

# POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

An International Multilingual Quarterly Peer Review Refereed Research Journal

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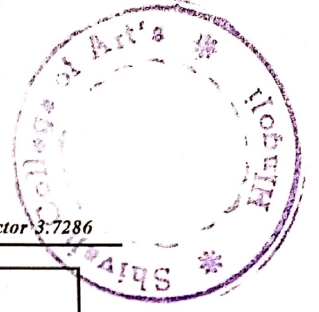
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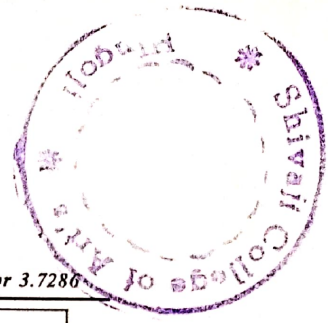
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## The Effect Of Personality Temperament On Aspiration Level

Dr. Jadhav Bappa Sambhu

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### Abstract:-

"Aspirations can arguably help students improve their achievement, but they will be much more influential if they are accompanied with high expectations as well. The basic aim of present study is to find out effect of personality temperament i.e alienation on aspiration level of school going students. Herewith to compare the aspiration level relation to students alienation trait of personality. There are 200 alienated and 200 non-alienated students were chosen from various schools in Hingoli city by purposive sampling method and data were collected by aspiration scale developed by M. Bhargava. Analysis of variance and descriptive statistics applied for hypothesis testing, results shows that temperament of personality and gender has influences on aspiration level and it concluded non-alienated students exhibit higher level of aspiration than alienated students, girl's students exhibit higher level of aspiration than boy's students. Further discussion highlighted on full-length of paper."

**Keywords:-** Personality temperament, aspiration level and school going students

### Introduction:-

Aspirations begin to be shaped early in a child's life, but are modified by experience and the environment. Aspirations tend to decline as children mature, in response to their growing understanding of the world and what is possible, and to constraints imposed by previous choices and achievements.

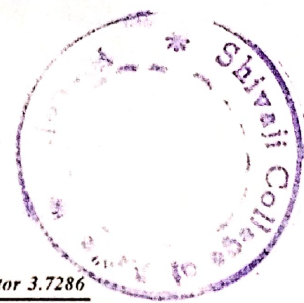
The aspirations during the students academic period influences their behaviour. An individual's aspiration level represents him not only at any particular moment, but also as he would like to be at same problem in future. The aspiration level of an individual is an important motivating factor. It is a frame of reference involving self-esteem or alternatively experience that is the feeling of failure or success.

The concept of 'Level of Aspiration' was first of all introduced in 1931 by-Dembo, 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 'ANSPARCH and NIVEAU' was performing by Hope in 1930.

According to Hope(1930) "Level of aspiration(LOA) as 'a person expectation goals or claims on his own future achievement in a given task. On the basis of experimental analysis". Hope found that a given performance is accompanied by a feeling of failure. If it falls below the L.O.A. and a given performance accompanied by a feeling of success if it goes above the L.O.A. therefore L.O.A. According to Hope, was essentially qualitative in nature, he as curtails L.O.A. a through the following lines of evidence:

(1) The subjective nature of an individual's goal.

  
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(2) The occurrence of success and failure experienced after the goal is achieved, conflicting and decision taking experiences.

(3) The influence of immediate past experience on the subsequent level of goal settings behavior. He conclude that individual's variations are found in level of aspiration. In his view a realistic person always set a goal on the basis of his past experience keeping in view of his capabilities for doing a particular task. Thus, Hope conceived level of aspiration is a technique for studying dynamic factors which operate in the prediction of feeling of success and failure.

Hope defined as level of future performance in familiar task which an individual knowing his level of past performance in that task, explicitly under takes to reach. Level of aspiration refers to the degree or quality of performance which an individual desires to attain or feels he can achieve. It refers to the expected goal achievement within a range of difficulty. It is infact a determining factor in students' performance in academics. It is a form of self- motivation involving competition with one's own performance. When an individual is actively involved in a task, he sets himself a new standard or goal to achieve.

Some previous studies highlighted by Kaur, M. (2014) conducted a study on The Impact of Parents' Educational Level on Educational Achievement and Aspiration of Secondary School Girls. The main findings of the study are: i) the great emphasis is placed on achievement by parents' and in the school right from the beginning of formal education, ii) academic achievement of a child depends to a great extent on parents' educational level, personality, socio-economic status, adjustment, environment, self-concept etc. iii) the study is based on theoretical assumption that the educational level of parents effects the educational achievement and aspiration level of the children. Especially, where the students are growing up to take self-decision of their choice at senior secondary level , iv) all individuals are trying to achieve more and more in the various fields of life and v) the need to observe the impact of parents' education level on educational achievement and aspiration of secondary school girls. Mohammad, Salma Obaid and Ibn Al-Haitham(2018) were identify the self reflection and level of ambition of the University students according to the variables of gender(male, female) and specialization(scientific, human) and their relationship. For the purpose of the study, 300 students were selected as sample from the University faculty. The statistical results showed that the University students enjoys self reflection, have high level of ambition and there exists a positive correlation between self-reflection and level of ambition of the university students. Singh, Kuldeep(2016) in his paper entitled, "Gender difference in aspiration level among students" found out how self- efficacy, academic aspirations and delinquency predict academic achievement of children in rehabilitation schools. The result of the study revealed that most children in Kabate rehabilitation school rated low in self- efficacy. The study found out that there exists a significant negative relationship between delinquency and academic achievement. There also exists a positive relationship between aspiration and academic achievement. Garg, Mukta(2018) carried out a study entitled, "Level of aspiration of adolescent boys of working and non-working mothers" on a sample of 60 adolescent boys(30 adolescent boys of working

  
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mothers and 30 adolescent boys of non-working mothers) of Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh selected through purposive random sampling technique. It was found that GDS and NTRS of 17 years of boys was higher than 16 years and boys of non-working mothers were having higher mean values on GDS and ADS in comparison to respondents of working mothers. Further respondents of working mothers were having high mean value of NTRS in comparison to respondents of non-working mothers. Thus the adolescents of nonworking mothers set their goal higher than their actual performance, whereas the adolescents of working mothers reach their target goal most of the time. Chauhan, Sarika(2017) presented a paper entitled, "A study of Level of Aspiration in predicting academic achievement among secondary school students" This study investigated the role of level of aspiration in predicting the academic achievement among secondary school students. The findings of this study reported significant and positive relationship between level of aspiration and academic achievement.

**Research Problem:-**

To find out effect of personality temperament on aspiration level of school going students.

Objectives of study:

**The following board and main objectives are formulated for this study:**

- 1) To find out the difference on aspiration level between alienated and non-alienated students.
- 2) To understand aspiration level of girls and boys students.

**Hypotheses of the study:-**

**The following broad and main hypotheses are formulated for this study:-**

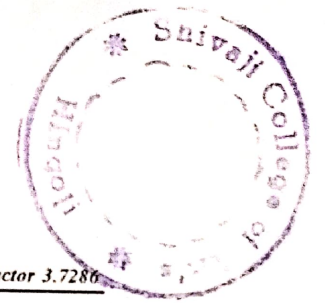
1. The aspiration level would be high in alienated students than non-alienated students.
2. The aspiration level would be high in girl's students than boy's students.

**Sample:**

The present study 400 school going 10th std. students will be selected with relation to their socio-economic status in secondary Z.P. Schools of Hingoli city and talshil place. There are 200 alienated students and 200 non-alienated and as equally distributed in to boys and girls student were selected by purposive sampling methods. The Students age group should be consideration between 15 to 16 year age and their parents education status was consideration 12th to U.G level. Sample were taken from all secondary Z.P Schools in Hingoli city.

Gender	Type of temperament	
	Alienated students	Non- alienated students
<b>Boys</b>	100	100
<b>Girls</b>	100	100
<b>Total</b>	200	200

  
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#### **Tool for data collection and method:**

The level of Aspiration Scale was developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargav and Late Prof. M.A. Shah and republished in 2012. It consists of a performance sheet that has 50 circles (each of 1 cm in diameter) which are arranged in five rows- ten in each row. The reliability of the Level of Aspiration Measure was calculated by the test- retest method is 0.74 and split-half method is 0.78.

After the research problem is defined and research design is selected, the researcher starts with the task of data collection. Research data is, basically of two types, namely, primary data and secondary data. The researcher collected the primary data for the present study by personally contacting the headmasters of the higher secondary schools, visiting the schools with their due permission and administering the information blank and standardized tools to the respondents. To identify the criterion of selecting high alienated and non- alienated students based on psychometric test of each school selected as sample for the present study. On basis of hypothesis data were collected as follow:- There are two boxes above and below the rows; out of which the upper box is used for writing the number of expected score (except in the practice trial) whereas the lower box is used for writing the number of actual score after completion of the performance in each trial. Besides the practice trial, the respondents are required to perform ten trials. The respondents are required to draw four lines in these circles, so that they may appear like a human face. Each trial begins and completes with the "Go" and "Stop" signal respectively. For each trial, 30 seconds are allotted to the respondents, which is recorded with the help of a stop-watch by the investigator. After providing the necessary instructions to the respondents, the investigator begins the test with a practice trial followed by 10 trials for actual work.

#### **Results and Discussion:**

For the present study, there were 400 randomly selected samples used for data collection. In which 200 are alienated students and 200 are non- alienated students, 200 are male and 200 are female students. The data obtained of 400 subjects and they are arranged in a (2x2) factorial design which was selected to adequate technique of statistical analysis, techniques of analysis of variance (ANOVA) in order to examine the roll of main variables and to study their main as well as interaction effects.

Table No. 1 Showing Mean & S.D. Values for Temperaments of Students i.e., alienated & non alienated on Aspiration level of Students

<b>Temperaments of Students</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S.D</b>
<b>Alienated</b>	200	1.73	0.64
<b>Non-alienated</b>	200	2.19	0.89





Table no. 1 present the mean and S.D. values for Temperaments of Students i.e., alienated & non-alienated on Aspiration level of Students. A glance of the result shows that mean score of (1.73) alienated students is smaller than mean score (2.19) of non-alienated students on aspiration level. There are differences among the groups regarding their Aspiration level of Students. However, in order to test whether there are significant differences exists, the data is further subjected to Analysis of variance and the obtained 'F' values are tabulated in table-2.

Impact of Temperaments of Students on Aspiration level	F	Sig.
	77.104	0.01

Table 2 Showing F Values for Temperaments of Students i.e., alienated & non-alienated on Aspiration level of Students. Analysis of Variance, Inferential statistics i.e., F value shows (77.10, (1, 399)  $P < 0.01$ ) significant difference between alienated students and non-alienated students on aspiration level. On the basis of obtained result it can be concluded that non-alienated students exhibit higher level of aspiration than alienated students. Thus, the hypothesis no.1 stated that "The aspiration level would be high in alienated students than non-alienated students" has not supported by results.

Findings are consonance with study conducted by Howley, C. (1997) thinks about the perspectives of scholastically gifted country students with those of their schoolmates concerning their networks and their aspirations for a feeling of spot. Albeit West Virginia, a generally provincial state in Appalachia, is considered by untouchables as a position of hardship, sadness, and backwardness, an aspiration for a feeling of spot obviously exists among its country inhabitants. Be that as it may, helpless work possibilities, alongside monetary decrease, have inspired numerous West Virginia youth to leave their networks looking for better open doors. Moreover, numerous instructors and local area pioneers report that students are not dynamic in their networks, a pattern accepted to support youth outmigration. A poll about students' local area fulfillment; optimal local area; and impression of confinement, feebleness, and formlessness was finished by 158 scholastically gifted secondary school students who went to the 1994 West Virginia Governor's Honors Academy and by 600 secondary school seniors from 7 provincial West Virginia secondary schools. Results show that gifted students put more noteworthy significance on nature of schools while envisioning an optimal local area than did the correlation bunch. Gifted students inclined toward a more "present day" attitude, which makes it hard to acknowledge aspirations for a feeling of spot. Morinaj, J., Hadjar, A., and Hascher, T. (2019) researches the longitudinal connection between school distance areas, specifically estrangement from learning, from educators, and from schoolmates, and scholastic accomplishment among optional school students of grade 7 to grade 9 in Switzerland and Luxembourg. Information were gathered from 403 students in the Swiss canton of Bern and 387 students in Luxembourg who partook in three rushes of the "School Alienation in Switzerland and Luxembourg (SASAL)" research project. Cross-slacked displaying was applied to inspect

  
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the relationships between's school distance spaces and scholastic accomplishment at every one of the three time focuses, the transient solidness of school estrangement areas and scholarly accomplishment, and their cross-slacked effects across time, controlling for students' orientation, school track, parental word related status, and movement foundation. Results show that the pat tern of connections is defined by the school estrangement space and the social con text, highlighting the mind boggling exchange between the complex build of school distance and scholarly results of optional school understudy.

Table 3. Showing Mean & S.D. Values for Gender on Aspiration level of Students

Gender	No. of Students	Mean	S.D
Boy's student	200	1.77	0.69
Girl's student	200	2.15	0.80

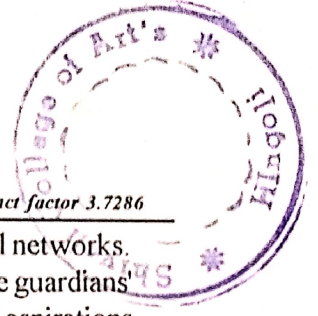
Table 3 present the mean and S.D. values for Gender on Aspiration level of Students. Present study reveals that mean score (2.15) of girl's students is comparatively higher than mean score of (1.77) boy's students on level of aspiration.

Table 4. Showing F Values for Gender on Aspiration level of Students

Impact of Gender on Aspiration level of Students	F	Sig.
	51.89	0.01

Table no. 4 Showing F Values for gender on aspiration level of Students. Analysis of Variance, inferential statistics i.e., F value (51.89, (1, 399)  $P < 0.01$ ) showing significant difference between girl's students and boy's students on level of aspiration. Thus, it can conclude that girl's students exhibit higher level of aspiration than boy's students. Thus, the hypothesis no.2 stated that "The aspiration level would be high in girl's students than boy's students." has proven.

Findings are concordance with study conducted as A piece of social-mental profession hypothesis was tried by Ojeda, L., and Flores, L. Y. (2008) by analyzing logical variables connected with the instructive aspirations of 186 Mexican American secondary school students. A 3-venture progressive relapse investigation was led to decide the impact of gender, age level, guardians' schooling level, and saw instructive hindrances on instructive aspirations. Results demonstrated that apparent instructive hindrances altogether anticipated students' instructive aspirations far in excess of the impact of gender, age level, and guardians' schooling level. Suggestions for Mexican American students' instructive objectives are given. Endorser, B., and Saldana, D. (2001) analyzed connections between secondary school students' aspirations (instructive and profession), their math accomplishment levels, nationality, gender and financial status with their folks' schooling and occupations. 100 auxiliary students (50 African American



and 60 white) were met from low-SES metropolitan and high-SES rural school networks. Chi-square investigations of connections between the understudy factors and the guardians schooling are accounted for. Contrasts in the connections between the students' aspirations and their moms' and fathers' schooling levels are introduced. Critical connections were identified for the association of science accomplishment and nationality with understudy instructive aspirations.

#### **Conclusions:-**

As per results and findings following conclusions are drawn:-

- 1) Non-alienated students exhibit higher level of aspiration than alienated students.
- 2) Girl's students exhibit higher level of aspiration than boy's students.

#### **Limitations of study:-**

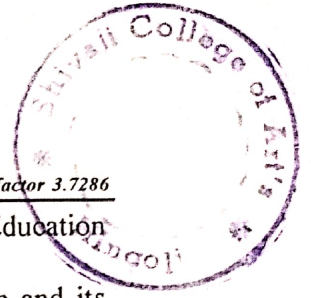
- o Area of the study was restricted to Hingoli city only. It can be spread into other areas also.
- o The aspiration of the individuals affected by numerous variables, however in the present study limited variable i.e. Temperaments of students i.e., Alienated Students and Non-alienated Students, Gender has studied. In further studies, effect of other variables like age, family climate, IQ, SES, study habit etc. on aspiration can be studied.

#### **Suggestions and Recommendations:-**

As the study revealed the findings among high school students, as such all the stakeholders government, policy makers, educational institutions, teachers and primarily the parents should work hard to help the offspring to set the aspiration level in perfect consonance. The education system should be so designed that it helps the students to realize their own capabilities and to direct accordingly, instead of imposing from outside irrespective of individual differences. Students are facing educational adjustment problems. It means that they are not able to utilize their capabilities, capacities and potentialities in a proper way. Especially female students are facing more educational problems as compared to male students. Therefore schools should organize competitive programs for students so that they can explore their talent and capabilities in a proper way.


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