



Level of aspiration

Sangita kumari

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Received- 03.08.2020, Revised- 07.08.2020, Accepted - 10.08.2020 Email : aaryavart2013@gmail.com

Abstract: *Much of what we do as children, and adults, is directed toward achieving success or reward and avoiding punishment and failure. The feelings of success and failure depends on our goals and expectations. The goals that we expect to reach is called the level of aspiration. The form 'level of aspiration' was introduced in Psychology by Kurt Levin in early 1930's. In general way level of aspiration is with reference to level of achievement. When our achievement reach our level of aspiration, we feel success. When our achievement fall short of our aspiration, we feel failure.*

Key Words: children, adults, success, punishment, goals, aspiration, introduced, achievement, failure.

Thus level of aspiration represents the level of future performance in a familiar task which an individual explicitly undertakes to reach (Rank, 1941). Most often level of aspiration has been defined as need for achievement. In setting level of aspiration one must be realistic. If level of aspiration is too high one will soon become discouraged by repeated failures. If, on the other hand, aspiration is too low the goals are too easy to attain the one loses interest in achievement.

Level of aspiration, as taken in present work is as occupational aspiration which is important from several angles and may have broad implications. For example, an industrial worker who aspires to move to the higher ranks in his organization reflects, among other things, his commitment to his career as well as to the company he works for. One may, of course, question whether such commitment is voluntary or is forced by external constraints such as the lack of alternative employment opportunities. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to assume that if an individual is reconciled to his present sector of employment, he will aspire for upward mobility in it, (Sharma, 1974).

Person's need for achievement may be equated with level of occupational aspiration to some extent. Some writers have suggested that there is a connection between the economic development of a society and the presence or absence of the need for achievement among its manpower (McClelland, 1961).

The study of occupational aspiration has

special relevance in a developing country like India where people from different SES and cultural background come in different jobs including in teaching professional. Higher occupational aspiration would give better results and committed work force in the academic areas.

Studies have shown that level of aspiration is related to different socio-psychological characteristics of individuals. As positive relationship has been reported between occupational aspirations and wage. Gruen (1945) reported that maladjust students were more sensitive to failures.

Kalanidhi and Deivasenaapathy (1982) found that high satisfied group aspire more than the low satisfied group. But Buhmeyer and Hunt (1982) found that the more satisfied subjects had lower aspiration.

Though some study do not support the idea that more satisfied worker aspire high but it is natural that the high job satisfied group aspire to improve technical knowledge and skills so as to expend their prosperity and renounce.

Security-insecurity: Security and insecurity constitutes very important affecting human thinking, behaviour and performances.

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The need for security develops with and is closely related to the need for adequacy. The growing individual soon learns that failure to meet his biological or psychological needs leads to acutely unpleasant results. Consequently he learns to strive toward the maintenance of what ever conditions can be counted on to assure gratification of his needs.

This need for security is reflected in the common preference for jobs with tenure, in social security legislation in insurance against disability and other contingencies, and in society's emphasis

on law and order. Feeling of insecurity may have widely differing effects on behaviour but typically they lead to a restriction in activities, to fearfulness and apprehension, and to failure to participate fully in one's world. As a consequence, the individual is denied many enrichment and growth experiences.

Security represents: a need which is many faceted. It refers to a feeling of social and economic well-being and also to one's internal feeling of satisfaction and contentment, the former being termed as 'socio- economic security and the later as personal security'. Need for security is, there, a combination of desire for contentment and the desire for being at home with one's environment and the apprehension over the possible loss of these conditions. Although the two components of the need for security, namely, socio-economic security and personal security are interdependent. Never the less, they are also, to some extent, mutually exclusive. A financially well-off individual may not perhaps, always feel psychologically insecure, no inference, therefore, can be drawn about one's security or insecurity only on the basis of his low and high socio-economics status. Unless the two components are equally stressed, the one in the absence of the other will give only an incomplete view of the need for security (Kureshi, 1975).

REFERENCES

1. Pestonjee (1979) has obtained significant F-ratio for alienation and security-insecurity.
2. Insecurity includes feelings of being rejected, despised, isolated, not liked, anxiety, threat of danger, unhappiness challenge from others, strains and conflicts, guilt and self-condemnation, general pessimism etc. (Maslow, 1952).
