



# Motivation

# Introduction

**The vital Role of motivation in life and learning is indisputable.**

**Motivation is one of the most important conditions of learning.**

**A high degree of motivation helps in rousing students into action and ensure active participation in learning activities.**

# Meaning

The world motivation is has been derived from the Latin word “**movers**” Which means to move.

Motivation is an internal force which accelerates a response or behaviour.

# Definition of motivation

***L. D. Crow and A. Crow (1962)***

***Motivation is considered with the arousal of the interest in learning to that extent in basic to learning.***



***C. F. Skinner (1947)***

***Motivation in school learning involves arousing persisting, sustaining and directing desirable behaviour.***

# Kinds of motivation

- 1. Natural motivation or Intrinsic motivation**
- 2. Artificial Motivation or Extrensic Motivation**

# Natural motivation

**This type of motivation is directly linked with the natural instincts, urges and impulses of the organisms. The individual, who is intrinsically or naturally motivated, performs an act because he finds interest within the activity.**

# Artificial Motivation

The source of pleasure doesn't lie within the task. Such kind of Motivation has no functional relationships to the task. He the individual does or learns something not for its own sake, but as a means of obtaining desired goals or getting some external reward.

Working for a better grade or honour, learning a skill, to earn the individual livelihood, receiving praise and Blame, reward and Punishment.



# Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

*Abraham Maslow (1954) suggested a hierarchical set of five basic needs which must be satisfied to reach the highest level of motivation.*

*These needs are*

- 1. Psychological Need*
- 2. Safety Need*
- 3. Love and belonging Need*
- 4. Self esteem Need*
- 5. Self Actualization*

# Classroom Motivation

- 1. Attractive physical and environmental condition**
- 2. Sublimation of innate Impulses**
- 3. Stimulation variation by the Teacher**
- 4. Reinforcement : Praise and Blame**
- 5. Individual differences of the children**

# Conclusion

- ▶ ***Motivation is extremely important for both the teacher and the students.***
- ▶ ***As a teacher We must to incorporate in all our class, because Motivation is the most important factor to encourage students to work diligently and pleasurable.***