



ASPIRATION LEVEL OF URBAN AND RURAL SECONDARY STUDENTS OF JAIPUR CITY: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The present study is a modest effort to compare students of urban and rural secondary on the basis of aspiration level. The main objective of the investigation was to compare the urban and rural students of differential level of aspiration. The sample of proposed study was consists of 600 students, in which 300 were urban and 300 were rural students of secondary level. The sample was taken from the different schools in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The data from the present study was collected with the help of the Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and M.A. Shah. Level of aspiration means an individual's future expectations or ambitions. It refers to the estimate of one's future in a given task. Results of the study revealed that there is a significant difference between students of urban and rural on composite scores of secondary level. It was found that urban students have high scores as compared to rural students.

KEY WORDS: Aspiration level, Rural- Urban, Gender and secondary school students.

Introduction:-

Education has been defined as a preparation for life. The main aim of education is the all round development of the students. During their academic journey, students involve many desires, interest, success, failure, motivation and aspiration level. We all aware that in a class, students show individual differences in terms of intelligence, likes, dislikes, learning styles and looking towards future perspective. Success and failure are two aspects of one coin. Achievement, success and failure play an important role in the lives and activities of students. A person is recognized by the way he or she behaves in the society and interact with other people. A lot of careful nurturing both at the home and school, hard work and planning is required to groom a person as a great personality. Like other psychological phenomena, motivation factors are important in directing individual behaviour consciously and make him strive to perform certain types of activity in order to achieve a definite goal. Every one aim at reaching a definite goal or excellence in performance and in doing so, he sets a desire for distinction which has an inner structure known as 'Level of Aspiration'. Aspiration can be defined as a student's ability to identify and sets goals for the future, while being inspired in the person to work towards those goals. This construct of Aspiration has two major components: -Inspiration and Ambitions. Inspiration reflects that an activity is existing and enjoyable to the enjoyable and the awareness of being fully and richly involved in life here and now. On the other hand, Ambitions represents the perception that an activity is important as a mean to future goals. Aspiration means the goal an individual sets for himself in a task, which has intense personal significance for him and in which he is ego-involved. The word, Aspire means to desire, this is a pre-requisite of any achievement. Level of aspiration is a person's expectations, goals or claims on his own future achievement in a given task. In today's world of competitiveness, there is not a single individual who is devoid of ambition in some or other form. Person with equal amount of ability may also differ significantly in their goal setting behavior. One may sets it very high while the other very low, still others may sets near to their performance level. Thus, choosing life goals and in doing daily activities people differ largely in their expectation and aspirations. Today value of only those students who sets ambitious goals, and who are inspired in the present to progress towards those goals. It is expected that students who sets challenging goals learn to more. The concept of 'Level of Aspiration' was first of all introduced in 1931 by Dembo, one of the Lewin's student. In the course of an experimental investigation of anger. The word aspiration is a translated from German word, Anspruch and Niveau. Aspiration as goal striving behaviour is essential feature of modern competitive world. As aspiration are ego involved, success leads to satisfaction, happiness and increased self-esteem while failure bring embarrassment, remorse and feeling of personal inadequacy and inferiority. However, in the formation of one's aspiration what plays most important part is his level of aspiration. Level of aspiration is a form of self motivation involving competition with one's past performance. When an individual is actively involved in task, he sets himself a new standard or goal to achieve. He tries to gain excellence and attempt to do better than he did before, raising his goal in every new attempt. If he successes in reaching the level he expected to reach or if he attains a higher level than the expected one's, he experience success which is not only satisfying him but also serves as a motivating force for further attainment. On the other hand, if he fails to attain his goal, he experiences a sense of failure which is normally followed by a lowering of the goal so that it may be achieved in the subsequent attempt. Thus this setting of aspiration levels and the consequent feeling of success or failure resulting in either the raising or the lowering of the subsequent levels is a common characteristic of

behaviour in all goal setting situations. Aspiration which is not in consonance with the socio-economic status and psycho-physical condition can create severe emotional and behavioural complexities. It also reduces the achievement level. Student's Educational Aspirations can influence what they learn in school, how they prepare for their higher secondary lives and their ultimate academic and career attainment. Students are more likely to be depressed when their aspiration exceeds expectation. For their higher secondary lives and their ultimate academic and career attainment.

Definition of Level of Aspiration:

Hoppe (1930) defines the level of aspiration (LOA) as "A person's expectations, goals or claims on his own future achievement in a given task".

According to Boyd (1952): "Level of aspiration' means an individual ambition in a dynamic situation, that is it is an individual's goal or expectation in regard to the goodness of his own future performance for a given task."

Determinants of Level of Aspiration: Level of aspiration is usually influenced by two types of factors environmental and personal. In early childhood, before the child is old enough to know what his abilities, interests and values are, his aspirations are largely shaped by his environment. As he grows older and is more aware of his abilities and interests, personal factors have a greater influence, but many of his aspirations, his values, for example are still environmental in origin.

Environmental Determinants:

Parental Ambitions: Parental ambitions influence the level of aspiration of the child parents always expect more from the first born and therefore the level of aspiration may be higher for the first born then that of those born later.

Social Expectation: Social expect more from some people than other. It is generally assumed that one who is successful in a particular area may also be successful in other area if he wishes.

Peer Pressure: Friends may encourage or discourage a child for anything if they encourage him. It is possible that he will develop a tendency of high goal seating.

Culture: Culture traditions are important factor for setting the goal better and rich culture background helps a child fulfilling high expectations.

Social value: It also various with the area of achievement social rewards and prestige also works as a reinforce.

Competition: Competition with siblings and peers in the hope of showing better than other is also an effecting factor for level of aspiration.

Group: Cohesiveness it is also consider as a determinant of goal setting. One does better and sets high goal when he his acting in a group.

Personal Determinants:

Wishes: It once needs to achieve something or he has high achievement motivation, his level of aspiration for achieving will be higher and thus his wishes influence the level of aspiration.

Personality: The personality characteristics also determine the kind and strength of his aspiration.

Past Experiences: The previous success strengthens one's aspirations whereas failure weakens it.

Value and Interest: Personal value and interest also determine the extent of level of aspiration.

Sex: It is generally found that boys have higher aspiration than girls because of their difference interests, liking, goal and expectations of family and society.

Socio Economic Background: It is noticed that middle and upper group have higher degree of aspiration than those of lower group.

Racial Background: Minority group aspire higher than majority group. It is just a sort of compensation on the part of minority group.

Psychological determinants:

1. The desire to avoid failure, or the needs to keep the aspiration level below the past performance.
2. It is need to maintain a high aspiration level irrespective of performance.

Operational Definitions:-Aspiration is an expression of the desire to achieve and improve. It is a level of motivation that overcomes task complexity with perpetual efforts and push one's to work toward those goals.

Statement of the Problem:

"Aspiration level of urban and rural students of Jaipur city: A case study"

Significance of the study: Performance in academic life demands all aspects of well being, those that include physical, social, emotional, spiritual, and psychological well being. Academic pressurization by parents, teachers, friends and society has emerged as a problem of global concern; this is especially true in the Indian context with the present educational system. They are highly tensed during their academic life, because on one hand they wish to secure good percentage for getting admission for their further education and on the other hand they also want to prove themselves better than others in this highly competitive age. So without identify their abilities, they set goals for the future. But the major problem is emerging that they become over aspirants. They desire to do well, not only sake of doing well, but to enhance their social status. They avoid failure and maintain aspiration unrealistically high. When students are unable to achieve their expected level, they become depressed and committed suicidal activities. Hence, it is very much crucial to review and examine the psychological well being of the students on their aspiration level. That's why researcher has selected this problem for investigation.

Objectives of the study: To study the effect of Anxiety on the aspirations level in the students of secondary level.

Hypothesis of the study: To carry out the research properly. The following null hypothesis is being framed:

1. There is no significant difference in Goal discrepancy scores among urban and rural secondary levels.
2. There is no significant difference in Attainment discrepancy scores among urban and rural secondary levels.
3. There is no significant difference in Number of times the Goal reach scores among urban and rural secondary levels.
4. There is no significant difference in high and low level of urban and rural students by the levels of aspiration scores.

Methodology: In the proposed study, investigator has selected survey technique under descriptive method of research.

Sample: In the present study, a representative sample of 600 students studying in class 10th from Jaipur city of Rajasthan. In this purpose the investigator used purposive random sampling for the selection of schools.

Tool used: Researcher adopted the Level of Aspiration measurement tool, developed and standardized by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Prof M.A. Shah relevant to her research.

Variable Of the Study: - Independent variable:- Level of Aspiration, **Dependent variable:-**Gender, urban-rural areas and secondary students.

Statistical Analysis: In keeping the view of hypothesis researcher has selected the following statistical techniques for data analysis:-

1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. "t" value
4. Chi-square

Level of aspiration three following measurement were taken are:-

1. Goal discrepancy scores (GDS)
2. Attainment discrepancy scores(ADS)
3. Number of times the Goal reach scores.

Data analysis and interpretation:

Table: 1
Compression of Aspiration of Urban and Rural students on Goal discrepancy scores (GDS)

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	Z value	Significance at 0.05 level
Urban	300	1.958	7.315	2.60529	Not Significance
Rural	300	2.766	6.287		

Table 1 Shows mean comparison of the urban and rural students on GDS variable. The calculated z-value comes out to be 2.60529, which is not significant at 0.05 levels. It is also revealed from the above table that students of urban rural (Mean=2.766) have a higher level towards GDS scores as compared to rural students (Mean=1.958). Thus, null hypothesis is retained.

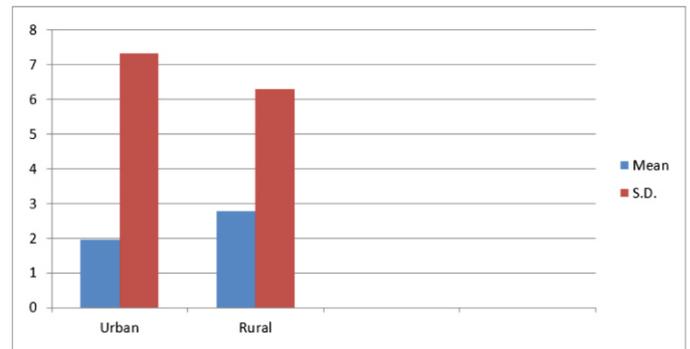


Figure 1. Mean and S.D. of GDS Scores of Aspiration level among urban and rural students of Secondary level.

Table: 2
Compression of Aspiration of Urban and Rural students on Attainment discrepancy scores

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	Z value	Significance at 0.05 level
Urban	300	1.285	7.28	4.83723	Significance
Rural	300	-0.733	5.59		

Table 2 Demonstrate the mean comparison of the urban and rural students on ADS variable. The calculated z-value comes out to be 4.83723, which is significant at 0.05 levels. It is also revealed from the above table that students of urban (Mean=1.285) have a higher level towards ADS scores as compared to rural students (Mean=-0.733). Thus, null hypothesis is rejected.

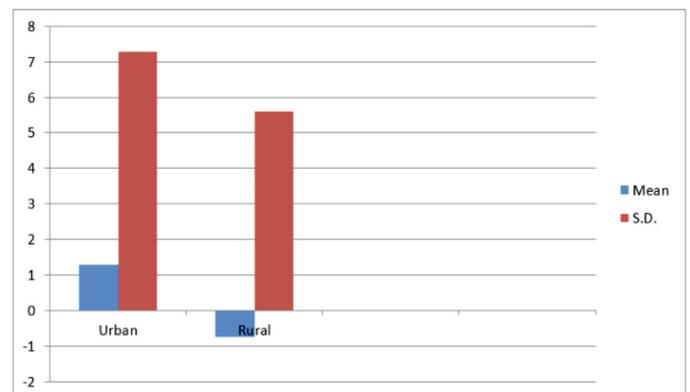


Figure 2 Mean and S.D. of ADS Scores of Aspiration level among urban and rural students of Secondary level.

Table: 3
Compression of Aspiration of Urban and Rural students on Number of times the Goal reach scores

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	Z value	Significance at 0.05 level
Urban	300	0.7139	11.292	3.987610	Significance
Rural	300	3.9646	10.819		

Table 3 Shows mean comparison of the urban and rural students on NTS variable. The calculated z-value comes out to be 3.987610, which is significant at 0.05 level.

els. It is also revealed from the above table that students of rural (Mean=3.9646) have a higher level towards ADS scores as compared to urban students (Mean=0.7139). Thus, null hypothesis is rejected.

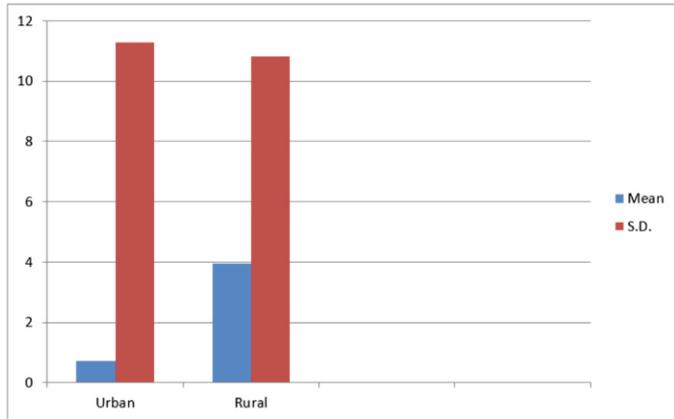


Figure3. Mean and S.D. of NTR Scores of Aspiration level among urban and rural students of Secondary level.

Table: 4
Distribution of urban and rural students by the differential levels of Aspiration level.

Levels of Anxiety	Urban (300)	Rural (300)	Total (600)	Chi-square value	Significance at 0.05 level
Low	94 (101.50)	109 (101.50)	203	43.26285	Significance
Average	182 (148.50)	115 (148.50)	297		
High	24 (50)	76 (50)	100		
Total	300	300	600		

Table 4 shows the differential levels of aspiration scores of urban and rural students. The calculated Chi-square value comes out to be 43.26285, which is significant at 0.05 levels. Result From the above table that rural students (76) have high level of aspiration as compared to urban students (24). It is also evident that rural students (109) possess low level of aspiration as compared to urban students (94). However, average number of students are higher in urban schools (182) as compared to rural students (115). Thus, null hypothesis is rejected.

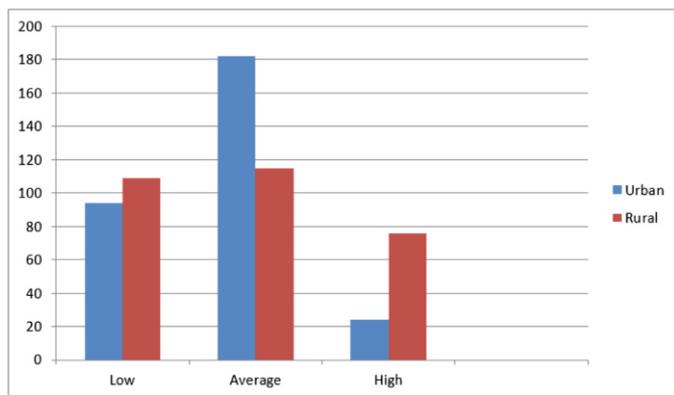


Figure4 Significance of difference in differential level of Aspiration scores among Urban and Rural students of secondary level.

Findings:

- Results indicate that total mean score of aspiration level on GDS variable rural students is higher than that of urban (1.958) students but the Z value is (2.6052), which is not significant at 0.05 level.
- Urban students of secondary level are over aspirant as compared to rural students.
- It is evident from results that the mean value of ADS score of urban students (1.2854) is found higher than that for rural students (-0.733) and the Z value is (4.83723), which is significant at 0.05 level. There is significant difference between urban and rural students.
- Rural students achieve goal in better way as compared to urban students.

5. There is significant difference between urban and rural students on the NTR value of aspiration level at 0.05 level of significance. The mean score of rural students (3.9646) is higher than that of urban (0.7139) and the Z value is (3.98761), which is significant at 0.05 levels.

6. There is no equal distribution of high and low level of aspiration among total rural and urban students of secondary level.

Conclusion:-

Aspiration is the expression of the desire to achieve and improve them. Level of Aspiration as a motivational construct refers to the process of setting a goal by an individual in the activity to be performed. This depends on the individual's knowledge of past performance in the particular task. Thus, setting of aspiration levels and the consequent feeling of success and failure resulting in either the raising or the lowering of the subsequent levels is common characteristics in goal setting behavior. Students should keep his feet on ground to maintain a level of aspiration close to his past performance. It is found that school environment also affects the student's aspiration. Achievement motivation increases their aspiration level. High aspiration or high expectation has higher school achievement than those with both low expectations. It is most important predictor of future educational behavioural among students.

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