

## Concept of Motivation

- The term motivation is derived from the Latin word movere, meaning “to move”.
- Motivation can be referred as a combination of motive and action.
- Motivation is an action word that influences every aspect of our daily lives.
- Motivation is fundamental in the level of success an individual attains.
- Motivation is a personal and internal feeling. This feeling arises from needs and wants.
- Motivation is continuous process because as our one need fulfills it gives rise to other needs.

There is general agreement that people are motivated in situations where

- they can participate,
- they can feel accomplishment and receive recognition for their work,
- where the communication is frequent and
- there are opportunities for career and knowledge growth

## Definitions

- J.E.Ormrod defines motivation as an internal state that arouses us to action, pushes us in particular direction and keeps us engaged in certain activities.
- William G Scott defines motivation is a process of stimulating people to action to accomplish desired goals.

## Kinds of Motivation

Motivation can be intrinsic or extrinsic; Positive or Negative

### 1. Extrinsic motivation

Motivation that comes from an external source

Examples: Climate in an organisation, Leadership styles, Autonomy, Rewards, and Punishments etc.

A study published in Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review in 2017 reveals that extrinsic motivation plays a great role to enhance the productivity of an employee.

### 2. Intrinsic motivation

The source of the motivation comes from an internal factor.

Examples: Belief, Attitude etc.

### 3. Positive Motivation:

It is the reward based motivation.

### 4. Negative Motivation:

It is the fear or punishment based motivation



Source: Misra,G.<http://pdpnotesbygm.blogspot.com/2013/10/motivation-14.html>

### Benefits of Motivation

- Puts human resources into action.
- Improves level of efficiency of employees.
- Leads to achievement of organizational goals.
- Builds friendly relationship.

- Leads to stability of work force.

### In a nutshell

- Motivation boost the morale of employee.
- Motivation develop sound team spirit.
- Motivation is quality oriented.
- Motivation can develop co-ordial and conducive environment
- Motivation enhances the productivity.
- Motivation can retain employee in an organisation.
- Motivation can stimulate employee to achieve organisational goals.
- Motivation prepares employee responsible and challenging jobs.
- Motivation promotes healthy competition among employees.

### Motivational steps

- Sizing up
- Preparing a set of motivating tools
- Selecting and applying motivators
- Feedback

## Reasons for demotivation

- No recognition
- Setting of unrealistic goals
- Overloaded
- Micromanagement
- Lack of opportunity
- Unpleasant organizational environment
- Job-security

## Strategies of Motivation

- Financial
- Non-financial
- ✓ Goal-setting
- ✓ Participation
- ✓ Job enrichment
- ✓ Reinforcement
- ✓ Transcendental meditation
- ✓ Job enlargement
- ✓ Quality of work life

## Rules of Motivation

- Motivation should not be the same.
- Goals should be SMART.
- Motivational efforts should be based on sound theory.
- Should appeal feelings and emotions.
- Relate organization interest with employee interest at the time of motivating the employee.
- The GoldiRock rule.

## References

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