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# An analysis on socio-cultural deprivation and achievement motivation level among the women inter-university athletes

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### Abstract
The participation in sports rather influences the whole personality of the athlete. Sports influence all aspects of athlete's personality and help him in gaining poise and balance, refreshing the spirits, renewing the inner springs of faith and courage, mastering the skills, adjusting in the society and meeting the strains of modern life with ease and calmness. Every athlete dreams and tries to be the best and every coach is faced by the problems of how to bring about the best performance or in other words to motivate the team or the athletes on an individual basis. To measure the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the level of achievement motivation of women athletes, the investigator has selected total 200 samples. Among them 50% Rural and 50% Urban both deprived and non-deprived groups. The investigator adopted personalized interview method for the collection of information related to personal and socio-demographic status of the respondent. As the purpose of the study was to find out the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the achievement motivation level of sportsmen and sportswomen, the mean, SD were calculated, 't' values were calculated to test the significant difference between the samples. The results shown there is a significant difference of achievement motivation between the high and low deprived athletes. The low deprived were found to have high achievement motivation than the high deprived athletes.

**Keywords:** Socio-cultural deprivation, women inter-university athletes, motivation level

### Introduction
The participation in sports rather influences the whole personality of the athlete. Sports influence all aspects of athlete's personality and help him in gaining poise and balance, refreshing the spirits, renewing the inner springs of faith and courage, mastering the skills, adjusting in the society and meeting the strains of modern life with ease and calmness. Every athlete dreams and tries to be the best and every coach is faced by the problems of how to bring about the best performance or in other words to motivate the team or the athletes on an individual basis. Motivation of athletes, more often than not-represents the major topic in sport psychology that is first and foremost in the minds of coaches.

The application of psychological principles to the improvement of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. There are certain accepted psychological principles, which have to be applied, so that the athletes and players are able to show their best in their performances. Coaches, physical educationalists, and sports scientists have always expressed a great need to know more about those psychological principles, which are helpful in improving the performance of the sportsmen. Research all over the world established the fact that the psychological factors are having the greatest impact on the performance of sportsmen. But in countries like India, the socio-cultural deprivations would have long standing impact on the achievement level and performance of the sportsmen.

**Statement of the Problem:** A Study on Socio-Cultural Deprivation and Achievement Motivation Level among the women athletes.

### Objectives of the study
1. To study the nature of relation between socio cultural deprivation and achievement

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motivation of high and low deprived women athletes.
2. To examine the level of achievement motivation between the high and low deprived women athletes.

## Materials and Methods
The present research is undertaken in the perceptual framework. It is the correlation study within the ex-post-facto research design. The particulars of the sample size, tools, instructions, scoring, statistical tools, collection of data and statistical analysis are given below.

## Sample
To measure the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the level of achievement motivation of women athletes, the investigator has selected total 200 samples. Among them 50% Rural and 50% Urban both deprived and non-deprived groups. The distribution of samples is as under,

**Sample Design**

| Sl. No | Particulars | Sample | Women Athletes | | Total Sample |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | Rural | Urban | |
| 1 | Deprived | 100 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| 2 | Non-Deprived | 100 | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| | Total | 200 | 100 | 100 | 200 |

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

## 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 80th All India Inter University Athletics Championship 2019-20 Organized by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences and Alva's Education Foundation held at Swaraj Maidan, Moodbidri from 2nd to 6th January 2020 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
To meet the objectives of the study and to verify the formulated hypotheses the data were analyzed. As the purpose of the study was to find out the impact of socio-cultural deprivation on the achievement motivation level of sportsmen and sportswomen, the mean, SD were calculated, 't' values were calculated to test the significant difference between the samples.

## Results and Discussions
Researchers on socio-cultural deprivation have discovered several important dimensions of socio-cultural relations capable of producing wide-ranging physical, physiological effects. Each of it is capable of causing profound changes in the physical, mental and social functioning of the individual. When taken together their effects are likely to be far greater and far more profound: not only the individual but also the society is greatly affected by it. Widespread prolonged socio-cultural deprivation would, therefore, produce substantial changes in the social structure and social process of the affected group. And the nature of changes under socio-cultural deprivation will by and large be unfavorable to the individual and the group both.

That is what emerges from socio-cultural deprivation research even when the term is narrowly used. From this it follows that social and cultural conditions not only affect man's behavior but also because of his behavior. Precise understanding of this interconnection between socio-cultural deprivation and human behavior, therefore, requires a) precise understanding of historicity of the two and b) analysis of their bases. Historical and evolutionary character of social and cultural structure and processes can be ignored only at the cost of scientific precision. It would be historically as well scientifically incorrect to treat all groups, societies of all ages as equal. It has already been stated that the term social reflects of all possible relations and interconnection of relations between mode of production and productive forces which give rise to various social groups reflecting varying degree of social processes. Such consideration would include family, society and state as a part of given social structure reflecting same social processes, although of different quality and intensity. It will also involve its consideration in class context for all the groups of a given society acquire meaning only in their class context.

Therefore, in order to meet the objectives of the present study to find out the nature of relationship, the effects and interactional effects of independent variable i.e, socio-cultural deprivation on dependent variable i.e, achievement motivation of athletes the "t" rest was applied. The obtained results were tested for their significance.

**Table 1:** Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of achievement motivation of high and low deprived women athletes

| Variables | High Deprived women athletes | Low Deprived women athletes |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Mean | 220.36 | 310.42 |
| SD | 17.13 | 10.21 |
| t-value | 62.34** | |

** Significant at 0.01 level.

The above table 1 presents the Mean, SD and t-values of achievement motivation of high and low deprived women athletes. In the above table the low deprived women athletes have the high mean score of 310.42 and high-deprived women athletes have the mean score of 220.36.

It indicates that the low deprived women athletes have high level of achievement motivation than the high-deprived women athletes. The obtained 't'value 62.34 which is significant at 0.01 level shows that the low deprived women athletes are high in achievement motivation than the high deprived ones.

**Table 2:** Table showing the Mean, SD and t values of need for academic success of high and low deprived women athletes

| Variables | High Deprived | Low Deprived |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Mean | 22.84 | 24.58 |
| SD | 3.01 | 3.84 |
| t-value | 5.02** | |

** Significant at 0.01 level.

The above table 2 shows the mean, SD and 't' values of need for academic success of high and low deprived women athletes. In the above table the high deprived women athletes have the mean score of 22.84 and the low deprived women athletes have the mean score of 24.58.

The comparison of mean scores of both groups suggests that the low deprived women athletes have high need for academic success than their counterparts. The obtained 't' value is 5.02, which is significant at 0.01 level, shows the significant difference between need for academic success of high and low deprived women athletes.

**Table 3:** Table showing the Mean, SD and t values of Social Achievement of high and low deprived women athletes

| Variables | High Deprived | Low Deprived |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Mean | 20.72 | 23.47 |
| SD | 2.64 | 3.06 |
| t-value | 3.66* | |

* Significant at 0.05 level.

The above table 3 presents the mean, SD and 't' values of need for social achievement of high and low deprived women athletes. From the above table it can be seen that the high-deprived women athletes have the mean score of 20.72, low deprived athletes have the mean score of 23.47. The obtained t-value 3.66 which is significant at 0.05 level shows the significant difference between need for social achievement of high and low deprived women athletes. The comparative mean score of high and low deprived women athletes suggests that the low deprived women athletes have high need for social achievement than the high deprived women athletes.

**Table 4:** Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of need for vocational achievement of high and low deprived women athletes

| Variables | High Deprived | Low Deprived |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Mean | 22.32 | 24.96 |
| SD | 2.94 | 2.51 |
| t-value | 5.26** | |

**Significant at 0.01level.

The above table 4 presents the Mean, SD and t-values of need for vocational achievement of high and low-deprived women athletes. It can be noticed from the above table that the high-deprived women athletes have the mean score of 22.32 and the low deprived have the mean score of 24.96. The obtained t-value is 5.26 which is significant at 0.01, shows the significant difference between need for vocational achievement of high and low deprived women athletes. The comparison of the mean score of the both groups suggests that the need for vocational achievement between high and low deprived women athletes.

**Table 5:** Table showing the Mean, SD and t-values of need for skill achievement of high and low deprived women athletes

| Variables | High Deprived | Low Deprived |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| Mean | 22.48 | 24.86 |
| SD | 3.45 | 2.53 |
| t-value | 3.04* | |

* Significant at 0.05 level.

The above table 5 demonstrates the Mean, SD and t-values of need for skill achievement of high and low deprived women athletes. It can be seen in the above table that the high-deprived women athletes have the mean score of 22.48 and the low deprived women athletes the mean score of 24.86. The obtained t value is 3.04, which is significant at 0.05 level shows that there is a significant difference between need for skill achievement of the high and low deprived women athletes. The comparison of the mean scores of the both groups suggests that the need for skill achievement between high and low deprived women athletes.

## Conclusions
1. There is a significant difference of achievement motivation between the high and low deprived athletes. The low deprived were found to have high achievement motivation than the high deprived athletes.
2. There is a significant difference of need for academic success between high and low deprived athletes. The low deprived athletes have high need for academic success than the high deprived athletes.
3. There is a significant difference of need for social achievement between high and low deprived athletes. The need for social achievement is high among the low deprived and low among the high-deprived athletes.
4. There is a significant difference of need for vocational achievement between high and low deprived athletes. The low deprived athletes have high need for vocational achievement than the high deprived athletes.
5. There is a significant difference of need for skill achievement between high and low deprived athletes. The need for vocational achievement is found to be high among the low deprived than the high-deprived athletes.
6. The significant difference of achievement motivation was found among the high and low deprived athletes. The low deprived athletes have high achievement motivation than the high-deprived athletes.
7. The need for academic success is high among the low deprived athletes than the high-deprived athletes.
8. The need for social achievement is high among the low deprived athletes than the high deprived athletes.
9. The need for vocational achievement is significantly high among the low deprived athletes than the high-deprived athletes.
10. There is significant difference of need for skill achievement between high and low deprived athletes.

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