

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter the data collected on achievement motivation test (scale) will be processed, results will be obtained and then interpreted and discussed. The hypothesis will be considered separately one by one and then the results thus obtained will be highlighted through discussion of the findings.

In order to state the result of the study effectively, it is necessary to work out the data separately in respect of each variables. To achieve the objectives of the study data will be analysed in relation to independent variables, gender and geographical locale with dependent variables achievement motivation.

Therefore we have to find out the scores of the students in general as well as in categorical groups on the test scale used for the purpose.

#### Analysis Tabulation of the Data

TABLE This table shows the frequency distribution of the scores on achievement motivation of rural and urban population.

TABLE : 5

Class interval	URBAN			RURAL		
	f	cf	cf %	f	cf	cf %
55-69	0	0	-	4	4	4 %
70-84	2	2	2 %	2	6	6 %
85-99	6	8	8 %	5	11	11 %
100-114	6	14	14 %	10	21	21 %
115-129	15	29	29 %	22	43	43 %
130-144	29	58	58 %	21	64	64 %
145-159	20	78	78 %	18	82	82 %
160-174	20	98	98 %	14	96	96 %
175-189	2	100	100 %	4	100	100 %

#### Result by Hypothesis

HYPOTHESIS I - states that there is a significant difference in the achievement motivation within the four categories of rural and urban group. Also among the two groups.





figure no. 1

Ogive representing the scores made by 100 rural children and 100 urban (sample) children on an achievement motivation test.

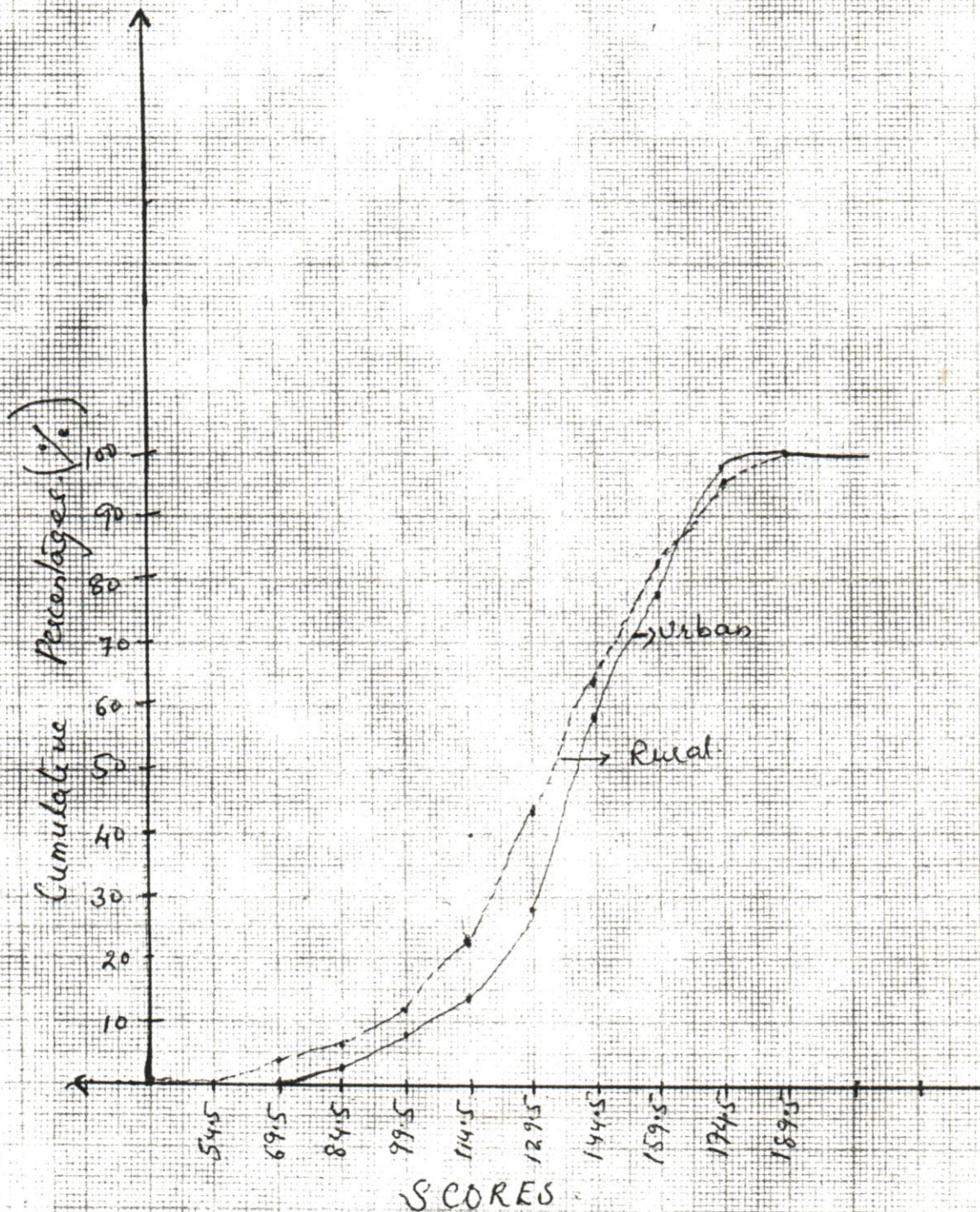




TABLE 6 .

Frequency distribution of the scores made by 38 rural girls and 62 rural boys on an achievement motivation test.

SCORES	GIRLS			BOYS		
	f	cf	cf%	f	cf	cf%
55-69	4	4	10.53	-	-	-
70-84	1	5	13.5	1	1	1.61
85-99	2	7	18.42	3	4	6.45
100-114	3	10	26.32	7	11	17.74
115-129	4	14	36.841	17	28	45.16
130-144	9	23	60.53	11	39	62.90
145-159	9	32	84.21	11	50	80.65
160-174	5	37	97.37	9	59	90.16
175-189	1	38	100 %	3	62	100.00

GIRLS

MEAN     122.  
 S.D     32.62  
 N        38

BOYS

MEAN     136.8  
 S.D     24.15  
 N        62

Figure 2

Curve representing the scores made by 38 rural girls and 62 rural boys in an achievement motivation test.

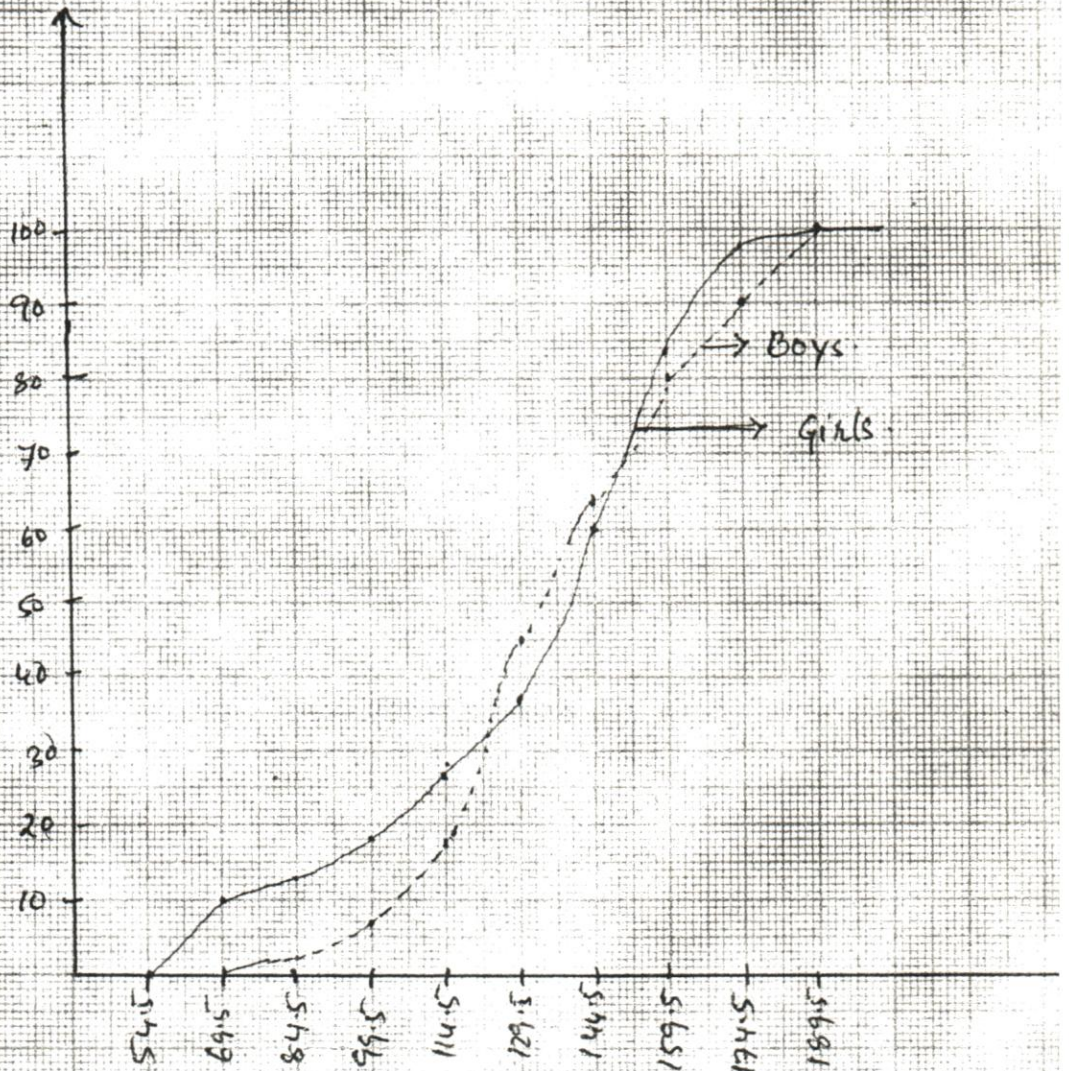




TABLE 7.

Frequency distribution of the scores made by 50 urban girls and 50 urban boys on an achievement motivation test.

SCORES	GIRLS			BOYS		
	f	cf	cf%	f	cf	cf%
55-69	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-84	1	1	2%	1	1	2%
85-99	2	3	6%	2	3	6%
100-114	2	5	10%	4	7	14%
115-129	7	12	24%	8	15	30%
130-144	17	29	58%	14	29	58%
145-159	8	37	74%	11	40	80%
160-174	12	49	98%	9	49	98%
175-189	1	50	100%	1	50	100%

GIRLS

MEAN 127.92

S.D. 22.19

BOYS

MEAN 127.92

S.D. 21.6

TABLE No. 8 .

Significance of the difference between means within the rural group

	CATEGORY	N	Mean	SD	t	level of significance
1.	General	30	137.26	22.05	1.38 ✓	no significance
	Schedule cast	20	127	30.7		
2.	General	30	137.26	22.05	0.09	-do-
	Schedule tribe	20	136.55	24.3		
3.	General	30	137.26	22.05	1.50	-do-
	OBC	30	122.4	31.85		
4.	Schedule Caste	20	127	30.7	1.09	-do-
	Schedule Tribe	20	136.55	24.3		
5.	Schedule Caste	20	127	30.7	.51	-do-
	OBC	30	122.4	31.85		
6.	Schedule Tribe	20	136.55	24.3	1.68	-do-
	OBC	30	122.4	31.85		

From the above given table we find that the computed value of t is 1.38 and table value of 't' is 2.01 at 0.05 level for 50 degrees of freedom of general and SC category. This means computed value of 't' is less than the table value of 't'. This leads us to the conclusion that the difference between the general and sc children within the rural group with respect to their achievement motivation is insignificant. Hence the declarative hypothesis is disapproved and we reject it. Now we conclude that there is no difference between the two categories.

And this is the case with the other five categorial groups of rural group. As the computed value of 't' is less than the table value of 't' and therefore we can conclude that the difference between general-ST, general OBC, SC-ST, SC-OBC, ST-OBC children within the rural group with respect to their achievement motivation is insignificant. Hence the hypothesis formed in the reference is rejected.



TABLE No. 9.

Significance of difference between means within urban group.

	CATEGORY	N	Mean	SD	t	level of Significance
1.	General	38	127.7	24.95	0.14	Insignificant
	Schedule cast	27	127.9	19.4		
2.	General	38	127.7	24.95	2.02	Significant
	Schedule tribe	5	104.6	12.86		
3.	General	38	127.7	24.95	1.79	Insignificant
	DBC	30	137.13	18.3		
4.	Schedule Caste	27	127.9	19.4	2.52	Significant at 0.05 level
	Schedule Tribe	5	104.6	12.86		
5.	Schedule Caste	27	127.9	19.4	1.85	Insignificant
	DBC	30	137.13	18.3		
6.	Schedule Tribe	5	104.6	12.86	3.80	Significant at 0.01 level
	DBC	30	137.13	18.3		

From this given table we find that the computed value of 't' is 0.14 and table value of 't' is 2.00 at 0.05 level 63 degree of freedom of general and SC category of urban group. This means computed value of 't' is less than the table value of 't'. Thus we conclude that the difference in achievement motivation between general and SC children is insignificant. Hence the declarative hypothesis is rejected. thus we can say that there is no difference in the achievement motivation of

general and SC children. Same is the case with the following categories : General-DBC and SC-DBC. The computed value of 't' is less than the table value of 't' for the degree of freedom 66,55.

But from the table we also find that the computed value of 't' is 2.02 and table value of 't' is 2.02 at 0.05 level for 41 df of general and ST children with respect to their achievement motivation is significant. Hence the declarative hypothesis is accepted in the urban reference.

Thus from the complete study within the groups reveals that in most of the cases there is no significant difference occurred with respect to achievement motivation scores except for a few cases where, within the urban group 3 cases of significant difference have been found.

This difference is because of the variation in the frequencies of the group. (i.e. difference in N)

Hypothesis II states that there is significant difference in the achievement motivation of the students belonging to general and SC category of the total sample.

TABLE 10

Category	N	M	SD	CR	level of significance
General	68	127.83	23.81	0.06	Insignificant
SC	47	127.55	25.8		

From the above table we can conclude that when the computed value of CR is 0.06 which is less than the fixed value of CR which is 1.96 at 0.05 level. This shows that there is no significant difference in the achievement motivation of students belonging to general and schedule caste category.

HYPOTHESIS III states that there is a significant difference in the achievement motivation of students belonging to SC/S' categories of the total sample.

TABLE 11

Category	N	M	SD	CR	level of significance
Schedule Caste	47	127.55	25.8	.28	Insignificant
Schedule Tribe	25	122.2	24		

From the table given above we find that the computed value of CR is found to be .28 and the fixed value of CR is 1.96. This



the computed value of CR is less than the real value of CR. This concludes that there is no significant difference in the achievement motivation of the schedule tribe and schedule caste children of total sample.

HYPOTHESIS IV states that there is a significant difference in the achievement motivation of the students belonging to general and schedule tribe groups.

TABLE 12.

Category	N	M	SD	CR	level of significance
General	68	127.83	23.81	1.01	Insignificant
Schedule Tribe	25	122.2	24		

The above table shows that as the computed value of 't' i.e. 1.01 is less than the table value of 't' i.e. 1.99, there is no significant difference in the achievement motivation among the students belonging to general and ST categories of the total sample.

Hypothesis V states that there is a significant difference in the achievement motivation in the students belonging to urban and rural group.

TABLE -13

Category	N	M	SD	CR	CR at 0.05	level of significance
RURAL	100	127.81	22.8	1.44	1.96	Not Significant.
URBAN	100	122.73	26.9			

The above table shows the difference among the two groups (rural - urban) in their achievement motivation scores.

The computed value of 'CR" is 1.96 at 0.05 level. From the readings it is clear that there is no significant difference in the means of the rural and urban group.

HYPOTHESIS VI There is no significant difference in the achievement motivation in the boys and girls studying in both Bhopal and Shadol city.

TABLE No. 14.

Gender wise groups	N	M	Sd	t	Level of Significance
Rural Girls	38	122.53	32.62	2.30	Significant at 0.05 level
Rural Boys	62	136.8	24.15		
Urban Girls	50	127.92	22.19	0	Insignificant
Urban Boys	50	127.92	21.6		
Rural Girls	38	122.53	32.62	1.14	Insignificant
Urban girls	50	127.92	22.19		
Rural Boys	62	136.8	24.15	2.05	Significant at 0.05 level
Urban Boys	50	127.92	21.6		

The above table shows that in case of the rural girls and rural boys the obtained value of 't' is 2.30 which is greater than the table value of 't' i.e. 1.98 at 0.05 level. Thus there is a significant difference in the achievement motivation among the students in favour of rural boys as the mean of rural boys is 136.8. Same is the situation with the rural boys and urban boys. The computed value of 't' i.e 2.01 is found to be greater than the table value of 't' i.e. 1.98 at 0.05 for 110 df. (degree of freedom). Here the difference is in favour of rural boys as the mean of rural boys is 136.8. Thus we conclude that there is a significant difference in the achievement motivation among the rural boys and urban boys.

Similar results are found in rural boys and urban girls where too the mean of the rural boys is more than the urban girls. The Computed value of 't' is 2.02 and the table value of 't' is found to be 1.98 at 0.05 level for 110 df. Thus we can say that there is a significant difference among the two groups as seen above in the table.

The table also reveals that there is no significant difference in achievement motivation among the urban girls and urban boys as the means scores of both are similar at 127.92. Thus the obtained 't' value is 0.



There is no significant difference in the achieved motivation of the rural girls and urban girls as the computed value of 't' i.e. 1.14 is found to be less than the table value of 't' is 1.99 for 86 df. Thus there is no difference among the children of two groups.

In case of urban boys and rural girls the computed value of 't' is found to be 0.88 which is less than the table value of 't' i.e. 1.99 for 86 degree of freedom. Thus there is no significant difference in the achievement motivation of the urban boys and rural girls.