



## A STUDY ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND ANXIETY AMONG THE CHILDREN OF EMPLOYED AND NON EMPLOYED MOTHERS STUDYING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF RAICHUR DISTRICT

**Sanjeeva Kumar Shivabal**

M.Sc., M.Ed., K-SET (PGDHE), Assistant Processor,  
S.H.M. College of Education, Lingasugur (Karnataka).

### ABSTRACT

*The need to achieve is the spring-board of the achievement motivation. In a competitive society, the desire to excel over others or achieve a higher level than one's peers is called the achievement motivation. Atkinson and Feather (1966) defined achievement motivation as a latent disposition which is manifested in overt striving only when the individual perceives performance as instrumental to a sense of personal accomplishment. A related, but probably distinct, dimension of achievement - related motivation is anxiety or motive to avoid failure (also called fear to failure).*



**KEY WORDS:** *Employed and Non Employed Mother, Achievement Motivation.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION :

In achievement related motivation anxiety too plays an important role. The role of the family is important in the development of achievement motivation. In the family, the task of the mother is important to provide necessary guidance and training in the formative years for the development of achievement motivation. Hence, the mothers, who are engaged in any kind of job may have differential effect on the development of achievement motivation in children. Anxiety of a child is also due to his/her family background and greatly depends on his/her mother. In the present study to an attempt was made to

- i) Assess the levels of achievement motivation and anxiety among the children of employed and non-employed mothers of Raichur District,
- ii) To study the levels of achievement motivation and anxiety of the employed and non-employed mothers children by sex.

### 2. DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

#### 2.1 Sample:

Students of X standard of 10 randomly selected secondary schools of Raichur District of Karnataka state, were the basic unit for data collection for the study. The selected schools represent students from different socioeconomic status of the area.

**2.2 Tools used:**

The data generated from study were analysed using

1. The achievement motivation scale of Rao, 1974 and
2. The achievement value and anxiety inventory of Mehta, 1969.

**2.3 Statistical Techniques used:**

The following Statistical Techniques were used

- a) Mean
- b) Standard Deviation and
- c) T- test
- d) SPSS software

**3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Information available from the students of IX standard of the secondary schools of Raichur revealed that, when attention was given to the mean achievement score of employed and non-employed mothers children, it was found that employed mothers children were more achievement oriented than the non-employed mothers children.

**Table-1: Achievement motivation levels of the children of employed and non-employed mothers**

Sl. No.	Group of children	N	Achievement Mean	SD	t- Value	P
1	Employed mothers children	100	13.60	2.46	3.00	0.01
2	Non- employed mothers children	100	12.54	2.83		

Table-1 indicate that the mean achievement motivation score was in favour of the employed mothers children and the difference of the mean were statistically significant (P<0.01).

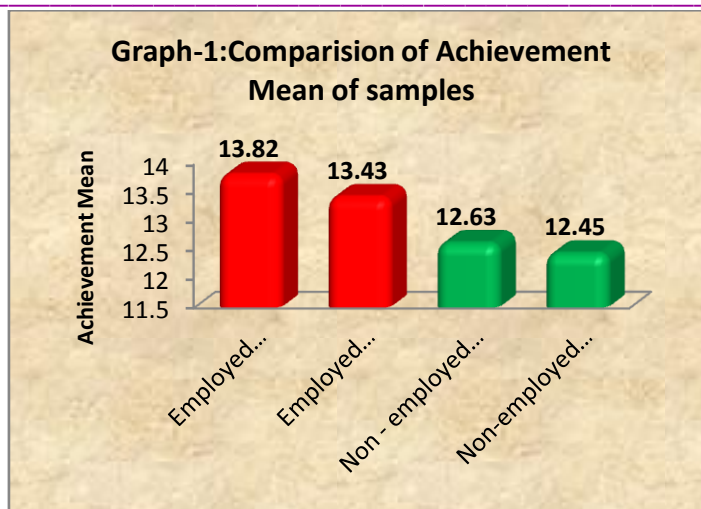
**Table – 2: Achievement score by sex**

Group of children	N	Achievement Mean	SD	t- value	P
Employed mothers children Boys	50	13.82	2.48	2.56	0.02
Employed mothers children Girls	50	13.43	2.67		
Non - employed mothers children Boys	50	12.63	2.84	1.82	NS
Non-employed mothers children Girls	50	12.45	2.77		

NS = Non significant

Comparing boys and girls of both employed and non-employed mothers it was found that boys of employed mothers were most achievement motivation oriented than all other groups.

The mean score was in favour of boys of employed mothers than the mean achievement score of the boys of the non-employed mothers and the difference was statistically significant (P<0.02). When all the other groups were compared with each other were not statistically significant.



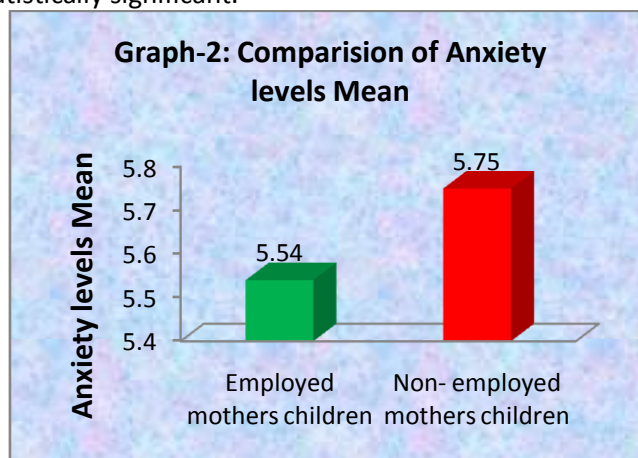
A comparison was made of the employed and non-employed mothers children in terms of their mean anxiety scores. The results appear in Table 3.

**Table – 3**  
**Mean anxiety levels of the children of employed and non-employed mothers.**

Sl. No.	Group of children	N	Anxiety levels Mean	SD	t-value	P
1	Employed mothers children	50	5.54	2.61	0.59	NS
2	Non-employed mothers children	50	5.75	2.66		

NS = Non significant

The mean score was in favour of non-employed mothers children, but the mean difference of the two groups was not statistically significant.



The anxiety score of the boy as and girl are represented in the table 4.

**Table – 4: Mean anxiety score by sex**

Group of children	N	Anxiety levels Mean	SD	t-value	P
Employed mothers children - Boys	50	5.45	2.29	0.81	NS
Employed mothers children - Girls	50	5.84	2.22	0.29	NS
Non-employed mothers children-Boys	50	5.71	2.55	0.77	NS
Non-employed mothers children - Girls	50	5.81	2.68	0.59	NS

NS = Non significant

It was observed that there were no significant difference among the groups and the anxiety of the girls of the employed mothers found to be highest.

There were many studies which touched the broad areas of achievement motivation and anxiety. In the present study it was noticed that student of employed mothers are more achievement oriented than the students of non-employed mothers. The main reasons for this may be as follows: Firstly, most of the employed mothers are educated and so they can provide the best guidance to their children. Secondly, employed mothers are economically and socially independent. Thirdly, employed mothers are more experienced and efficient to give psychological guidance to their children. After analysing the anxiety of the employed and non-employed mothers' children, girls of employed mothers showed the highest anxiety. These may be associated with three reasons. Firstly, girls of employed mothers have to share part of their mothers' responsibility. Secondly, the girls of employed mothers do not get required attention, guidance and care during their formative period from their mothers as they are engaged in jobs. Thirdly, they become overburdened because, at the same time they have to study as well as have to carry out part of their mothers' responsibility.

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