SUMMARY

Achievement motivation is considered as having a pivotal role in the life of school and college students. Keeping in view the importance of nAch the present study was designed to study the relationship of nAch and its components i.e. I-nAch and E-nAch with sex-role orientation, locus of control, risk-taking tendency, vocational maturity, values and interests. A total of 400 subjects constituted the sample of the study, which comprised of 200 tribal students (100 tribal male and 100 tribal females) and 200 non-tribal students (100 non-tribal male and 100 non-tribal females). The sample was drawn from various colleges of Himachal Pradesh.

The data of tribal and non-tribal students in males and females has been treated through intercorrelations, regression and factor analysis. First of all for the four subsamples, correlations were computed to see the relationship of nAch and its components i.e. I-nAch and E-nAch with masculinity, femininity, external locus of control, risk-taking tendency, vocational maturity, theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social, political, religious values, fine arts, literacy, science, medical, agriculture, technical, craft, outdoor activity, sports and household activity (see tables VI, VII, VIII and IX). And in order to find out the variance accounted by each factor controlling for the others, regression analysis was carried out. For interpretation, regression analysis was considered upto that step beyond which $R^2$ change was not statistically significant. In all the cases, the $R^2$ change between the step thus selected and the last step i.e., that with all the variables, was not significant. This also provided the maximum number of significant
regression coefficients in each of the analysis. Thus redundancy was avoided, and at the same time maximum number of significant predictors were identified (see Table X to XXI).

Details of the complete regression analyses are presented in summary tables in the section of the results and the detailed tables are presented in Appendix I through tables 1 to 12. After stepwise regression analysis in order to find out the pattern of relationship between I-nAch and E-nAch and other independent variables factor analysis was done on the data of 400 subjects (100 tribal males, 100 tribal females, 100 non-tribal male, and 100 non-tribal females) separately (see table XXII to XXIX).

(1) The present endeavour was designed primarily to see whether or not nAch's components of I-nAch and E-nAch have separate correlates. The relationship of certain variables has not emerged clearly in many investigations with composite score of nAch (e.g. Mischel and Gilligan, 1964; Smith, 1966; Klinger and McNeilly, 1969 and Klinger, 1971).

Keeping the inconsistencies in view, Jerath (1981) successfully splitted the composite nAch score into I-nAch and E-nAch.

(2) Another aim of the study is to find out the relationship between nAch and its components I-nAch and E-nAch with sex-role orientation (M and F), external locus of control, risk-taking tendency, vocational maturity, values (Th, Ec, Aes, Soc, Pol and Rel) and interest (Fa, L, Sc, Ma, A, T, C, O, Sp and H) of tribal and non-tribal students of both sexes.

(3) Apart from the above stated main theme, an attempt was also made in the present study to observe differences between tribals and non-tribal subjects on the psychological variables
investigated in the current investigation.

The above mentioned aims were framed in the form of objectives and on these lines certain hypothesis for the present research were framed.

- Masculinity and androgyny may be related with nAch irrespective of gender. Although the query of achievement differences may be partially settled through the study of sex-role orientation in the two sexes i.e. females by and large especially in traditional societies find it incompatiable to compete with males because of their stronger sex-role training (Brenda, 1979; Ho Robert and Robert, 1980; Berg et al., 1981; Ziegler, et al. 1984; Santosh and Mishra, 1985; Gaeddart, 1985; Paul et al. 1985 and Nye, 1986).

- Internality may be significantly related to I-nAch and externally to E-nAch irrespective of biological gender (Ismail and Kong, 1985; Sechillet, 1986; Verma, 1986; Young and Shorr, 1986; Brog, 1986; Basgall and Snyder, 1988 and Corry, 1988).

- It may be inferred that there might be a positive relationship between risk-taking tendency and achievement motivation of college students (Michail and McDavid, 1972; McClelland and Watson, 1973; Singh, 1977; Pappica, 1981; John, 1982; Paul, 1984; Ahmed, 1985 and Clifford, 1988).

- Vocational maturity would emerge as a significant predictor of nAch in college students irrespective of biological gender (Miller, 1974; Gade and Peterson, 1977 and Super and Nevill, 1984).

- There may be a significant relationship between aesthetic, theoretical values and I-nAch and a significant association
between religious, political, economic, social values and E-nAch (Girijesh, 1978 and Jerath, 1981).

- E-nAch may be related with outdoor interest activities and I-nAch with indoor activities (Nikore and Deshpande, 1965; Krishna and Ansari, 1971 and Singh, 1974).

In the present study an adapted version of Thematic Apperception Test (Deo and Mohan, 1986), Bem sex role inventory (Bem, 1977), for locus of control, Rotters Internal External Control Scale (Rotter, 1966), for risk-taking, Choice Dilemma Questionnaire. (Kogan and Darros, 1979), Vocational Attitude Maturity Scale (Mehta, 1987), Study of Values (Allport, Vernon and Lindzey, 1966) and for interests Chatterji's Non-Language preference Record (Chatterji, 1960) were used for experimentation in the present sample.

Results and Discussion:

In the present investigation sex-role orientation has not emerged as a significant predictor of nAch and its components I-nAch and E-nAch in tribal male, tribal female and non-tribal female sample in regression analysis (see Tables X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XIX, XX and XXI). In factor analysis also the factors of masculinity and femininity are loaded separately from E-nAch and I-nAch. Only in non-tribal male sample the results of regression analysis indicates that femininity is significantly but negatively related with E-nAch only (For 't' value and 'F'- ratio see Table XVIII).

So the majority of results for tribal male, tribal female and non-tribal female sample of the present study are not in accordance with the hypothesis framed earlier in (Chapter III).
The reason for this may be that the data for the present sample (tribals and non-tribals) has been taken from the colleges of Himachal Pradesh. It is a hilly state with diverse population having a number of tribal communities which have been in the state of isolation for centuries because of general inaccessibility and have been characterized by low standard of living. These conditions have left an adverse effect on the intellectual activities and social development of the individual. So the cultural isolation and being traditionally very backward are the factors which probably hinder their nAch. These people are socially disadvantaged, their home environment is devoid of any intellectual or scholastic stimulation. There is no training of independence for these people from their early childhood. So the achievement striving is not inculcated and induced in them. The another factor may be that these subjects (tribal and non-tribal students) might have responded in a manner to be masculine and feminine more out of social pressure i.e., social desirability than it is true otherwise- which might have contributed to insignificant findings of the present investigation regarding masculinity in boys and femininity in girls suggests that these subjects might be undifferentiated in consonance with the norms of Bem's Sex-role orientation inventory.

Locus of control also did not emerge as a significant predictor of nAch and its components i.e. I-nAch and E-nAch in tribal female and non-tribal male sample in regression analysis. Along with the results of factor analysis are also a definite pointer to this effect that the loadings of I-nAch and E-nAch and locus of control are loaded on different factors. Though the
results support the hypothesis partially in the manner that external locus of control is related with E-nAch in tribal male sample and with nAch in non-tribal female sample (For t-value see Tables XII and XIX). The insignificant results of present study do get supporting evidence from Hajella (1970), Yoch and Nowicki (1977) and Ramnaiha and Adam (1981) who obtained no relationship between locus of control and achievement. Similarly Rotter (1966, 1973) too has consistently maintained that there is a theoretical basis for not expecting a consistent relationship between generalized expectancies for locus of control and performance situations that are familiar to the individual. Another source of inconsistency in result could be due to confounding in much of the research on relationship between locus of control and achievement. Weiner (1974) predicts that locus of control will be more related to aptitudes than to achievement. Kirk Zimbelman (1987) indicated that rural youth aspire to less prestigious occupations and anticipate completing fewer years to tertiary education and occupational ambitions are the results of factors such as geographic inaccessibility of institutions of higher learning, lack of diversity of occupational role models and the relatively limited curricula of smaller rural schools (Murray et al. 1983). Hence, the above mentioned incongruences and inconsistencies might have responsible for the partial support and insignificant findings of the present results also even when the component of nAch is splitted into I-nAch and E-nAch.

The results of the present study clearly shows that risk-taking tendency has emerged as a significant predictor of
I-nAch and E-nAch in non-tribal male sample in regression analysis (for 't' value and 'F'-ratios see Tables XVII and XVIII). In factor analysis risk-taking tendency is significantly loaded with E-nAch on factor four in tribal male sample (see Table XXIII). In tribal male sample risk-taking tendency has common variance with E-nAch on factor six and on factor nine it has negative specific variance with I-nAch. So in tribal and non-tribal male sample, it is the E-nAch component which is contributing significantly to risk-taking tendency. The present results indicate that high I-nAch reveals lower risk-taking tendency or vice-versa, but higher E-nAch indicates moderate to high risk-taking tendency. The splitted score of nAch into its components i.e., I-nAch and E-nAch has been justified in the present study. Prior studies have shown that the relationship between nAch and other psychological variables is low including risk-taking (Bendig, 1964; Mischel and Gilligan, 1967; Smith, 1966; Veroff, 1966; Costello 1967; Klinger and McNeilly, 1969; Shapira, 1976; Harter, 1978 and Jerath, 1981) in the aforesaid studies. Keeping these studies in view Jerath (1981) splitted the total nAch into the components i.e. I-nAch and E-nAch. Jerath (1981) took the plea that the studies which failed to get clear picture might be due to the fact that the psychological variables might be related to specific aspect of nAch- hence the split in this regard the results of the present study are in accordance with the hypothesis framed in (Chapter-III).

The results of the present study have been able to demonstrate this fact that E-nAch is an important component in predicting risk-taking tendency. Except for the results on
non-tribal female sample, the findings in terms of the tribal male, tribal female and non-tribal male it substantiate this in very clear cut manner. Alongwith the above contentions it may be suggested that the Ss of the present investigation scored higher on E-nAch than I-nAch and their success in achieving might be oriented externally than with competition with oneself and then they perceived risk-taking more related to standard of excellence as perceived outside hence E-nAch emerging as an important variable in the relationship with risk-taking as envisaged earlier while proposing the hypothesis of the study.

Similarly vocational maturity has turned out to be a significant predictor of nAch and E-nAch in non-tribal male sample and in non-tribal female it is significant predictor of E-nAch in regression analysis (For 't' value see tables XVIII and XXI). The results of the factor analysis corroborate the results of regression analysis. Vocational maturity is related to E-nAch consistently in the three samples, i.e., tribal male, non-tribal female are not significant in regression as well as in factor analysis. The reason for the insignificant results of tribal female may be that traditionally these tribal people are very backward. The level of educational and income aspiration as well as job requirements are extremely low in these people especially in tribal females.

In present results in three subsamples of tribal males, non-tribal male and non-tribal females vocational maturity has emerged as an significant predictor of E-nAch and loaded significantly and positively with E-nAch in factor analysis clearly reflects that irrespective of area, culture the E-nAch is
reflected in pursuing a goal which can only be striven for through a vocation i.e. vocational maturity: hence the relationship between the two (vocational maturity and E-nAch) has emerged in the present investigation.

Similarly, values have also turned out to be the significant predictor of nAch and E-nAch in tribal male sample. In this sample political value is negatively related with nAch, and theoretical and aesthetic values are negatively related with E-nAch (For 't' value and 'F' ratio see Table XII). In tribal females political value is significant but negatively related to nAch (see Table XIII). In the same sample social and theoretical values are positively related and political and aesthetic values are negatively related with E-nAch (For 't' values and 'F' ratios see Table XV). In non-tribal male sample political value is significant predictor of nAch (see Table XVI). Theoretical value is significant predictor of E-nAch (For 't' value and 'F' ratios see Table XVIII). In non-tribal female political and economic values are the significant predictors of nAch (For 't' values and 'F' ratios see table XIX). Aesthetic and economic values are significant predictors of E-nAch (for 't' values and 'F' ratios see Table XXI). In factor analysis social value is contributing specific variance with E-nAch on factor four, and political value in contributing negative specific variance with I-nAch on factor seven (see Table XXIII) in tribal males. In non-tribal females economic value is contributing specific variance with I-nAch and E-nAch (see Table XXV) on factor eight.

The results of factor analysis reveals that high social and economic values are significantly loaded together with E-nAch.
An. the relationship between political value and I-nAch is also understandable that people who are high I-nAch oriented would be low in political value. It would have been more apt, if, on other hand, higher political value had been significantly related with E-nAch, the other component of the nAch. In regression analysis theoretical and aesthetic values are negatively related with E-nAch and social, theoretical and economic values are positively associated with E-nAch and political value is negatively associated with I-nAch as is evident in factor analysis also.

In nutshell, the results of the present study indicate that though the patterns of relationships are mixed up but the results show that social and economic values are associated positively with E-nAch as has been envisaged earlier. Difference in values among tribal and non-tribals are important in the sense that it seems the students with tribal background don't seem to have developed value patterns in line with the theoretical assumptions and developmental patterns.

Interests have also emerged as significant predictor of nAch and its components i.e. I-nAch and E-nAch in tribal and non-tribal samples of both the sexes. In tribal male sample interest in sports is related significantly and positive and interest in outdoor and science are negatively related with nAch (For 't' values see table X). In the same sample interest in craft is significantly related with I-nAch but fine arts is negatively related with I-nAch (For 't' values see Table XI). Interest in sports is positively related with E-nAch (For 't' value see Table XII). In tribal female sample interest in sports is significantly related with nAch (For 't' value see table XIII). Interest in
craft and sports are positively related and interest in technical activity and fine arts are negatively related with I-nAch (For 't' value see table XIV). In non-tribal male sample interest in outdoor activity and interest in science are positively related with nAch (For 't' value see Table XVI). Interest in fine arts and science are significantly related with I-nAch in the same sample (For 't' values see Table XVII). Interest in craft is negatively related with E-nAch (see Table XVIII). In non-tribal females interest in fine arts is positively related and interest in outdoor activity and craft are negatively related with nAch (For 't' value see Table XX). Interest in technical activity is related significantly but negatively with E-nAch in non-tribal female sample. (For 't' value see Table XXI). In factor analysis interest in craft is contributing specific variance with I-nAch in tribal male sample on factor seven and interest in agriculture is contributing specific but negative variance with E-nAch on factor four. Interest in fine arts is contributing common variance with E-nAch on factor nine in the tribal male sample (see Table XXIII). In tribal female sample interest in technical activity is contributing significant but negative variance with I-nAch on factor six (see Table XXV).

The results on the variable of interests are according to the hypothesis framed in (Chapter III) to some extent and in some other cases are contrary to expectations which could be mainly ascribed to the characteristics of the sample selected for the present investigation.

For the present study the comparison between the tribal and non-tribal students, the findings reveal that students are more
external in terms of locus of control and in accordance with that they believe that everything which is happening is sheer out of luck, fate or chance. These people are fatalistic in nature it seems at the proper time they failed to put in their best because they believe that it is some external force which will help them. Their scoring significantly higher on externality is further borne out by their scoring higher on religious belief in terms of religious value further substantiates the above contention (For details of t-ratio see Table XXX).

The tribal students are less vocationally mature as compared to non-tribal students the reason being that, the level of educational and income aspiration as well as job requirements are extremely low in these people, so in spite of several incentives of central and state governments in educational and employment opportunities the tribal students have not been able to compete with their non-tribal counterparts. Tribals are less theoretical as compared to non-tribal students. These tribals are less interested in science, medical and technical activities as compared to non-tribal sample. Because these people are not trained in such activities. Tribal students are more interested in agriculture and household activities (For 't' values see Table XXX).