

LEVEL OF ASPIRATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempted to know the effect of level of Aspiration of 10th class students of secondary schools in relation to their intelligence. A sample of 200 students, 100 boys and 100 girls of 10th class selected from the two schools situated in Rohtak was taken. Descriptive Survey Method was used in this study. Data was collected with the help of standardized tools i.e. Level of Aspiration Measure by Dr. M.A. Shah and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Group test of Mental Ability (Intelligence) revised edition (1972) by S.S. Jalota. By the application of mean, standard deviation and t-test, the results indicated that there was significantly difference in the level of aspiration of boys and girls with high and low intelligence. Hence, it was concluded that the level of aspiration was affected by the intelligence in secondary school students.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a complex social, cultural and ethical process designed in a social or cultural context. Education in its broadest sense is any act or experience that has formative effect on the mind, character or physical ability of an individual and these experiences get influenced by many attributes a person possess and some inherent abilities of a person. Intelligence and Level of Aspiration are such possessions of a person which carve the path of life of a person in their own way.

INTELLIGENCE

Man, however, has surpassed other creatures in the development of brain and this development has made him superior to other species in his behavior and in control of his environment. But it is well known fact to us all, that the individuals have different capabilities to adopt and change this environment. One thinks differently from the other. He solves the problems concerned to his environment and to overcome the hurdles in the way of his progress, and in paving new paths of his progress quickly than his fellows. One feels it is very difficult to adjust with his peers while the others are very efficient in doing so. There are some persons who are good at the scale of judging well and thinking well while others are dull on this scale. One can think more rationally

than the others. These differences are dependent to a large extent on a very important quality of behaviour, what the psychologists call "Intelligence". The term intelligence is vague and ambiguous in its meaning. Psychologists in India as well as in abroad have been interpreting the term in different ways and they are in disagreement or the meaning of the term intelligence.

LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

Level of Aspiration' is a psychological construct which reflects a cognitive type of motivation of individual. Franks define it in terms of level of future performance in a familiar task which an individual knowing his level of past performance in that task, Explicitly undertakes to reach reasons James Drever explains it as a frame of reference involving self esteem or alternatively as a standard with reference to which an individual experiences i.e. if he has the feeling of success or failure. Thus the term 'Level of Aspiration' involves the estimation of his ability (whether over, under or realistic) for his future performance on the strength of his past experience (goal discrepancy), his ability and capacity, the efforts that he can make towards attaining the goal, thus set by him. The goal setting behaviors as well as the process of attaining the goal are consequences of his past

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experience, whether failure oriented or future oriented level of efforts made by him in that direction, and his capacity to pursue the goal.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS USED

1. Level of Aspiration:

Level of aspiration is the expected level of achievement of the individual where difference is obtained between person's performance in a task and his estimate of future performance in that task. (Bhargava and Shah, 1996)

2. Intelligence:

Intelligence appears to function through activities in which there is an apprehension of relations among data presented to an individual or the appreciation of subtle relations among a number of related situations or objects. (Dr. S.S Jalota)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study attempted to explore the relationship between aspiration level and intelligence. The objectives were-

1. To study the level of aspiration of Boys and Girls of secondary school students.
2. To compare the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence of secondary school students.
3. To compare the level of aspiration of girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence of secondary school students.
4. To compare the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence of secondary school students.
5. To compare the level of aspiration of boys with low intelligence and girls with low intelligence of secondary school students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys and girls of secondary school students.
2. There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence of secondary school students.
3. There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence of secondary school students.

4. There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence of secondary school students.
5. There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with low intelligence and girls with low intelligence of secondary school students.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study has been delimited with respect to the following:

- i. The study has been confined to the students of 10th class of Campus School located in MDU Campus Rohtak.
- ii. The study has been delimited to only two variables i.e. level of aspiration and intelligence.
- iii. The sample for the study was 200 secondary school students only.

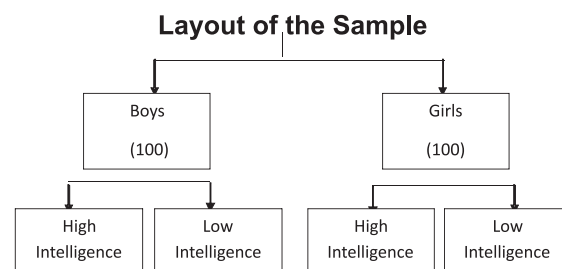
METHODOLOGY

Keeping in view the objectives and nature of the study, Descriptive Survey Method was used.

SAMPLE

A sample of 200 students, 100 boys and 100 girls of Xth standard is selected from the two schools situated in Rohtak:

CAMPUS SCHOOL	-	100 Students
C.R. SCHOOL	-	100 Students



TOOLS USED

In the present study, the following tools were employed:

1. Level of Aspiration Measure by Dr. M.A. Shah and Dr. Mahesh Bhargava.
2. Group test of Mental Ability (Intelligence) Revised edition (1972) by S.S. Jalota.

PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

“Measurement of Level of Aspiration” And “Mental Ability Group Test” were given to the subjects in order to collect the data. The scoring of both the tests was done according to the procedure given in the respective manuals of the tests used.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES USED

For the purpose of analysis of data, Mean, standard deviation and t-test were used for the comparison of the level of aspiration of secondary school students in relation to their intelligence.

In order to see the difference between the level of aspiration of students with high intelligence and low intelligence, mean, standard error of difference, t-ratio and their significance level was computed on the total score of level of aspiration.

Analysis and interpretation of the data was divided into five sections:

Table 1 deals with the comparison of level of aspiration of secondary school students in relation to their gender.

Table 2 deals with the comparative study of level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence.

Table 3 deals with the comparative study of level of aspiration of girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence.

Table 4 deals with the comparison of level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence.

Table 5 deals with the comparison of level of aspiration of boys with low intelligence and girls with low intelligence.

Table 1
Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for level of aspiration of Boys and Girls

Level of Aspiration	No. of Students (N)	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-ratio
Boys	60	2.91	2.53	2.81
Girls	60	3.95	2.69	

Table 1 reveals that the t-ratio for level of aspiration of boys and girls is 2.81 which is significant even at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis, “There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys and girls” is rejected.

Table 2
Mean Standard Deviation and t-ratio for level of aspiration of Boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence

Level of Aspiration	No. of Students (N)	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-ratio
Boys with high intelligence	46	5.01	4.8	3.201
Boys with Low Intelligence	26	-0.79	1.25	

It is observed from table 2 that t-ratio for the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence is 3.201 which is significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis, “There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence”, is rejected.

Table 3
Mean Standard Deviation and t-ratio for level of aspiration of Girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence

Level of Aspiration	No. of Students (N)	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-ratio
Girls with High intelligence	60	5.28	0.77	2.92
Girls with low intelligence	14	-0.329	1.12	

Table 3 depicts that the t-ratio for level of aspiration of girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence is 2.92 which is significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis, “There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence”, is rejected.

Table 4
Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for level of aspiration of Boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence

Level of Aspiration	No. of Students (N)	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-ratio
Boys with High intelligence	45	5.01	4.8	3.73
Girls with High Intelligence	60	5.28	0.31	

The table 4 indicates that level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence have t-ratio 3.73 which is significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence" is rejected.

Table 5
Mean, Standard Deviation and t-ratio for level of aspiration of Boys with low intelligence and girls with low intelligence

Level of Aspiration	No. of Students (N)	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-ratio
Boys with low intelligence	26	-0.7923	1.25	0.56
Girls with low intelligence	14	-0.529	1.12	

Table 5 reveals the t-ratio for level of aspiration of boys with low intelligence and girls with low intelligence as 0.56 which is not significant at both 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, the hypothesis, "There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys and low intelligence and girls with low intelligence is accepted.

CONCLUSION

There is significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys and girls. Girls have more level of aspiration than boys.

The difference in the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and boys with low intelligence is significant.

The difference in the level of aspiration of girls with high intelligence and girls with low intelligence is significant.

There is significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with high intelligence and girls with high intelligence.

There is no significant difference in the level of aspiration of boys with low intelligence and girls with low intelligence.

On the basis of findings, it was concluded that there is a difference in the level of aspiration of boys and girls. High and low intelligence boys and girls do differ significantly in their level of aspiration. Hence, we can conclude that the level of aspiration is affected by the intelligence in the secondary school students.

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