

Level of Aspiration among Secondary School Teachers

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was to find the level of aspiration among secondary school teachers. Survey method of investigation was employed. The findings of the study showed that there is a significant difference between male and female secondary school teachers in relation to their level of aspiration. Significant difference was obtained between rural and urban secondary school teachers in relation to their level of aspiration. Significant difference was also found between govt. and non-govt secondary school teachers in relation to their level of aspiration.

Keywords: *Level of Aspiration and Secondary School teachers*

Every person while doing any task, especially one in which he/she has a high interest, becomes ego involved in it. Therefore, doing the task successfully give the individual pleasure. Successful or failure in a task or the corresponding happiness and sadness, depends on his determination of level of aspiration. Srivastava (2009). Atkinson (1957) connected the achievement approach with Lewin's theory of aspiration level (Lewin, Dembo, Festinger & Sears, 1944) and explained the role of aspiration in the achievement of targets. Success motivated individual tend to set moderate or high levels of aspiration, whereas failure motivated individuals tend to set aspiration levels either very high or low (Heckhausen, 1980).

Aspirations have been shown to be a strong predictor of outcomes, in other words achievements. The aspiration level of teachers has a great impact on the outcomes of education system. If a teacher is of high aspiration, the results will definitely be high and low with low level of aspiration. Therefore, there arises a need to study the level of aspirations among secondary school teachers to study the expected outcomes in education system.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is a survey type in nature. Here the data has been collected personally from the teachers. The method applied is of descriptive type. Purposive sampling method was used to select the schools.

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Sample

A sample of 200 secondary school teachers was selected from 10 government and non-government schools of Panchkula district of Haryana state.

Objectives

1. To study the level of Aspiration among male and female secondary school teachers.
2. To study the level of Aspiration among govt. and non- govt. secondary school teachers.
3. To study the level of Aspiration among rural and urban secondary school teachers.

Hypotheses

1. There exists a significant difference between male and female secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.
2. There exists a significant difference between govt. and non-govt. secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.
3. There exists a significant difference between rural and urban secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.

Tool Used

'Level of Aspiration Test' by Shrivastva (2009) was used for the collection of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: showing difference between male and female secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.

Sr. No.	N	Mean	S.D.	SEM	t- value
1	100 (males)	48	10	1.00	13.41
2	100 (females)	26	13	1.30	

It is observed from the table that the t- value is 13.41 which is not significant. Thus it shows that males and females show significant difference in relation to their level of Aspiration. Therefore, **hypothesis no. 1** i.e. There exists a significant difference between male and female secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration, is **accepted**.

Table 2: showing difference between govt. and non-govt. secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.

Sr. No.	N	Mean	S.D.	SEM	t- value
1	100 (govt.)	47	7	0.70	16.66
2	100 (non-govt.)	28	9	0.90	

It is observed from the table that the t- value is 16.66 which is significant. Thus it shows that govt. and non- govt. secondary school teacher show significant difference in relation to their level of Aspiration. Therefore, **hypothesis no. 2** i.e. There exists a significant difference between govt. and non-govt. secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration, is **accepted**.

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Table 3: showing difference between rural and urban secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration

Sr. No.	N	Mean	S.D.	SEM	t- value
1	100 (rural)	48	9	0.90	13.33
2	100 (urban)	28	12	1.20	

It is observed from the table that the t- value is 13.33 which is significant. Thus it shows that rural and urban teachers show significant difference in relation to their level of Aspiration. Therefore, **hypothesis no. 3** i.e There exists a significant difference between rural and urban secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration, is **accepted**.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the present study the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. There exists a significant difference between male and female secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.
2. There exists a significant difference between govt. and non-govt. secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.
3. There exists a significant difference between rural and urban secondary school teachers in relation to their level of Aspiration.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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