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Influence of family's Socio-Economic Status on Achievement Motivation of Engineering Male and Female sports person

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Abstract:-

The research was conducted on relationship of achievement motivation and socio-economic status of their family of engineering male and female students. The sample consisted of 300 sportsperson (male and female) 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 their family of Engineering sports person (male and female). 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-squareit was found that the malesportsperson's achievement motivation is not affected by the socio economic status of their family but female sportsperson'sachievement motivation is affectedby the socio economic status of their familyThe significant correlation was set at .05 level.

Keywords: Achievement motivation, Sports Person, Socio-Economic 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. The motivation for participating in sport and striving for improvement is likely to vary considerably from person to person. Indeed, most people have multiple motives rather than

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single reasons. For example, a tennis player might be attending individual coaching sessions to improve her ranking in order to demonstrate competence, repay the support of her parents and qualify for more prestigious tournaments offering more prize money. Sometimes these multiple motives reinforce each other, but at other times they can cause internal conflicts – as with the young athlete who feels pulled between his athletic career and his academic studies – and then something has to give! Lee Crust.

Motivation is a complex process that influences individuals to begin, pursue, and persist in an activity. Intrinsic motivation is self-fueling over the long term because it is based on controllable feelings of enjoyment and competence; extrinsic motivation relies on external rein forcers from the social environment. Current theory views motivation as a cognitive process in which our behavior is a direct result of how we think and process information about ourselves and the world. The one common thread in the many theories of motivation is that people are motivated to feel competent, worthy, and self-determining. From birth, we all try to be competent in our environment. As our lives continue, our need to be competent is channeled in various areas through socialization. Thus, people differ in their motivation to achieve certain things.

Achievement motivation is a social-psychological theory of motivation (Steinmayr & Spinath, 2008). This type of motivation falls under the category of social needs and is defined as the need to excel relative to a standard of excellence (Reeve, 2009). Situations that involve achievement can be divided into two main characteristics either approach or avoidance that in turn create feelings of hope for success or fear of failure (Steinmayr & Spinath). Cassidy and Lynn (1989), created a measure of achievement motivation and this is assessed through seven different dimensions; pursuit of excellence, work ethic, status aspiration, competitiveness, acquisitiveness, mastery and dominance. Hart et al., 2007, managed to reduce the number of dimensions assessing achievement motivation into a two-dimensional model where all the pervious dimensions fell into either extrinsic (status aspiration, competitiveness, acquisitiveness, dominance) or intrinsic (pursuit of excellence, work ethic, mastery) motivation.

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

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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 Sports Person(232Male and 68Female) 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 sports person to get the data.

Statistical techniques:-

Detailed study of achievement motivation and socioeconomic status was done; Chi square statistical technique was implemented.

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Results:

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Achievement Motivation of Engineering Sports Person (male and female) and Socio-Economic Status of their Family

SEX	GROUP				SES					Total
					Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES	
Males	Sports Person	ACMTCATE	High	Count	11	7	8	15	4	45
				% within ACMTCATE	24.4%	15.6%	17.8%	33.3%	8.9%	100.0%
				% within SES	22.9%	13.5%	14.3%	33.3%	12.9%	19.4%
			Above Avg	Count	8	20	17	12	12	79
				% within ACMTCATE	22.8%	25.3%	21.5%	15.2%	15.2%	100.0%
				% within SES	37.5%	38.5%	30.4%	26.7%	38.7%	34.1%
			Avg	Count	1	9	10	4	5	29
				% within ACMTCATE	3.4%	31.0%	34.5%	13.8%	17.2%	100.0%
				% within SES	2.1%	17.3%	17.9%	8.9%	16.1%	12.5%
			Below Avg	Count	7	8	9	4	4	32
				% within ACMTCATE	21.9%	25.0%	28.1%	12.5%	12.5%	100.0%
				% within SES	14.6%	15.4%	16.1%	8.9%	12.9%	13.8%
			Low	Count	11	8	12	10	6	47
				% withinACMTCATE	23.4%	17.0%	25.5%	21.3%	12.8%	100.0%
				% within SES	22.9%	15.4%	21.4%	22.2%	19.4%	20.3%
		Total		Count	48	52	56	45	31	232
				% within ACMTCATE	20.7%	22.4%	24.1%	19.4%	13.4%	100.0%
				% within SES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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SEX	GROUP				SES					Total
					Low SES	Middle L SES	Middle A SES	Middle U SES	High SES	
Female	Sports Person	ACMTCATE	High	Count	7	0	2	5	5	19
				% within ACMTCATE	36.8%	.0%	10.5%	26.3%	26.3%	100.0 %
				% within SES	87.5%	.0%	9.1%	29.4%	41.7%	27.9%
			Above Avg	Count	0	2	7	5	0	14
				% within ACMTCATE	.0%	14.3%	50.0%	35.7%	.0%	100.0 %
				% within SES	.0%	22.2%	31.8%	29.4%	.0%	20.6%
			Avg	Count	0	1	8	3	1	13
				% within ACMTCATE	.0%	7.7%	61.5%	23.1%	7.7%	100.0 %
				% within SES	.0%	11.1%	36.4%	17.6%	8.3%	19.1%
			Below Avg	Count	0	1	4	2	3	10
				% within ACMTCATE	.0%	10.0%	40.0%	20.0%	30.0%	100.0 %
				% within SES	.0%	11.1%	18.2%	11.8%	25.0%	14.7%
			Low	Count	1	5	1	2	3	12
				% within ACMTCATE	8.3%	41.7%	8.3%	16.7%	25.0%	100.0 %
				% within SES	12.5%	55.6%	4.5%	11.8%	25.0%	17.6%
		Total		Count	8	9	22	17	12	68
				% within ACMTCATE	11.8%	13.2%	32.4%	25.0%	17.6%	100.0 %
				% within SES	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0 %	100.0 %

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Table 2

Chi-Square Test of Achievement Motivation of Engineering Sports Person (male and female) and Socio-Economic Status of their Family

SEX	GROUP		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Males	**Sports Person**	**Pearson Chi-Square**	18.046(a)	16	.321
Females	**Sports Person**	**Pearson Chi-Square**	41.105(c)	16	.001[x]

* p- value significant (0.05)

Interpretation:-

The scores of table1 indicate that highly motivated sportsperson (male and female) students belong to middle socio-economic status group i.e. 153males out of 232(65.9%)fall in middle socio-economic status. In other ways 45 male (19.4%) belongs to high motivation, 79 male(34.1%) to above average motivation and 13 male (19.1%) to average motivation.while 79 malefall under low and below average category of achievement motivation.

48 femaleout of 68 (70.6%) fall In middle socio-economic status. In other way 19 female 27.6% fall in high motivation, 14 (20.6) in above average motivation and 13 female (19.1) falls in average category while 22 female (32.3%)fall under low and below average category of achievement motivation.

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

Discussion of Findings

The finding of the Chi-Square test shows that the socio economic status of the family did not have any influence on achievement motivation in men's category of engineering sports person. But in women's category socio-economic status have influence on achievement motivation.

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