Summary and conclusion

In order to verify the influence of Sex, Socio Economic Status and class performance on Level of Aspiration a study was conducted on a group of Male and Female College students.

The sample of the investigation consisted of 144 male and 144 female students of 2nd year degree class of some colleges of Orissa.

Socio Economic status scale (Urban, Form B) of Kupuswamy was administered on the sample. On the basis of the scores obtained in the above scale the subjects were classified into High, Middle and Low Socio Economic status groups. Similarly, the subjects were classified into High, Middle and Low achievers in the scholastic field according to the percentage of marks obtained by them in different University and promotional examinations. Each category thus consisted of 48 male and 48 female subjects. Progressive Matrices (Adult Form) Test was applied on the sample.

Rotter’s Level of Aspiration Board and Symbol Digit Tests were conducted on the subjects to measure their Level of Aspiration behaviour of the sample. contd. 228
Measures of Level of Aspiration such as Goal Discrepancy score, Goal Tenacity score, Average Aspiration score, Aspiration score without knowledge of performance, Difference between aspiration and performance scores, shifts and Rigidity etc. were calculated.

Mean, S.D, C.R, product moment correlation and Two way Analysis of variance methods were applied for the calculation of the results.

Three main hypothesis were formulated.

(1) Male and Female subjects are not likely to show significant difference in their scores Goal Discrepancy, Goal Tenacity and Average Aspiration scores, Aspiration and performance scores, Aspiration without knowledge of performance scores, Aspiration with and without knowledge of performance scores and Typical and Atypical shifts and Rigidity.

(2) High Middle and Low Socio Economic status groups would not show significant difference in their Goal Discrepancy, Goal Tenacity and Average Aspiration scores, Aspiration and performance scores, Aspiration scores without knowledge of performance,

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Aspiration scores with and without knowledge of performance and Typical and Atypical shifts and Rigidity.

Goal Discrepancy, Goal Tenacity, and Average Aspiration scores, Aspiration and performance scores. Aspiration scores without knowledge of performance, Aspiration score with and without knowledge of performance and Typical and Atypical shifts and Rigidity.

Results obtained from the investigation can be summarized as follows: Results suggest that Level of Aspiration is not influenced by gender. In goal discrepancy, Goal Tenacity, and Average Aspiration scores, Males have scored significantly higher than females in both Level of Aspiration Board and Symbol Digit Tests. In their aspiration and performance scores, Males show significant difference in aspiration scores before and after performing the task only in Level of Aspiration Board Test. But this trend is observed in case of females in both the tests.

High, Middle, and Low achievers in the class are not likely to show significant difference in their aspiration levels. Typical and Atypical shifts and Rigidity.

In case of females in both the tests.
The difference in the aspiration scores of male and female subjects before performing the task is significant only in Level of Aspiration Board Test. Females are less rigid and less typical in their response to Level of Aspiration Tests compared to the Male subjects in the present study. This difference in the secondary measures of Aspiration of males and females is found only in the Level of Aspiration Board Test.

The results on Level of Aspiration and Socio Economic status lead to the following conclusions. The Socio Economic groups do not show significant difference in Goal Discrepancy Score, Average Aspiration Score, Typical and Atypical shifts and Rigidity.

Gould's conclusion that persons in a better economic and social position tend to give lower discrepancy score was upheld by the obtained data. The results further indicate that in certain measures the middle Socio Economic status group does not significantly differ from the High or Low Socio Economic Status groups. This indicates that the Middle group is probably not a distinct group. However, significant difference is observed in the aspiration and performance scores, aspiration scores with and without
knowledge of performance of some Socio Economic groups. But these differences observed in some minor measures of aspiration are not sufficient to prove that one's Level of Aspiration behaviour is influenced by his Socio Economic status.

Socio Economic status as a variable does not influence the Level of Aspiration behaviour of the subjects in the present study.

The results of the data on Level of Aspiration as a function of level of performance in the class may be summarized as follows.

The High, Middle and Low achiever groups show significant difference in their Goal Discrepancy Scores in Level of Aspiration Board and Symbol Digit Tests. But the above groups show significant difference in their Goal Tenacity score only in the Symbol Digit Test.

In Level of Aspiration Board Test, the High Achiever group shows higher aspiration than the Middle and Low achiever groups. But in Symbol Digit Test similar differences are not observed.

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In their average performance scores in Level of Aspiration tests, the High, Middle and Low achiever groups show significant difference. A negative but insignificant relationship is observed/examination marks and Goal Discrepancy score, Goal Tenacity score of the subjects. On the contrary, opposite trend is observed in the relationship between average aspiration scores and examination marks.

The High and Middle achiever groups show a significant difference in their aspiration scores before and after performance. In their aspiration scores without knowledge of performance, the High, Middle and Low achievers show significant difference only in Level of Aspiration Board Test. The differences between the High, Middle and Low achiever groups in their Typical and Atypical shifts and Rigidity are too small to be regarded as statistically significant.

Analysis of results on the whole indicate that the differences between the High, Middle and Low achievers are statistically significant in the primary measures of aspiration either in one test or in both

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the tests of Level of Aspiration used in the present study. But significant difference is not observed among the High, Middle and Low Achievers in Secondary measures of Aspiration.

It is therefore concluded that Level of Aspiration behaviour seems to be related to academic success to a considerable degree.