

Level of Aspiration of Scheduled Caste and Non Scheduled Caste Graduate Students

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INTRODUCTION

India like all other developing countries is passing through a period of change. The change is apparent in all spheres – political, social, economic and cultural. The traditional social structure that has been in existence for agrarian is undergoing change on a fairly fast pace. The agrarian face of the society is taking on an urban look. Literacy is spreading through at comparatively slow rate and those sections of society, which were so far considered backward and under developed, are getting a push forward.

Main Words- Aspiration, Scheduled Caste, Non Scheduled Cast

The concept of Level of Aspiration was first of all introduced in 1931, by Dumbo, one of Lewin's students in the course of an experimental investigation of anger. The first experiment directed towards the analysis of the Level of Aspiration- a translation from German word "Anspruch & Niveau was performed by Hoppe in 1930. It is now a familiar concept to the psychologists, educationists, sociologists and other and having been the topic of extensive discussion and experimentation in this last quarter of 20th Century.

Level of Aspiration is an individual's expected level of performance or it is an individual's expectation or ambition. It refers to the estimate of one's future performance in a given task. The Level of Aspiration presupposes a goal, which has an inner structure called by the name of ideal goal.

This goal may be "too difficult" or "too easy" for the person at present, knowing this the goal seeker may set his goal for the next action. This is called "Action Goal", which is usually taken as a criterion for the Level of Aspiration for an individual at a given time.

Various measures have been adopted for the educational development of Scheduled Caste Children. These measures include schemes such as scholarship, stipends, exemption from tuition and examination fees, establishment of hostels, and construction of schools. The educational

facilities include free food, lodging, clothing, books and stationery to under privileged children, so that they may rise to the desired level and develop as responsible citizen with harmonious personality traits and work for the betterment of India. There is a lack of such research by which we came to know the true position of scheduled caste. This study helps in knowing the Level of Aspiration of SC and non SC graduate students.

The abbreviations/ codes as explained below have been used.

SC = Scheduled Castes

NSC = Non Scheduled Castes

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To compare SC and NSC graduate students with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
2. To compare SC graduate boys and NSC graduate boys with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
3. To compare SC graduate girls and NSC graduate girls with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
4. To compare SC graduate boys and SC graduate girls with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
5. To compare NSC graduate boys and NSC graduate girls with respect to their Level of Aspiration.

Hypotheses of the Study

- 1- SC and NSC graduate students do not differ significantly with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
- 2- SC graduate boys and NSC graduate boys do not differ significantly with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
- 3- SC graduate girls and NSC graduate girls do not differ significantly with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
- 4- SC graduate boys and SC graduate girls do not differ significantly with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
- 5- NSC graduate boys and NSC graduate girls do not differ significantly with respect to their Level of Aspiration.

Sample

Degree colleges of Mathura city are the population of the study. In which four colleges i.e. K.R. Girls (PG) College, R.C.A. Girls College, K.R. (PG) College and B.S.A. College are taken as samples. The sample is of 600 graduate students. These colleges are for boys and girls. They are selected by Random Sampling. Table 3.1 presents the details of the sample.

Research Tools

In view of the nature and the objectives of the study research tool is been used is a standardized test Level of Aspiration test of Shah and Bhargava

Collection of Data

The tools were administered to the student of four Mathura colleges. The entire tests were administered by the investigator herself.

Statistical Techniques

For achieving the objectives of the study the following statistical techniques were used for the treatment of the data. Calculating Mean, S.D. and Comparing the group and testing the significance of difference between Mean score of various groups by applying 't test.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

1. SC and NSC Graduate Students do not differ significantly with respect to their Level of Aspiration.
2. SC Graduate Boys and NSC Graduate Boys do not differ significantly with respect to Level of Aspiration

3. SC Graduate Girls and NSC Graduate Girls do not differ significantly with respect to Level of Aspiration
4. SC Graduate Boys and SC Graduate Girls do not differ significantly with respect to Level of Aspiration
5. NSC Graduate Boys and NSC Graduate Girls do not differ significantly with respect to Level of Aspiration.

Table 1
Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Level of Aspiration of Sc Graduate Students and NSC Graduate Students.

S No	Groups	No	Mean	Dm	SE _{DM}	CR	P
1.	SC Graduate Students	300	15038	261	3.65	71.5	.05
2.	NSC Graduate Students	300	15299				

It is clear from the Table No 1 that there is a significant difference between the mean **Level of Aspiration** scores of SC graduate students and NSC graduate students exists. The difference of mean is 261 and CR is 71.5. The difference of mean between the SC and NSC graduate student is significant at 0.05 levels. So, that the hypothesis No H 1 is rejected.

Table 2
Significance of Difference between Mean Score of Level of Aspiration of SC Graduate Boys and NSC Graduate Boys.

S No	Groups	No	Mean	Dm	SE _{DM}	CR	P
1.	SC Graduate Boys	150	49.22	5.16	2.514	2.05	.05
2.	NSC Graduate Boys	150	54.38				

Table No 2 clarify that there is a significant difference between the mean **Level of Aspiration** scores of SC graduate boys and NSC graduate boys. The difference of mean is significant at 0.05 levels. So, that the hypothesis No H 2 is rejected.

Table 3
Significance of Difference between Mean Score of Level of Aspiration of SC Graduate Girls and NSC Graduate Girls.

S No	Groups	No	Mean	Dm	SE _{DM}	CR	P
1.	SC Graduate Girls	150	51.03	3.42	2.91	1.17	.01
2.	NSC Graduate Girls	150	47.61				

The Table No3 shows that there is a significant difference between the mean **Level of Aspiration** scores of SC graduate girls and NSC graduate girls at .05 levels. The hypothesis No H 3 is rejected.

Table 4- Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Level of Aspiration of SC Graduate Boys and SC Graduate Girls.

S No	Groups	No	Mean	Dm	SE _{DM}	CR	P
1.	SC Graduate Boys	150	54.38	6.77	2.74	2.47	.05
2.	SC Graduate Girls	150	47.61				

From Table No 4, it is clear that there is a significant difference between the mean **Level of Aspiration** scores of SC graduate boys and SC graduate girls at .05 levels. The hypothesis No H 4 is rejected.

Table 5- Significance of Difference between Mean Scores of Level of Aspiration of NSC Graduate Boys and NSC Graduate Girls.

S No	Groups	No	Mean	Dm	SE _{DM}	CR	P
1.	NSC Graduate Boys	150	49.22	1.81	2.69	0.67	NS
2.	NSC Graduate Girls	150	51.03				

The Table No 5 shows that there is no significant difference between the mean **Level of Aspiration** scores of NSC graduate boys and NSC graduate girls exists at .01 levels. The hypothesis No H 5 is accepted.

Findings of the Study

To sum up the interpretation about **Level of Aspiration**, the following findings may be drawn.

1. Caste wise difference has been noticed in Scheduled Caste and Non Scheduled Caste graduate students. Scheduled Caste had low Level of Aspiration than NSC.
2. Sex wise Scheduled caste had low Level of Aspiration than Non Scheduled Caste.
3. The Level of Aspiration of Non Scheduled Caste boys and girls have not significantly differs while schedule caste boys scored more than scheduled caste girls.

Conclusion

The findings of the present study have several important educational and social implications for all those, who are striving for raising the standard of SC to bring them up and absorb them in the main stream of the national life. An understanding of personality characteristics of this Scheduled Caste will formulate the foundation on which their educational and vocational plans. Study shows that overall there is a difference between the SC and NSC graduate students with respect to their Level of Aspiration. In view of the existing emphasis on the equalization of opportunities and a commitment to promote the welfare of Schedule Caste student, this present study seems to be important from the psychological as well as educational point of view.

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