

Level of aspiration of adolescent boys of working and non-working mothers

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■ **ABSTRACT** : A person's level of aspirations is an important aspect of his personality. A fruitful approach to study of self-enhancement has been the concept of aspiration level. The purpose of this study was to find out and compare the level of aspiration (GDS, ADS, and NTRS) between the adolescents of working and non working mothers and to find out the effect of age, caste and income of the family on Various Scores of Level of aspiration (GDS, ADS and NTR). The study was conducted in the Faizabad of Uttar Pradesh. A sample comprised of 60 adolescent boys out of which 30 adolescents of working mothers and 30 adolescents of non- working mothers were selected through random cum purposive sampling. A standardized scale of level of aspiration developed by Dr. M.A. Bhargawa and Dr. M.A. Shah was used to collect the information. It was found that GDS and NTR of 17 years of boys was higher than 16 years, and boys of non-working mothers were having higher Mean values on goal discrepancy score and attainment discrepancy score in comparison to respondents of working mothers whereas respondents of working mothers were having high mean value of number of time the goal reach score in comparison to respondents of non-working mothers. Thus, it was concluded that the adolescents of non working mothers sets their goal higher than their actual performance, where as the adolescents of working mothers reach to their target goal most of the time .

■ **KEY WORDS**: Adolescent boys, Non-working mothers, Scale, GDS, ADS, NTRS

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Level of aspiration is an individual's expectation or ambition in a dynamic situation. It refers to the estimate of one's future performance in a given task. In this world of competitiveness, there is not a single individual who is devoid of ambition of some form of another. A great deal of individual variation is found with regard to goal-setting behaviour, also called level of aspiration (LOA). Persons with an equal amount of ability for a given task may differ greatly in their LOA. Rahman

and Goswami (2013) one may set it very high and the other very low, still others may be content to set it near their achievement level. A person's level of aspiration is an aspect of his personality. An individual's aspiration level represents him not only as he is at any particular moment, but also as he would like to be at some point in the future. GDS is the actual score on previous trail and goal set for next trail. Attainment discrepancy and goal discrepancy cannot be separated in goal setting patterns,

but they are found to be inversely related. Eysenck and Himmelweit (1946) have reported correlation of $-.95$ between goal discrepancy and attainment discrepancy. This negative correlation between goal discrepancy and attainment discrepancy suggests that whatever makes the one higher in the positive direction should make the other higher in the negative direction. Concept of level of aspiration as a motivational force helps in process of setting goal by an individual in the activity to be performed; this depends on the individual's knowledge of past performance in that particular task. Number of Time Goal Reach Scores with Reference to the number of trials and it is expected of a subject with relatively high motivation to avoid failure to approach these two limits minimum and maximum. Ali and Akhtar (1973) have used the concept of level of aspiration as a motivational construct to refer to the process of setting goal by an individual in the activity to be performed. This depends on the individual's knowledge of past performance in that particular task. Level of aspiration positively related to self concept and educational achievement (Bhargava, 1976; Bhargava and Qureshi, 1989; Qureshi and Bhargava, 1991 and Tiwari, 1984). Studies reveal that there is a significant relationship between the (LOA) of adolescents and the environment the family. Here, researcher has made the efforts to find out the effect of maternal employment on the LOA of adolescent in Indian condition.

■ RESEARCH METHODS

This study was carried out in Faizabad district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This area was purposively selected for the study because of familiarity to the area and logistic convenience for the researcher. The study was mainly restricted to adolescent boys and girl attending school. Schools of Faizabad district were selected by simple random sampling. The list of students from the selected school belonging to age group between 16-17 years was prepared from which 30 adolescents boys of working mothers and 30 adolescents boys of non-working mothers were selected through purposive cum random sampling method. A standardized scale of level of aspiration developed by Bhargawa and Shah (1971) was used to collect the information. Researcher approached to the principals of concerned schools and took the permission for collecting the information from the students.

Procedure for administration of questionnaire and collection of data :

The level of aspiration questionnaire was administered along with the general and specific instructions. Questionnaire sheet containing 50 circles and you have to draw the line in this sequence – right eye, left eye, nose and mouth so that they may appear like a human face. Work from left to right across the rows and then proceed to the next line. For each trial 30 seconds are allotted and have to complete within stipulated time. After 30 seconds the investigator say to stop the marking and request to subject to count the number of completed faces and enter it in lower box. The first trial is treated as practice trial. In the following way the subject have to do the same thing along with to put the number of faces in the upper box which you intend to complete within 30 seconds on the basis of the last actual performance. Thus, the subjects have to complete 10 trials for actual work. The investigator should not say anything to the subjects except “Are you ready?” “Go and Stop”. Eleven trials are necessary because the practice trial is ignored in the scoring and last (tenth) ensures that the subject were state a goal.

■ RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the Table 2 data reveals that goal discrepancy score as per adolescents age according to working and non-working mothers, high mean value of GDS were found to be adolescents at 17 year age with SD (14.8 ± 4.8) male working, (21.8 ± 7.7) male non-working The co-efficient of correlation was Positively non significantly correlated with GDS and age group of adolescents working and non-working mothers.

In Table 3 data reveals that Attainment discrepancy score as per adolescents age according to working and non-working mothers, high mean value of ADS were found to be adolescents at 16 year age with SD (6.9 ± 6.2) male working, (8.7 ± 8.3) male non-working The co-efficient of correlation was positively non significantly correlated with ADS and age group of adolescents.

It can be said that number of time the goal reach score as per adolescents according to working and non-working mothers, high mean value of NTR were found to be adolescents at 17 year age with SD (5.5 ± 4.0) male working, whereas in male non-working the value of NTR was high (3.9 ± 2.7) and at 16 years of adolescent. The co-efficient of correlation was positively non significantly

correlated with NTR and age group of adolescents.

Data reveals that goal discrepancy score as per adolescents caste according to male working group, high mean value of GDS were found to be adolescents in SC /ST caste with SD (18.0±5.9). High mean value of GDS were found to be adolescents in general caste with SD

(25.1±7.0). The co-efficient of correlation was positively non significantly correlated with GDS and caste of adolescents.

Attainment discrepancy score as per adolescents caste according to male working group, high mean value of ADS were found to be adolescents in SC /ST caste

Table 1 : Distribution of respondents of working and non-working mothers according to their background characteristics

Age group (Year)	Working mothers (n=30)		Non working mothers (n=30)		Total	
	Feq./percentage		Feq./percentage		Feq./percentage	
16	17 (56.7)		11 (36.6)		28 (46.66)	
17	13 (43.3)		19 (63.3)		32(53.33)	
Total	30 (100.0)		30 (100.0)		60 (100)	
Caste						
General	11 (36.7)		16 (53.3)		27 (45.00)	
OBC	15(50.0)		10 (33.3)		25(41.66)	
SC/ST	4 (13.3)		4 (13.4)		8(13.33)	
Total	30 (100.0)		30 (100.0)		60 (100)	
Income						
Upto 50000	9 (30.0)		15 (50.0)		24 (40.00)	
50001 to 100000	15 (50.0)		8 (26.6)		23(38.33)	
100001 and above	6 (53.3)		7 (23.3)		13(21.66)	
Total	30 (100.0)		30 (100.0)		60(100)	

Table 2 : Mean values on basis of GDS according to age group of respondents of working and non-working mothers

Age group	GDS			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	N	Mean ± SD	N	Mean ± SD
16	17	12.1±7.4	11	19.1±8.9
17	13	14.8±4.8	19	21.8±7.7
Total	30	13.3±6.4	30	20.8±8.1
r		0.2079		0.1668

Table 3 : Mean value on the basis of ADS according to age group of respondents of working and non-working mothers

Age group	ADS			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean ± SD	F	Mean ± SD
16	17	6.9±6.2	11	8.7±8.3
17	13	4.5±3.5	19	4.5±4.6
Total	30	5.9±5.3	30	6.0±6.4
r		-0.2371		0.3232

Table 4 : Mean value on the basis of NTR according to age group of respondents of working and non-working mothers

Age group	NTR			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	N	Mean ± SD	N	Mean ± SD
16	17	4.7±2.1	11	3.9±2.7
17	13	5.5±4.0	19	2.3±2.7
Total	30	4.4±2.0	30	2.9±2.9
r		-0.1603		-0.2946

with SD (7.0±8.4). High mean value of ADS were found to be adolescents of non-working mothers was to be in OBC caste with SD (6.2±6.8). The co-efficient of correlation was positively non significantly correlated with ADS and caste of adolescents of working mothers and in case non-working mothers positively significantly correlated with ADS and caste of adolescents.

Table 7 depicts that Number of time reach score as per adolescents caste according to male working group, high mean value of NTR were found to be adolescents

in SC /ST caste and OBC (4.5) High mean value of NTR were found to be adolescents of non-working mothers was to be in SC/ST caste with SD (6.0±1.6). The co-efficient of correlation was positively significantly correlated with NTR and caste of adolescents in case of adolescents of non-working mothers.

In the Table 8, data reveals that goal discrepancy score as per adolescents income according to male working and non-working group, high mean value of GDS were found to be adolescents in upto 50000 income per

Table 5 : Mean value on the basis of GDS according to caste of the male respondents of working and non-working mothers

Caste	GDS			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean ± SD	F	Mean ± SD
General	11	11.8±5.8	16	25.1±7.0
OBC	15	13.1±5.5	10	16.6±7.5
SC /ST	4	18.0±5.9	4	20.8±8.1
Total	30	13.3±6.4	30	20.8±8.1
r		0.2755		-0.5478

Table 6 : Mean value on the basis of ADS according to caste of the male respondents of working and non-working mothers

Caste	ADS			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean ± SD	F	Mean ± SD
General	11	6.2±4.8	16	3.4±3.3
OBC	15	5.3±5.0	10	6.2±6.8
SC /ST	4	7.0±8.4	4	2.7±6.3
Total	30	5.9±5.3	30	16.0±6.5
r		0.0103		0.6010*

Table 7 : Mean value on the basis of NTR according to caste of the male respondents of working and non-working mothers

Caste	NTR			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean ± SD	F	Mean ± SD
General	11	4.4±2.2	16	1.7±1.7
OBC	15	4.5±1.9	10	3.5±3.4
SC /ST	4	4.5±2.4	4	6.0±1.6
Total	30	4.4±2.0	30	2.9±2.7
r		0.0265		0.5461*

Table 8 : Mean value on the basis of GDS according to income of the male respondents of working and non-working mothers

Income	GDS			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean ± SD	F	Mean ± SD
Upto 50000	9	14.9±8.4	15	18.9±8.8
50001 to 100000	15	12.3±5.5	8	25.3±5.9
100001 and above	6	13.2±5.9	7	20.0±7.6
Total	30	13.3±6.4	30	20.8±8.1
r		-0.095		0.0128

Table 9 : Mean value on the basis of ADS according to income of the male respondents of working and non-working mothers

Income	ADS			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean \pm SD	F	Mean \pm SD
Upto 50000	9	8.3 \pm 6.7	15	9.4 \pm 7.2
50001 to 100000	15	4.5 \pm 5.0	8	2.6 \pm 3.0
100001 and above	6	5.7 \pm 1.5	7	2.7 \pm 3.5
Total	30	5.9 \pm 5.3	30	6.0 \pm 6.5
r		-0.0511		-0.3846

Table 10 : Mean value on the basis of NTR according to income of the male respondents of working and non-working mothers

Income	NTR			
	Male of working mothers		Male of non-working mothers	
	F	Mean \pm SD	F	Mean \pm SD
Upto 50000	9	4.9 \pm 2.6	15	4.3 \pm 2.9
50001 to 100000	15	4.1 \pm 1.8	8	1.0 \pm 1.2
100001 and above	6	4.5 \pm 1.6	7	2.0 \pm 2.2
Total	30	4.4 \pm 2.0	30	2.9 \pm 2.7
r		0.065		-0.3226

year with SD (14.9 \pm 8.4) male of working mothers whereas male non-working the value of GDS was high (25.3 \pm 5.9) with 50001 to 100000 income per year. The co-efficient of correlation was positive non significant correlated with GDS and family income of adolescents.

Data in Table 9 reveals that attainment discrepancy score as per adolescents income according to male working and non-working mother group, high mean value of ADS were found to be adolescents in upto 50000 incomes per year with SD (8.3 \pm 6.7) male working and (9.4 \pm 7.2) male non-working. The co-efficient of correlation was positive non significant correlated with ADS and family income of adolescents.

The table demonstrated that number of time the goal reach score as per adolescents income according to male working and non-working group, high mean value of NTR were found to be adolescents in upto 50000 incomes per year with SD (4.9 \pm 2.6) male working and the (4.3 \pm 2.9) male non-working. The co-efficient of correlation was positively significantly correlated with NTR and family income of adolescents (Mitra, 2016).

Conclusion:

Goal discrepancy score according to age, caste and income between the adolescents of working and non-working mothers was not found similar. The respondents of non-working mothers that their goal regarding the success is very high in comparison to respondents of

working mothers. Goal discrepancy according to age was positively non significantly correlated. GDS according to the caste in respondents of non-working mothers, and according to income in respondents of working mothers was negatively non significantly correlated.

The mean value of attainment discrepancy score of respondents of working mothers and non-working mothers according to age was not similar in most of the time respondents of non-working mothers were having higher mean values than respondents of working mothers. It means that respondents of non-working mothers sets their goal higher than their actual performance, they are more imaginative and unrealistic. In case of respondents of non-working mothers positively significant correlation ship was found in ADS according to their caste.

According to NTRS analysis of result it is highlighted that the mean value of the respondents of working mothers were higher according to age, caste, and income. It concluded that respondents of working mothers were probably successful to reach their target goal most of the time in comparison to the respondents of non-working mothers.

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