Chapter III

PROCEDURE

In this chapter the procedure adopted for the selection of the subjects, procedures for administrating the test item and the method employed for statistical treatment of data are described.

Selection of Subjects

For the purpose of this study 1000 Badminton players which included 500 male (Two hundred fifty senior & junior male) and 500 female (Two Hundred fifty Senior & junior female) national level badminton players who took part in the 63rd Inter State, 72nd Senior National Badminton Championship held at Goa, 32nd Junior National Championship held at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh and South Zone and All India Inter University Badminton Championship held at St. Peters College, Kolencherry, Kerala served as the sample. They selected at random. Their age ranged from 15 to 27 years and their playing experience from 4 – 10 years at the time of testing. 40% of the subjects both male and female had earned first and second position at junior and senior National level. Also among them were many who represented the country at various international competitions.
Selection of Test Items

The data were collected through the administration of Incentive Motivation Inventory (IMI) by Alderman and Wood, 1976 from about One Thousand (1000) subjects from all over India. The incentives perceived by young athletes as being available sports participation contain 70 question statements uniformly spread over seven incentive motivation system- excellence, Power, stress, independence, Success, Aggression, and Affiliation believed to be common motives for the young people to participate in competitive sport. There are, therefore, ten questions statements for each sub variables. The Subjects respond to each statement using a four ordinal scale varying from 1 (never) to 4 (Always) in order of intensity of feeling. Hence the maximum pole at 40; the summated score stands at 70 for each sub – system and 280 for the whole inventory.

The internal consistency co-efficient of the inventory range from 27 (Sensation) to 68 (Aggression) as reported by the authors. Its Validity against sports Achievement motivation test is reported to be 592 which is fairly high (Kamlesh, 1989).

The normative response intervals for each sub – system have been fixed by the authors as shown in Table 1
Table 1

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 18</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 22</td>
<td>Below Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 - 28</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 - 32</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 - 40</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reliability**

The internal consistency co-efficient of the inventory range from 0.27 to 0.68 Kamlesh (1990) found the test retest reliability to be 0.603.

**Validity**

Kamlesh (1990) worked out the validity of IMI against SMAT and found it is to be 0.592.

**Administration of Questionnaire and Collection of Data**

The Calendar of the competition was collected by the investigator to know the date of competition for Senior, Junior national / inter state and both south zone and All India inter university Badminton Championship. The dates for the 63rd
Inter State, 72nd Senior National Badminton Championship were from 19\textsuperscript{th} to 27\textsuperscript{th} January 2008 at Panjim, Goa, the 32nd Junior National Championship were from 20\textsuperscript{th} to 27\textsuperscript{th} December 2007 at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh and South Zone and All India Inter University from 3\textsuperscript{rd} to 10\textsuperscript{th} November 2007 at St. Peter’s College, Kolencherry. The investigator himself had been to the places of competition, also help from others were taken.

The players were asked to fill in their bio-data in the space that was provided in the questionnaire. They were asked to follow the specific guidelines provided at the beginning of the questionnaire and the space given. No time limit was prescribed by the investigator for filling yet 20-30 minutes were adequate for the subjects to complete it, in case of any doubts by the subjects, it was clarified by the investigator.

**Statistical Technique**

The descriptive statistics in terms of mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis were calculated to describe the different motivational factors of badminton players. To compare among the sub samples on the different factors of motivation, the t-ratio was calculated. The level of significance chosen to test the hypotheses was set at 0.05 level.