

Comparative Study of will to Win Among Boys and Girls State Level Football Players

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to compare will to win among boys and girls of state level football players aged 18–25 years. A total of 200 subjects, 100 boys and 100 girls each of state level players from Manipur State who have registered at All Manipur Football Association, were selected as subjects for the study using a purposive sampling method.

“Will to Win” was selected as psychological variables and it was assessed using a standardized questionnaire developed by Kumar, A., & Shukla, P. S. (1998). The data were recorded using the scoring key of the above-mentioned questionnaire.

The collected data were analysed using independent “t” test statistical technique, to determine the significance of differences between the mean scores of boys and girls. The results revealed insignificant difference in will to win among the boys and girls Manipur state football players ($t_{cal} = 0.3675 < t_{tab} = 1.972$). This indicates that both boys and girls participating at the state level football tournament possess a similar degree of competitive motivation, determination, and psychological readiness to succeed in football.

It can be inferred that female football players are equally motivated and competitive as their male counterparts, reinforcing the idea of equal potential in sports performance irrespective of gender.

Key Words: Football, Will to Win, Sports and Psychology.

INTRODUCTION

A sport is as old as human society and it has achieved a universal status in modern society. It now enjoys a popularity which outstrips any other form of social activity; it has become an integral part of the educational process. Millions of fans follow different bordering on devotion. Many participate in sport activity for the fun of it or for health and fitness (Allien Carpenter, 1979). To other it is a profession with a sample financial labelled with a high degree or popularity? A sport has become a mass movement and social phenomenon of great magnitude.

The very inherent quality of soccer due to which it has gained the highest popularity in that, it is enjoyed equally by the players as well as the spectators. In tropical countries like India, it is the most suitable game to the masses as play fields are easily available throughout the year. Soccer entertains as well as develops all main major motor qualities via speed, stamina, strength besides giving emotional satisfaction. If in India soccer is taught on scientific lines right from the period far inculcating the enthusiasm for the game, the day of winning international laurels for India as not for to see (Stan Liversedge, 1979).

A player can't choose the direction of win. But he can choose how he set. Winning conditions and commitment themselves to get velour playing to win comes out inspiration whereas playing not to lose comes out of

desperation. Athletes put years of practice for a few seconds or minutes of performance. A winning athlete's ability to endure severe pain and finish what they started is a direct, tangible result of the "will to win".

Will to win attitude can only gain by simply process of through conditioning mental habit to belief instead of disbelief as negative attitude is a friction approach is desire to win, will power work wonders so player expect should expect best. Famous psychologist William James said, "self-confidence without a humble but reasonable confidence and will to power you can't be successful and happy (**Norman Vincent Peale, 1952**).

In the field of sports psychology, the concept of "will to win" plays a crucial role in determining an athlete's performance, persistence, and competitive success. It reflects the inner drive, motivation, and determination of players to achieve victory in challenging situations.

Over the years, increasing participation of both boys and girls in football at the state level has raised important questions regarding psychological differences between genders. While both groups undergo similar training and competition exposure, it is not clearly understood whether there exists any significant difference in their level of will to win.

Therefore, the present study aims to examine and compare the will to win among boys and girls of state-level football players. The findings of this study may help coaches, trainers, and sports psychologists to better understand gender-based psychological differences and to design appropriate motivational strategies for enhancing performance. Hence the researcher decided to undertake the problem stated as "Comparative Study of Will to Win Among Boys and Girls State Level Football Players".

Hypothesis: On the basis of literatures, discussion with the experts and personal experience of the researchers, it was hypothesized that, "There will be significant difference of will to win among the boys and girls state level football players".

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The study was conducted using standardized questionnaire of "Will to Win" developed by **Kumar, A., & Shukla, P. S. (1998)** among 100 boys and 100 girls state level football players from Manipur State who have registered at All Manipur Football Association. A total of 200 football state level players aged between 18–25 years were selected as subjects for the study. The participants were selected using a purposive sampling method. All subjects were psychologically well.

Administration of Will to Win Questionnaire

Purpose

To measure "Will to Win" through the questionnaire

Equipment Required

Pen, print copy of will to win questionnaire.

Procedure

The researcher distributes the pen and questionnaire to the players and provide a clear, concise explanation of what the research is for, why their input matters, and how the results will be used. He also encourages them to answer honestly based on their personal experiences, stating that "there are no right or wrong answers". The researcher then read out loudly and interprets the questions if necessary.

Scoring

"Will to Win" questionnaire consisted of 14 items in which 7 items were levelled 'Yes' and rest of seven items 'No'. For each correct response 1(one) mark and for incorrect response 0 (zero) mark was given. So that

maximum score could be 14 and minimum was 0. Key of correct responses of items in “Will to Win” questionnaire are shown below in the table-1.

Table-1 Correct Responses of Will to Win Questionnaire

Item No.	Correct Response	Item No.	Correct Response
1	Yes	8	No
2	Yes	9	Yes
3	Yes	10	No
4	Yes	11	No
5	Yes	12	Yes
6	No	13	No
7	No	14	Yes

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data pertaining to “Will to Win” was analysed statistically by applying independent ‘t’-test in order to determine the significance of difference between boys and girls of state level football players. The level of significance to test the hypothesis was set at .05.

Table – 2 Description of Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for the Data on Will to Win Between Boys and Girls State Level Football Players of Manipur

N	Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Standard Error of Mean Difference	t-ratio
200	Boys	9.14	2.04505	0.11	0.01402	0.3675@
	Girls	9.25	2.18524			

@Insignificant at .05 Level of confidence

Tabulated $t_{.05 (198)} = 1.972$

Table-2 indicates that for will to win, the calculated t-value of 0.3675 between the boys and girls of state level football players is lower than the tabulated t-value of 1.972 at 0.05 level of significance with 198 degrees of freedom. This result confirms insignificant difference in will to win. The mean comparison is displayed in Figure 1.

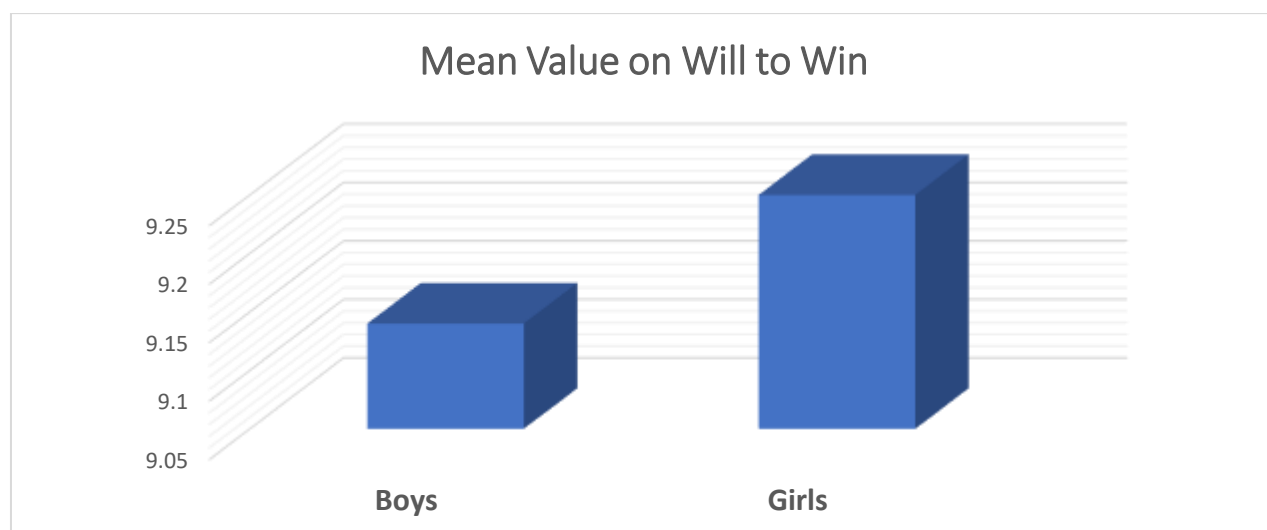


Figure 1: Comparison of Mean Scores for Will to Win between the boys and girls of state level football players.

Interpretation of Results

The results of the present study show insignificant difference on “Will to Win” between boys and girls of state-level football players. This indicates that both male and female state-level football players possess similar levels of competitive motivation, determination, and desire to succeed in games and sport. The result suggests that gender does not play a decisive role in influencing the psychological trait of “Will to Win” at the state level of competition.

The insignificant difference on “Will to Win” may also be attributed to the fact that at the state level, both boys and girls undergo similar training, exposure, and competitive environments, which may lead to comparable psychological development. Modern sports culture promotes equal opportunities and motivation among male and female athletes. The result supports the idea that performance psychology is more influenced by training, coaching, and experience rather than gender alone.

Testing of Hypotheses

There will be significant difference of will to win among the boys and girls state level football players	$t_{cal} = 0.3675 \leq t_{tab} = 1.972$	Hypothesis Rejected
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Insignificant difference was found in the variable “Will to Win” between the boys and girls of state level football players as the calculated “t” value (0.3675) is less than the tabulated “t” value (1.972) as shown above. Hence the hypotheses formulated was rejected for the study.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

1. There was no significant difference on “Will to Win” between the boys and girls of state level football players.
2. The result of this study may throw some lights to the coaches and physical education teachers to develop systematic psychological training programme for their players to mould desired levels of psychological variables.
3. Similar study may be conducted by selecting the different levels of football players other than those employed in this study.
4. Similar study may be undertaken by selecting subjects participating in other games.
5. A similar study may be conducted by selecting other psychological variables other than the selected in this study.

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