Abstract

The present research is systematically designed in accordance with the aims and objectives. The aim of the present investigation is comparison of professional students with non-professional students with regard to their self-identity, value preferences, level of aspiration and personality characteristics. Present investigator find both favorable and non favorable studies related to the above noted variables and take into consideration these studies to find out remarkable differences among professional and non-professional students with regard to the above mentioned variables.

Keeping in view the availability of students, random sampling technique was applied for data collection. The sample consisted of 400 students which comprises of 200 professional and 200 non-professional students. The age of the students ranged between 18 to 25 years. Various tools which have been used for gathering the information are valid and reliable. Self-identity scale by Sengupta (2008) has been used to collect information about their identity. It is a 4 point scale with 45 items. The range of the scale is 45 to 180. Study of values scale developed by Ojha and Bhargava (1971) was used to measure preferences in values. Level of aspiration scale (1976) developed by Singh and Tiwari was used to measure level of aspiration and NEO five factors inventory developed by Costa and Mc Crae (1992) was used to measure the personalities of the students.

All the scales have been administered sometime individually and sometime in a group of two or three students upon the respondents. The investigator used random sampling technique and lottery method was used to collect the data and ‘t’ test was applied to find out significance of differences between various groups of professional and non-professional students.
The major findings of the study show that:

1. Professional students differ significantly with non-professional students group as a whole with regard to self-identity. Professional students have high self-identity than non-professional students.

2. Professional males have high self-identity scores than professional females. The difference between them is significant.

3. The mean self-identity scores of non-professional males are higher than non-professional females. The difference between the two groups is significant.

4. The mean self-identity scores of professional males are higher than non-professional males. There is significant difference between them.

5. The mean self-identity scores of professional females are higher than non-professional females. The difference between them is significant.

6. Professional males have a higher self-identity score than non-professional females. The difference between them is significant.

7. The mean self-identity scores of professional females are higher than the non-professional males. Professional females have a higher level of self-identity. The difference between the two is significant.

8. The comparison of value preferences (Theoretical Value) scores of professional and non-professional students group as a whole indicated no significant difference. The mean value preferences scores of professional male and female and non-professional male and female groups also reveals no significant differences. The difference between them is insignificant.
9. The mean value preferences (Economic value) scores of professional and non-professional students group as a whole show no significant difference. The difference in the mean scores of professional and non-professional students as male and female groups is also insignificant.

10. Professional and non-professional students group as a whole shows no significant difference with respect to Aesthetic value scores. Professional and non-professional students as male and female groups also do not differ significantly. The difference between them is insignificant.

11. The comparison of professional and non-professional students group as a whole indicated significant difference with respect to social value scores. The two groups differ significantly as the mean score of non-professional students is higher than professional students. But at the same time professional and non-professional students as male and female groups do not show any significant difference. The difference between these subgroups is insignificant.

12. The comparison of value preferences (Political Value) scores of professional and non-professional students group as a whole clearly shows no significant difference. At the same time the mean scores of professional and non-professional students as male and female groups also reveals no significant difference with respect to political value.

13. The difference in mean value preferences (Religious value) scores of professional and non-professional students group as a whole is insignificant. The two groups do not differ significantly. The mean score of
professional and non-professional students as male and female groups also shows no significant difference.

14. Professional and non-professional students group as a whole gave more preference to religious value.

15. Professional males gave more preference to religious value where as the professional females gave more preference to economic values.

16. As far as the non-professional male and female is concerned, non-professional males gave more preference to social values where as the non-professional females gave more preferences to economic value.

17. The comparison of mean level of aspiration scores of professional and non-professional students groups as a whole indicated significant difference. The professional students have a high level of aspiration than non-professional students.

18. Professional males have a high level of aspiration scores than professional females. The difference between the two is significant.

19. The mean level of aspiration scores of non-professional males is higher than non-professional females. There is significant difference between them.

20. The mean level of aspiration scores of professional males is higher than non-professional males. There is significant difference between them.

21. The mean level of aspiration scores of professional females is higher than non-professional females. The difference between the two is significant.
22. Professional males and non-professional females differ significantly with regard to mean level of aspiration scores. Professional males have a higher level of aspiration scores than non-professional females.

23. The comparison of mean level of aspiration scores of professional females and non-professional males is significant. Professional females have a high level of aspiration scores than non-professional males.

24. Mean neuroticism scores of non-professional students group as a whole is higher than professional students. The difference between them is significant.

25. Mean neuroticism scores of professional males is higher than professional females. There is significant difference between them.

26. The comparison of the mean neuroticism scores of non-professional males and females is significant. The mean score of non-professional males is higher and they are more neurotic than females.

27. Mean neuroticism scores of non-professional males is higher than professional males. The difference between them is significant.

28. The mean difference between professional and non professional females is significant. The mean of non-professional females is higher and they are more neurotic.

29. Mean neuroticism scores of non-professional females is higher than professional males. There is significant difference between them.

30. Mean scores of neuroticism of non-professional males is higher than professional females. The difference between them is significant.
31. Mean extraversion scores of professional and non-professional students groups as a whole is insignificant. They do not differ significantly.

32. The extraversion scores of professional males are higher than professional females but the difference between them is insignificant.

33. Mean extraversion scores of non-professional males is higher than non-professional females. The difference between them is significant.

34. Mean extraversion scores of professional males is higher as compared to non-professional males but the difference between them is insignificant.

35. Mean scores of extraversion of professional females is higher than non-professional females. There is significant difference between them.

36. Mean extraversion scores of professional males is higher than non-professional females. There is significant difference between them.

37. Mean extraversion scores of non-professional males is higher than professional females but the difference between them is insignificant.

38. Mean openers scores of professional students group as a whole is higher than non-professional students. The difference between them is significant.

39. Mean scores of openness of professional males is higher as compared to professional females. The difference between them is significant.

40. Mean openness scores of non-professional males is higher than non-professional females but the difference between them is not significant.

41. Mean openness scores of professional males is higher as compared to non-professional males. The difference between the two is significant.
42. The comparison of mean openness scores of professional and non-professional females is also significant. Mean of professional females is higher than non-professional females and they differ significantly.

43. The difference between professional males and non-professional females is also significant. The mean openness scores of professional males are higher than non-professional females and they differ significantly.

44. The mean openness scores of professional females are higher as compared to non-professional males. The difference between them is significant.

45. Mean agreeableness scores of professional students group as a whole is higher as compared to non-professional students. There is significant difference between them.

46. Mean agreeableness scores of professional males is higher than those of the females. The difference between them is significant.

47. Mean agreeableness scores of non-professional males is higher than non-professional females. But the difference between them is insignificant.

48. Mean agreeableness scores of professional males is higher as compared to non-professional males. The difference between the two is significant.

49. Mean agreeableness scores of professional females is higher than non-professional females. The two groups differ significantly.

50. Mean agreeableness scores of professional males is higher as compared to non-professional females. There is significant difference between them.
51. Mean scores of agreeableness of professional females is higher as compared to non-professional males. The difference between them is significant.

52. Mean conscientiousness scores of professional students group as a whole is higher as compared to non-professional students. There is significant difference between them.

53. Mean conscientiousness scores of professional males is higher as compared to professional females. The difference between the two is significant.

54. Mean conscientiousness scores of non-professional males is higher as compared to non-professional females. But the difference between the two is insignificant.

55. Mean conscientiousness scores of professional males is higher than those of the non-professional males. There is significant difference between them.

56. The difference in the mean conscientiousness scores of professional and non-professional females is also significant. The mean score of professional females is higher and the two differ significantly.

57. The comparison in the mean conscientiousness scores of professional males and non-professional females is also significant. The mean score of professional males is higher as compared to non-professional females.

58. The mean conscientiousness scores of professional females are higher than non-professional males. There is significant difference between them.