

RELATIONSHIP OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE ENGINEERING STUDENT ATHLETES

¹R.S.Pathania ²Dr. Dhirendra Tiwari

¹JNV Sandhuan Chamkaur Sahib Ropar(P.B),India
randhirpathania@yahoo.com

²Asst. Prof. Physical education, Banasthali Vidya pith University (Rajasthan), India
dhirendra_tiwari2001@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted on relationship of achievement motivation and socio-economic status of the engineering students. The sample consisted of 300 Athletes selected randomly from different engineering colleges affiliated to Punjab Technical University. The main objective of the study was to find out the relationship of achievement motivation and Socio-economic status of Athletes. Bhargava's achievement motivation scale and Rajbir singh, Radhey Shyam and Satish kumar's Socio-economic status Scale Questionnaire was administered. On the basis of Chi-square, Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient and regression analysis, it was found that the sportsperson's achievement motivation is not affected by the socio economic status of their family. The significant correlation was set at .05 level..

Keywords: Achievement, Motivation and Socioeconomic status.

INTRODUCTION:

The existence of man is primarily physical. The first lessons a human child learns are lessons of physical activity. The human body is secret gift of nature, its growth; development and efficiency largely depend upon the quantity and quality of motor activities it performs. Sherrington aptly remarked that "muscle is the cradle of recognizable mind which seems to have arisen in connection with the motor act where integration progressed and where motor behavior progressively evolved, mind progressively evolved".

Adequate muscular activity is not merely a biological necessity; it is the basis of "intelligent behavior". Sports provides ample opportunity to free ourselves for short periods of time to enjoy pleasurable excitement not readily available elsewhere in the society. People can live out their

quest for excitement, challenge and risk by deliberately imposing conditions on themselves which they can attempt to overcome. Great satisfaction comes from the actual experience or being (or feeling) competent and in control.

The basis of achievement motivation is achievement motive i.e. a motive to achieve. Those who engage themselves in a task on account of an achievement motive are said to work under the spirit of achievement motivation.

Achievement motivation comes into picture when an individual knows that his performance will be evaluated, that the consequence of his actions will be either a success or a failure and that good performance will produce a feeling of pride in accomplishment hence achievement motive may be considered as a disposition to approach when success or a capacity for taking pride in accomplishment when success at one or the activity is achieved.

Achievement motivation - described as a psychological feature which has a character of 'lasting property'. Achievement motivation cannot be described as something that occurs during competition but mostly as a trait having 'permanent character,' - being formed during the preceding weeks, months and years.

Therefore it is obvious that coaches may look for athletes who have had this characteristic at a high level from the very beginning and therefore do not need much psychological intervention. The lack of psychological knowledge by coaches in the area of 'motivation' is one of the main reasons for mistakes made in the talent identification process. It often causes disappointment of those players who are not predestined to practice high-professional tennis by the basics of their personality - these players who do not possess high level of achievement motivation do not reach the highest levels of the game despite good results at a young age.

Socio-economic factors will influence fitness consciousness and achievement of the individual's fitness consciousness may be due to different expected benefits on the part of both individual and the society. Individuals may be motivated by seeking the feeling of well-being, an antidote to tension and for vigor and vitality; social objectives may vary from higher productivity, military preparedness, national defense and defense of newly acquired independence and freedom from foreign rule. The class affiliation may channel physical fitness

to a suitable self-image, development of one, self confidence, and pursuit of happiness. The means adopted for development of physical fitness will include choice of different routines of games and sports. Yiannakis reports that lower class sports emphasis physical strength and toughness and involve physical contact while upper class sport emphasize the use of thinking power and brain work, sports may take a variety of cultural forms, involving different relationship with a degree of isolation from the wider society. Individual sports have not been fully conceptualized a specific cultural arrangements. Since the beginning of the 20th century scientific discoveries and technological advancement have altered not only the material aspect of our civilization but also the entire cultural system.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

300 Athletes were selected randomly from different engineering colleges Affiliated to Punjab technical University

MEASURES:

Psychological Questionnaire of achievement Motivation by Bhargava's achievement Motivation scale and Rajbir Singh, Radhey Shyam and Satish kumar's Socio-economic status Scale Questionnaire was administered on Athletes to get the data.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:

Detailed study of achievement motivation and socioeconomic status was done; Chi square, Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient was implemented.

RESULTS:

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Achievement Motivation of Engineering Athletes and Socio-Economic Status of their Family

Group				SES					Total
				Low SESS	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES	
Athletes	Achievement motivation	High	Count	18	7	10	20	9	64
			% within ACM T	28.1%	10.9%	15.6%	31.3%	14.1%	100.0 %
			% within SES	32.1%	11.5%	12.8%	32.3%	20.9%	21.3%
		Above Avg	Count	18	22	24	17	12	93
			% within ACM T	19.4%	23.7%	25.8%	18.3%	12.9%	100.0 %
			% within SES	32.1%	36.1%	30.8%	27.4%	27.9%	31.0%
		Avg	Count	1	10	18	7	6	42
			% within ACM T	2.4%	23.8%	42.9%	16.7%	14.3%	100.0 %

			% within SES	1.8%	16.4%	23.1%	11.3%	14.0%	14.0%
			Count	7	9	13	6	7	42
		Below Avg T	% within ACM	16.7%	21.4%	31.0%	14.3%	16.7%	100.0 %
			% within SES	12.5%	14.8%	16.7%	9.7%	16.3%	14.0%
		Low	Count	12	13	13	12	9	59
			% within ACM T	20.3%	22.0%	22.0%	20.3%	15.3%	100.0 %
			% within SES	21.4%	21.3%	16.7%	19.4%	20.9%	19.7%
		Total	Count	56	61	78	62	43	300
			% within ACM T	18.7%	20.3%	26.0%	20.7%	14.3%	100.0 %
			% within SES	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Table 2

Group		Value	d.f.	Asymp. Sig.(2-sided)
Sportsperson	Pearson Chi-square	26.084(a)	16	.053*

Chi-Square Test of Achievement Motivation of Engineering Athletes and Socio-Economic Status of their Family

* p- value insignificant (0.05)

INTERPRETATION:

The scores of table1 indicate that highly motivated sportsperson students belong to middle socio-economic status group i.e. 201 students (67%) fall in middle socio-economic status. In other ways 199 students (66%) fall in average, above average and high category while 101 students (33.7%) fall under low and below average category of achievement motivation.

Table 2 indicates that the sportsperson's achievement motivation is not affected by the socio economic status of their family.

Table 3

Relationship of Achievement Motivation and Socio-Economic Status of Engineering Athletes
correlation

		ACMT	SESS
ACMT	Pearson Correlation	1	-.022
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.706
	N	300	300
SESS	Pearson Correlation	.022	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.706	.
	N	300	300

INTERPRETATION:

Table 3 shows the Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient and their significant p-value between all pairs of achievement motivation with socio-economic status. Here we see that Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient values are poor between the mentioned parameters. So, we say that from the table that correlation coefficient is in significant for different pairs of these parameters in the case of engineering Athletes.

Table 4

Estimation of Regression Equation of Achievement Motivation with Socio-Economic Status of Engineering Athletes Students (N=300).

Estimated Equation:

$$ACMT. = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * SESS$$

Where: ACMT = Achievement Motivation

SES = Socio- Economic Status

Model Summary(b)									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.024(a)	.001	-.010	4.957	.001	.058	3	296	.982
a Predictors: (Constant), SESS									
b GROUP = Sports									

Coefficients(a,b)						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19.062	1.753		10.873	.000
	SES	-.003	.008	-.022	-.385	.700
a Dependent Variable: ACMT						
b GROUP = Sports						

INTERPRETATION:

Table 4 shows that the regression analysis describes that the affect of socio-economic status on Achievement motivation are in significant in nature of engineering Athletes.

Discussion of finding:

The finding of the Chi-Square test shows that the socio economic status of the family did not have any influence on achievement motivation, of engineering Athletes.

The finding of Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient and their significant p-values between all pairs of achievement motivation with socio-economic status. We say that from the table that correlation coefficient is in significant for different pairs of these parameters in the case of engineering Athletes.

The finding of regression analysis describes that the affect of socio-economic status, on achievement motivation are insignificant in nature of engineering Athletes.

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