

A STUDY OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempted to find out the effect of achievement motivation of senior secondary school students of working and non-working mothers. This was an empirical research with a sample of 200 male and female students of working and non-working mothers studying in class XIIth selected randomly from Rohtak city of Haryana. The study was conducted through descriptive survey method and Achievement Motivation Test (ACMT) by Bhargava, V.P (1994) was used to collect the data. 't' test was applied to find out the significance of difference between means. The results indicated that there was significant difference between achievement motivation of the students of working and non-working mothers. Study also reveals that there was significant difference between achievement motivation of the male and female students of working and non-working mothers.

KEY WORDS: Achievement Motivation, Working mothers, Non-Working Mothers, Senior Secondary School Students

INTRODUCTION

According to Mclelland (1961) "Achievement motivation or need for achievement is the tendency to strive for success in competition against some standard of excellence. "Achievement motivation may be considered as a disposition to approach success or a capacity for taking pride in accomplishment when success at one or another activity is achieved. Individuals will satisfy their needs through different means, and are driven to succeed for varying reasons both internal and external. Achievement motivation is based on reaching success and achieving all of our aspirations in life. Achievement goals can affect the way a person performs a task and represent a desire to show competence (Harackiewicz, Barron, Carter, Lehto, & Elliot, 1997). "Achievement Motivation can be defined as the striving in increase or keep as high as possible one's capability in all activities in which a standard of excellence is thought to apply and where the execution of such activities can, therefore succeed or fail." Heckhausen (1963). Achievement motivation can be defined as the need for success or the attainment of excellence.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Study of Achievement Motivation of Senior Secondary School Students of Working and Non-Working Mothers

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

Achievement Motivation

Achievement Motivation may be define more formally as a psychological or internal process initiated by some need, which leads to the activity which will satisfy that need.

Senior Secondary School Students

Students of class 11th and 12th fall under this category and taken 12th class students for the present study.

Working mothers

Working mothers, as a label, refers to women who are mothers and who work outside the home for income in addition to the work they perform at home in raising their children.

Non-working mothers

Non-working mothers, as a label, refers to women who are mothers and who does not work outside the home for income. They perform at home in raising their children.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The followings are the objectives of the present study:

1. To study and compare the achievement motivation of the senior secondary school students of working and non- working mothers.
2. To study and compare the achievement motivation of the male students of senior secondary school of working and non-working mothers.
3. To study and compare the achievement motivation of the female students of senior secondary school of working and non-working mothers.

HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses are framed for verification in the present study:

1. There is no significant difference between achievement motivation of the senior secondary school students of working and non-working mothers.
2. There is no significant difference between the achievement motivation of the male students of senior secondary school of working and non-working mothers.
3. There is no significant difference between the achievement motivations of the female students of senior secondary school of working and non- working mothers.

METHODOLOGY

Keeping in view the objective and nature of the study, Descriptive Survey Method was used.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The senior secondary school students of Rohtak City of Haryana comprised the population of the present study.

SAMPLE

For the present study the investigator randomly selected 200 senior secondary students of working and non-working mothers from schools of Rohtak City of Haryana.

TOOL USED

In this study, Achievement Motivation Questionnaire by Bhargava, V.P (1994) was used to collect the data. It is a 22 items scale. The test consists of 50 items of incomplete sentences/item/which are to be completed by student by putting a check mark on any one of the three alternative responses given against each item. The scale according to the author is highly valid. Reliability of the scale was 0.78 as determined by the Test-retest-method.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

For the purpose of analysis of data, mean, standard deviation and t-test were used for the comparison of the achievement motivation of senior secondary school students of working and non-working mothers.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

TABLE 1

Mean, S.D., and 't' value, Achievement Motivation of the students of senior secondary school students of working and non-working mothers

Students of Working Mothers (100)		Students of Non-Working Mothers (100)		't' Value	Significant
Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
22.63	6.84	20.97	5.77	4.74	

The table-1 shows that the mean, S.D., and 't' value of senior secondary school students of working and non- working mothers. The mean scores of the students of non-working mothers (20.97 5.77) is less than the mean scores of the students of working mothers (22.63 6.84), 't' value is 4.74 which is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Thus the null hypothesis, There is significant difference between Achievement Motivation of students of working and non-working mothers' is rejected. Further that the students of working mothers have higher

Achievement Motivation than the students of non-working mothers.

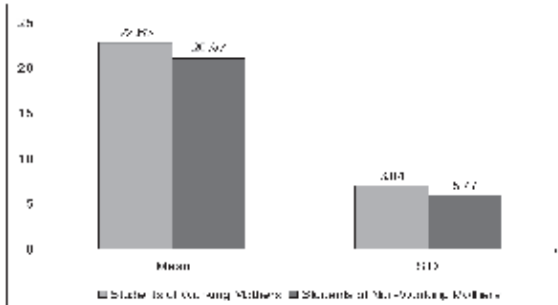


Table-2
Mean, S.D. and 't' value, the study of Achievement Motivation of male students of Working and Non-working mothers

Male students of Working Mother's(50)		Male students of Non-Working Mother's (50)		't' value	Significant
Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
22.32	6.68	20.9	6.20	4.05	

The table-2 shows that the mean, S.D. and 't' value of senior secondary school male students of working and non-working mothers. The mean scores of the male students of non-working mothers (20.9 6.20) is less than the mean scores of male students of working mothers (22.32 6.68), 't' value is 4.05 which is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Thus the null hypothesis, There is significant difference between the Achievement Motivation of the male students of working and non-working mothers' is rejected. Further that the male students of working mothers have higher Achievement Motivation than the male students of non-working mothers.

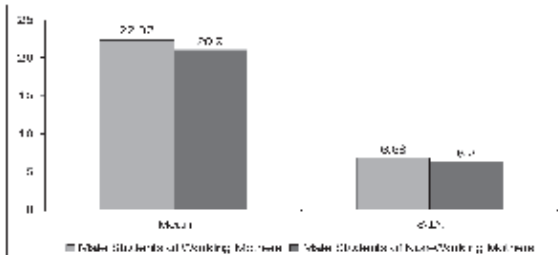
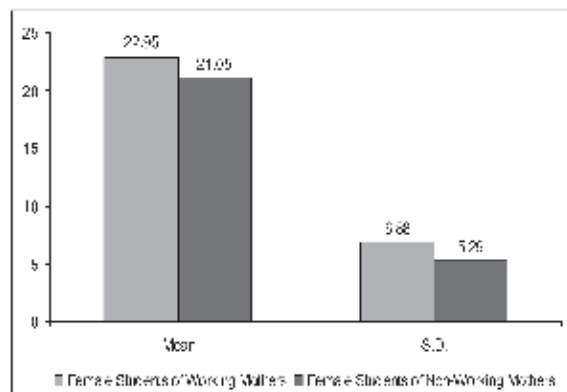


Table-3
Mean, S.D., and 't' value, the study of Achievement Motivation of female students of Working and Non-working mothers.

Female students of Working Mothers (50)		Female students of Non-working Mothers (50)		't' value	Significant
Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
22.40	6.88	21.05	5.29	3.97	

The table-3 shows that the mean, S.D., and 't' value of senior secondary school female students of working and non-working mothers. The mean scores of female students of non-working mothers (21.05 5.29) is less than the mean scores of female students of working mothers (22.40 6.88), 't' value is 3.97 which is significant 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Thus the null hypothesis, There is significant difference between the Achievement Motivation of the female students of working and non-working mothers' is rejected. Further that the female students of working mothers have higher Achievement Motivation than the female students of non-working mothers.



MAIN FINDINGS

Finding of the present study on the basis of analysis and interpretation of data given below:

1. There is significant difference between Achievement Motivation of the students of working and non-working mothers.

2. There is significant difference between Achievement Motivation of the male students of working and non-working mothers
3. There is significant difference between Achievement Motivation of the female students of working and non-working mothers.

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

1. The null hypothesis, There is no significant difference between Achievement Motivation of students of working and non-working mothers is rejected. Further that the students of working mothers have higher Achievement Motivation than the students of non-working mothers. Similar study conducted by Sharma and Tahira in 2011 found that family variables including parental education had significant relationship with the achievement of their children.
2. The null hypothesis, There is no significant difference between the Achievement Motivation of the male students of working and non-working mothers is rejected. Further that the male students of working mothers have higher Achievement Motivation than the male students of non-working mothers. Similar study conducted by Sarsani and Ravi in 2010 found that there was significant difference between the mathematics scholastic achievement of the boys and girls. The result also showed that girls were higher achievers than boys.
3. The null hypothesis, There is no significant difference between the Achievement Motivation of the female students of working and non-working mothers is rejected. Further that the female students of working mothers have higher Achievement Motivation than the female students of non-working mothers. Similar study conducted by Mittal in 1998 found that daughter of non-working mothers were relatively higher on achievement and confidence, but they suffered from greater inferiority feelings as compared to the daughter of working mothers.

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