive passion is associated with aggressive behavior, especially under identity threat. Thus, the love for one’s sport may lead to some maladaptive interpersonal behavior, especially if such love is rooted in a sense of identity that is contingent on doing well in that sport.

Palmer (1993) examines patterns of anger, aggression, and humor during 95 floor hockey games in a small fishing village in Newfoundland. The observed behaviors meet the prediction, based on evolutionary theory, that anger and aggression will be more frequent among males at the age when mate competition is most intense. Aggression was also found to be combined with humor most frequently in interactions among players attempting to form social relationships. This last finding is consistent with the hypothesis that combining humor (smiling and laughing) with what would otherwise be interpreted as aggressive behavior is a means of establishing trusting relationships between individuals. The potential contribution of an evolutionary approach to studies of anger and aggression is discussed.

Ali et al. (2011) study was to compare the level of multidimensional trait anxiety between university and national level hockey players of Uttar Pradesh. For the purpose of this investigation 40 male subjects (20 university and 20 national level players) were recruited as subjects of the study. Their age was ranged from 17 to 25 years. To find out the level of anxiety of university and national level players the multidimensional trait anxiety test developed by Martens (1977) was administered on the subjects. ‘t’ test was employed to analyze the data. Results have revealed that there was no significant difference found between intervarsity and
national level hockey players of Uttar Pradesh in regard to multidimensional trait anxiety at 0.05 level of confidence.

Eagleton et al. (2007) Scores on Extraversion and on Neuroticism as measured by the Eysenck Personality Inventory were compared for 90 undergraduate team sport participants, individual sport participants, and nonparticipants (43 men, 47 women, M age = 20.3 yr.). From past research and Eysenck's biological theory of personality, it was hypothesized that sport participants would score higher on Extraversion and lower on Neuroticism than nonparticipants, and that team participants would score higher on Extraversion and perhaps higher on Neuroticism than individual sport participants. By comparing scores for students in first year and final year, it was also investigated whether pre-existing personality differences drew people to sport (the gravitational hypothesis) or whether personality changed as a function of sport participation (the developmental hypothesis). The main findings were that team participants scored higher on Extraversion than both individual sport participants and nonparticipants, and that test scores did not change over time, supporting the gravitational hypothesis for Extraversion.

McKelvie et al. (2003) Two groups (n = 86) of university athletes (contact, no contact) and two matched groups (n = 86) of non-athletes completed the Eysenck Personality Inventory (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1968). Extraversion did not vary significantly between athletes and non-athletes or between contact and no contact athletes, but it was higher for athletes compared to American college norms. For neuroticism, athletes scored significantly lower than non-athletes. Because neither extraversion or neuroticism changed over time (four years of study), these results are consistent with the gravitational hypothesis that people higher in extraversion and lower in neuroticism are attracted to university sports.

Ingledew et al. (2004) There is extensive evidence that personality traits are associated with health-related behaviours, but less evidence regarding the underlying mechanisms. In this study, we examined the relationships between personality and self-determination of exercise behaviour. Users of a sports centre completed personality scales (the NEO Five Factor Inventory supplemented with the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Psychoticism scale) and exercise self-determination scales (Behavioural Regulation in Exercise Questionnaire which measures extrinsic, introjected, identified and intrinsic forms of regulation). Analyses were restricted to 182 individuals in the maintenance stage of exercise participation. Partial correlation analysis
was used to examine the relationships between each personality scale and the self-determination scales, controlling for other personality scales, gender and age. Neuroticism was associated with more introjected regulation, extraversion with more identified and intrinsic regulation, openness with less external regulation, conscientiousness with less external regulation and more intrinsic regulation, and psychoticism with more external regulation. Relating these findings to self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000), it is speculated that extraverted individuals are able to feel self-determined because exercise can satisfy the need for relatedness, conscientious individuals because exercise can satisfy the need for competence. Furthermore, conscientious individuals may have greater wherewithal to advance along the continuum of behavioural regulation.

Bray and Martin (2003) examine the performance and pre-competition psychological states of individual sport athletes in relation to competition location. It was hypothesized that skiers would perform better when competing at home. Self-reports of state anxiety were expected to be lower and self-confidence higher prior to home races compared to away. Within-subjects design to examine athletes’ performance and pre-competition psychological states at home and away competitions. Junior alpine skiers (N=26) completed the Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 approximately one-half hour prior to competitions that were held at home and away. Objective (race points) and subjective (coach ratings) measures of performance were also obtained. Contrary to hypotheses, no differences between home and away performances were observed (i.e. no home advantage). Athletes reported no differences in pre-competition state anxiety or self-confidence at home compared to away. Results bring into question the reliability of the home advantage when examined from the perspective of individual athletes competing in individual sports and highlight the need for further research on the association between game location and competitors’ psychological states.

Ali et al. (2010) studied Anxiety is an arousal state of mind which has both negative and positive effects on sports performance. The purpose of the study was to compare the level of anxiety between male and female national weight lifters of Manipur. Forty (40) weight lifters (male = 20, female = 20) who have participated in the national championships were taken as the subjects. The age of the subjects ranged from 17 to 25 years. To find out their level of anxiety, Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT) developed by Martens (1977) was administered on the subjects. T-test was used to analyze the data. Results of the study revealed no significant
difference between male and female national weight lifters of Manipur with regard to sports
competition anxiety.

Aluja (2003) study was designed to examine the relationships among Extraversion, Openness to Experience (and their facets), measured through the NEO-PI-R, and the Sensation Seeking construct and its sub-scales, measured through the Sensation Seeking Scale, form V (SSS-V). The sample comprised 1006 non-psychology undergraduates doing different degrees. In general, relationships among the SSS total scale and the four sub-scales (TAS, ES, Dis, BS) are mainly accounted for by the E5-Excitement Seeking facet of the NEOPI-R. The other Extraversion facets as well as those of Openness, except O4-Actions, explain little variance. Taking together E5, O4 and O1, 85% of the higher and lower scorers on SSS-V are classified properly.

Lin (2007) In this study the relationship between extroversion and leisure motivation in Taiwanese fitness center members was examined. A systematic sampling (one out of ten entering the fitness center) produced 424 usable questionnaires for the final data analysis. The findings reveal that extroversion is positively correlated with the four leisure motivation dimensions: Intellectual, Social, Competence-mastery and Stimulus-avoidance. We therefore conclude that extroverts will be highly motivated to attend fitness centers.