



INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DEPRIVATION ON THE LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETES



ABSTRACT: -

It is fact that socio cultural conditions are at the core of human behavior and they would affect the performance of the athletes. This phenomenon has attracted the large number of investigators during sixties to ascertain effects of socio-cultural deprivation on human behavior. According to them, deprivation includes many parameters. It cannot be caused by any one parameter like caste, class, social, cultural economic conditions, life styles, living standards, etc. The socio-culturally advantageous athletes normally have an advantage over the socio-cultural deprived athletes. It is a widely known fact that the personality of a person is very much dependent upon his socio-cultural, caste, community, economic conditions, place and situations of a person's interactions. And there is a greater chance of impact of all these factors on the achievement motivation level of a person. The purpose of the study is to analyze the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the level of achievement motivation of athletes. To achieve the purpose of the study investigator was selected total 100 inter-collegiate athletes randomly as samples. Among them 50% Rural and 50% Urban athletes are belongs to both deprived and non-deprived groups.

KEYWORDS: Psocio cultural conditions , socio-cultural

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deprivation.

INTRODUCTION :

It is fact that socio cultural conditions are at the core of human behavior and they would affect the performance of the athletes. This phenomenon has attracted the large number of investigators during sixties to ascertain effects of socio-cultural deprivation on human behavior. According to them, deprivation includes many parameters. It cannot be caused by any one parameter like caste, class, social, cultural economic conditions, life styles, living standards, etc. There are many people in every society who are deprived of one or the other of these factors. The deprived are found everywhere including the rural and urban setup of Indian society. The effects of deprivation interfere with the smooth and rapid development of psychological and non-psychological processes and limit the behavioral efficiency of the individuals. Environmental and socio-cultural deprivations are found to hamper the cognitive development and affect adversely the personality development. Poverty can be considered the major component of deprivation. Hence the present study aims to find out the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the achievement motivation level of inter-collegiate athletes.

Statement of the Problem:

Social conditions in which an individual is interacting and transacting provide the framework for internalizing the values, modes, practices and

procedures of the given conditions. In the process, the social experiences, orientation and learning accordingly help to a large extent develop different level of achievement motivation. The socio-culturally advantageous athletes normally have an advantage over the socio-cultural deprived athletes. It is a widely known fact that the personality of a person is very much dependent upon his socio-cultural, caste, community, economic conditions, place and situations of a person's interactions. And there is a greater chance of impact of all these factors on the achievement motivation level of a person.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the nature of relation between socio cultural deprivation and achievement motivation of high and low deprived athletes.
2. To examine the level of achievement motivation between the high and low deprived athletes.
3. To understand the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the level of need for academic success between high and low deprived athletes.
4. To understand the influence of socio-cultural deprivation on the need for social achievement between high and low deprived athletes.
5. To probe the effect of socio-cultural deprivation on the need for vocational achievement between high and low deprived athletes and women athletes.
6. To examine the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the need for skill achievement between high and low deprived athletes.
7. To make a comparative analysis of the levels of need for academic success, social achievement, vocational achievement and skill achievement between high and low deprived athletes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Sample:

To measure the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the level of achievement motivation of athletes, the investigator has selected total 100 samples. Among them 50% Rural and 50% Urban athletes are belongs to both deprived and non-deprived groups. The distribution is as under,

Sample Design

S. N	Particulars	Sample	Athletes	
			Rural	Urban
1	Deprived	40	20	20
2	Non-Deprived	40	20	20
3	Total	100	50	50

Tools:

1. The Prolonged Deprivation Scale (PDS) developed and standardized by Mishra and Tripathi.
2. Achievement Motivation Test developed by Dr. Beena Shah.

The Method of Data Collection:

The investigator adopted personalized interview method for the collection of information related to personal and socio-demographic status of the respondent. Before the collection of data the investigator briefed the respondents for a while about the purpose of the study and ensured them that their information would be used only for the research purpose. This process helped to establish rapport with the respondents. To meet the objectives of the present study the data was collected by administering personal-bio-data schedule prolonged deprivation scale and achievement motivation scale at the two stages. At the first stage prolonged deprivation scale was administered to the respondents participated in the inter-collegiate athletic meet 2015 held by Department of Physical Education, University of Agriculture Sciences, Dharwad to categorize the participants into deprived and non-deprived groups taking the first and the third quartile as cut off points respectively. At the

second stage, the achievement motivation scale was administered to the respondents to measure their level of achievement. After the completion of the perceptual evaluation the scales were collected from them.

Statistical Analysis:

As the purpose of the study was to find out the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the achievement motivation level of athletes and women athletes, the mean, SD were calculated, 't' values were calculated to test the significant difference between the samples.

RESLUTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1
Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of Achievement Motivation of high and low deprived sportsmen

Statistics	High Deprived	Low Deprived
Mean	190.25	302.38
SD	14.95	9.34
t-value	82.21**	

**** Significant at 0.01 level**

The above table presents the mean; SD and t-values of Achievement Motivation of high and low-deprived sportsmen and it can be noticed from the above table that the low-deprived sportsmen have the higher mean scores of 302.38 than the high deprived sportsmen who have the mean score of 190.25. It means achievement motivation is high among the low deprived sportsmen than the high deprived sportsmen. The obtained t-value 82.21 which is significant at 0.01 level shows the significant difference between achievement motivational of high and low-deprived sportsmen. It was found in the above table that achievement motivation is high among low-deprived sportsmen whereas, the high-deprived sportsmen have the low achievement motivation. The high achievement motivation among the low-deprived sportsmen can be attributed to their high level of aspirations, strong desire to win, high education, high social status and exposure to the mass media and different competitions. Hence, the hypothesis that the low deprived sportsmen have high achievement motivation than the high-deprived sportsmen is validated and accepted.

Table 2
Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of Need for Academic Success of high and low deprived sportsmen

Statistics	High Deprived	Low Deprived
Mean	20.47	23.04
SD	4.56	2.63
t-value	5.45**	

**** Significant at 0.01 level**

The above table presents the Mean, SD and t values of need for academic success of high and low deprived sportsmen. The data mentioned in the above table shows that the high and low deprived sportsmen have the mean score of 20.47 and 23.04 respectively. The comparison of the mean score suggests that the need for academic success is high among low deprived and low among high-deprived sportsmen. The obtained t-value 5.45 which is significant at 0.01 level shows the significant difference between need for academic success of the high and low deprived sportsmen. The high need for academic success among the low deprived sportsmen is a result of their inherent advantages in their education, higher standard of living, and higher level of training which capacitates them to perform high in academic success. On contrary, the lower income, occupation and inferior standard of living would result in negative self-perception, negativism and pessimism among the high-deprived sportsmen resulting in a lower need for academic success. Hence, the hypothesis that the low deprived sportsmen

will have high need for academic success is accepted.

Table 3
Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of Need for Social Achievement
of high and low deprived sportsmen

Statistics	High Deprived	Low Deprived
Mean	20.95	22.45
SD	2.70	2.88
t-value	4.01**	

**** Significant at 0.01 level**

The above table explains the mean, SD and t values of need for social achievement of high and low deprived sportsmen. The high and low deprived sportsmen have the mean scores of 20.95 and 22.45 respectively. The comparison of the mean score of high and low deprived sportsmen suggest that need for social achievement is high among the low deprived and low among the high deprived sportsmen. The obtained t value 4.01 significant at 0.01 signifies the significant difference of need for social achievement between the high and low deprived sportsmen. The high need for social achievement among the low deprived sportsmen might have been a resultant of their high social status, improved social skills and interactions as the social achievement depends upon interpersonal and social relations of a person. One who devotes most of his time in social activities and for the welfare of others may get a honorable and good place in the society. Hence, the hypothesis that the low deprived sportsmen have high need for social achievement is accepted.

Table 4
Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of Need for Vocational
Achievement of High and Low deprived sportsmen

Statistics	High Deprived	Low Deprived
Mean	21.90	23.11
SD	2.95	2.52
t-value	4.78**	

**** Significant at 0.01 level**

The above table demonstrates the Mean, SD and t values of need for vocational achievement of high and low deprived sportsmen. The data presented in the above table shows that, the high and low deprived sportsmen have the mean score of 21.90 and 23.11 respectively. The obtained t-value 4.78 which is significant at 0.01 level suggest the significant difference of need for vocational achievement between high and low deprived sportsmen. The comparison of the mean scores of both groups reveals that the need for vocational achievement is high among the low-deprived sportsmen than their counterparts.

The high need for vocational achievement found among the low-deprived sportsmen can be attributed to their high aspirations towards their job, quality education, higher income and high self-confidence. Therefore, the hypothesis that the low deprived sportsmen have high need for vocational achievement than the high deprived sportsmen is accepted.

Table 5
Table showing the Mean, SD and t values of Need for Skill Achievement
of high and low deprived sportsmen

	High Deprived	Low Deprived
Mean	20.85	22.10
SD	2.96	2.79
t-value	3.14**	

**** Significant at 0.01 level.**

The above table shows the mean, SD and t values of need for skill achievement of high and low deprived sportsmen. The high-deprived sportsmen have the mean score of 20.85 and low deprived is 22.10. The obtained t-

value 3.14, which is significant at 0.01 levels, indicates the significant difference of need for skill achievement between the high and low deprived sportsmen. Thus, the findings of the table reveals that the need for skill achievement is found high among the low deprived than the high deprived sportsmen. Hence, the above hypothesis that the low deprived sportsmen have high need for skill achievement than the high deprived sportsmen is validated and the hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. There is a significant difference of achievement motivation between the high and low deprived sportsmen. The low deprived were found to have high achievement motivation than the high deprived sportsmen.
2. There is a significant difference of need for academic success between high and low deprived sportsmen. The low deprived sportsmen have high need for academic success than the high deprived sportsmen.
3. There is a significant difference of need for social achievement between high and low deprived sportsmen. The need for social achievement is high among the low deprived and low among the high-deprived sportsmen.
4. There is a significant difference of need for vocational achievement between high and low deprived sportsmen. The low deprived sportsmen have high need for vocational achievement than the high deprived sportsmen.
5. There is a significant difference of need for skill achievement between high and low deprived sportsmen. The need for vocational achievement is found to be high among the low deprived than the high-deprived sportsmen.

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