



Research Paper

Relationship between Self Concept and Level of Aspiration of the Students from General and Coir Workers' Families in Alappuzha

Mr. Alphonse Augustine

Research scholar, M.G. University, Kottayam.
(MAHARAJAS COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM)

DISTRICT

The growth of any nation can be determined by the education provided to all the individuals especially to the weakest among the weaker section. Present world impose pressure on individual since it demands more output. Students also suffer such pressures. So the concept of the self aspiration and level of aspiration have much significance today, as there is so much problems that one faces in day-to-day life. Self is the concept developed by a person by which his success or failure can be measured by himself. The investigator is interested to find out whether there is any difference in the self concept and level of aspiration of the students in coir workers' families from general category in Alappuzha district. In the present investigation, normative survey method was employed to find self concept and level of aspiration of the students from general and coir workers' families in Alappuzha district. Kerala Self Concept Scale – (Standardized tool by A. Sukumkaran Nair) and Questionnaire for assessing level of aspiration were used to collect data. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Karl Pearson's product moment correlation, and critical ratio for testing the significant difference between the coefficients of correlation are also used for analyzing the data. The study revealed that for both categories i.e., students from general and coir workers' families these variables are, distributed more or less identical.

Received 07 Feb., 2023; Revised 16 Feb., 2023; Accepted 18 Feb., 2023 © The author(s) 2023.
Published with open access at www.questjournals.org

I. INTRODUCTION

Today's children are tomorrow's citizens. To make them responsible citizens, we should instruct them in the right manner and pass on a variety of knowledge. The personality of an individual depends on his behavior which he had shaped through his education. Thus education has a significant role in moulding the character and personality of an individual. Education means both acquisition of knowledge and the all-round development of an individual which help him to lead a full and worthwhile life. It is the duty of each and every individual to identify the needs and interest of students coming from different situations.

Education is one of the major factors which lead to human resource development. This development is the base of all kinds of developments, social, political, economical etc. It also helps to develop basic learning skills like reading, writing and arithmetic that are necessary for children to survive and improve their quality of life in future. The indisputable aim of the education is to fit a person for his work in life by using his hidden potentialities. Education should take upon the development of personality as far more significant as the accumulation of intellectual tools and academic knowledge.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The growth of any nation can be determined by the education provided to all the individuals especially to the weakest among the weaker section. Present world impose pressure on individual since it demands more output. Students also suffer such pressures. So the concept of the self aspiration and level of aspiration have much significance today, as there is so much problems that one faces in day-to-day life. Self is the concept developed by a person by which his success or failure can be measured by himself.

Coir is a unique natural fiber used for diverse applications. Coir industry which has a long tradition is an important sector as far as economy of Kerala State is concerned.

Most of the coir workers are coming from socially and economically backward classes. The industry provides direct employment to more than 3.5 lakh workers, majority of them are females. It is mainly concentrated in coastal districts of the state. The major constituents in the coir sector are co-operatives, private, public, government undertakings and unorganized manufacturing units. But, over a period of time, the coir sector has not grown appreciably and has remained almost stagnant.

The employees are denominated and younger generations are hesitant to take up jobs in this sector because of low income and absence of a modern factory set up. The level of income is much below compared to that of other sectors. The shortages of fiber, environmental degradation, poor result in the mechanization programme, etc. are other key factors for the backwardness of coir families.

The present technology and use of improved production methods in the industry in an organized way started in the early nineties with the introduction of mechanization of spinning and weaving. Majority of the coir workers families belong to Alappuzha district. The students coming from coir workers families struggle a lot to earn higher education because of their low economic status. As it is a small scale or cottage industry, the coir workers doing their work with very less profit and they have very low socio economic status. Their earning is very less when compared with other wage workers. Even though the whole family work together, their earnings are not enough to lead a satisfactory life. The investigator feels that their socio-economic conditions drag them backward in the society.

The level of aspiration and self concept can be different for different students coming from different backgrounds. In Alappuzha district there are a number of coir factories and many people are earning their living through coir works for generations. The investigator is interested to find out whether there is any difference in the self concept and level of aspiration of the students in coir workers' families from general category in Alappuzha district.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the relationship between self concept and level of aspiration among the general students in Alappuzha district.
2. To find out the relationship between self concept and level of aspiration among the students from coir workers' families in Alappuzha district.
3. To compare the relationship between the self concept and level of aspiration of the students from general and coir workers' families in Alappuzha district.

III. METHODOLOGY

In the present investigation, normative survey method was employed to find self concept and level of aspiration of the students from general and coir workers' families in Alappuzha district. A sample of 494 secondary students is selected from the district. Out of these 494, 239 respondents were from general and 255 from coir workers' families. Kerala Self Concept Scale – (Standardized tool by A. Sukumkaran Nair) and Questionnaire for assessing level of aspiration were used to collect data. Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Karl Pearson's product moment correlation, and critical ratio for testing the significant difference between the coefficients of correlation are also used for analyzing the data.

The relationship between scores obtained for self concept and level of aspiration of general students from Alappuzha district

In order to make the preliminary analysis of the scores of the total sample for self concept and level of aspiration the statistics used were the mean, median, standard deviation and skewness is shown in the table 4.15.

Table 1

Important Statistical Measures of the Variables for Self Concept and Level of Aspiration from General Students

Sample	Variables	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness
Total	Self concept	66.39	64	15.34	0.1925
	Level of aspiration	28.48	28	5.28	1.3647

Statistical measures of the two variables give an idea of the properties of distribution. Here the mean of self concept (66.39) is greater than the median (64) is found that the distributions are not much skewed. The mean of level of aspiration (28.48) is greater than the median (28), the distributions are not much skewed. Since

the distributions are not much skewed, it is more or less normal. To find out the correlation between the variables Karl Pearson's product moment correlation is used and is shown in table 4.16.

Table 2
Data Showing the Correlation between the Scores of the Total Sample for Self Concept and Level of Aspiration of General Students from Alappuzha District

Variables	N	r Value	Value of level of significance at	
Self concept	239	0.723	.05	.01
Level of aspiration			0.113	0.148

From the above table 4.16 the value of coefficient correlation 'r' obtained is (0.723) indicates that there is a significant high positive relationship between self concept and level of aspiration in general students from Alappuzha district. The table value at .01 level of significance for df 237 is 0.148 (Garrett, 1981, p. 201)

The statistical analysis can be interpreted as follows:

1. The relationship between self concept and level of aspiration is real and positive.
2. The relationship is high.
3. The relationship shows that self concept has determining influence on level of aspiration for the sample, i.e. higher the self concept, higher the level of aspiration (Best & Kahn, 2005)

The relationship between scores obtained for self concept and level of aspiration of the students from coir workers' families

In order to make the preliminary analysis of the scores of the total sample for self concept and level of aspiration the statistics used were the mean, median, standard deviation and skewness is shown in the table 4.17.

Table 3
Important Statistical Measures of the Variables for Self Concept and Level of Aspiration of Students from Coir Workers' Families

Sample	Variables	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness
Total	Self concept	57.48	57	16.33	0.4088
	Level of aspiration	24.86	24	4.49	0.5506

Statistical measures of the two variables give an idea of the properties of distribution. Here the mean of self concept (57.48) is greater than the median (57) is found that the distributions are not much skewed. The mean of level of aspiration (24.86) is greater than the median (24), the distributions are not much skewed. Since the distributions are not much skewed, it is more or less normal. To find out the correlation between the variables Karl Pearson's product moment correlation is used and is shown in table 4.18.

Table 4
Data Showing the Correlation between the Scores of the Total Sample for Self Concept and Level of Aspiration of Students from Coir Workers' Families

Variables	N	r Value	Value of level of significance at	
Self concept	255	0.625	.05	.01
Level of aspiration			0.113	0.148

From the above table 4.18 the value of coefficient correlation 'r' obtained is (0.625) indicates that there is a significant high positive relationship between self concept and level of aspiration of the students from coir workers' families. The table value at .01 level of significance for df 253 (Garrett, 1981, p. 201).

The statistical analysis can be interpreted as follows:

- I. The relationship between self concept and level of aspiration is real and positive.
- II. The relationship is high.
- III. The relationship shows that self concept has determining influence on level of aspiration for the sample, i.e. higher the self concept, higher the level of aspiration.
(Best & Kahn, 2005)

4.3.9 Analysis of data based on the difference in relationship between self concept and level of aspiration among students from general and coir workers' families in Alappuzha district

The correlation obtained for general and students from coir workers' families were compared to see whether the relationship obtained for the groups are identical or not and is shown in table 4.19.

Table 5
Test of Significance between the Correlation Coefficients Based on Both Categories (Students from General and Coir Workers' Families)

Variables	N ₁	N ₂	r ₁	r ₂	Z ₁	Z ₂	C.R	Value of the level of significance at	
								.05	.01
Self concept	239	255	0.723	0.625	0.91	0.74	1.89	1.96	2.58
Level of aspiration									

From the above table 4.19 the correlation coefficient between self concept and level of aspiration among students from general and coir workers' families in Alappuzha district were 0.723 and 0.625. The corresponding z values at 0.91 0.74 respectively. The value for test of significance is 1.89.

The value for critical ratio is less than both the limits 1.96 and 2.58. This shows that there is no significant difference between the correlations of self concept and level of aspiration for both the samples. Hence may be inferred that for both categories i.e., students from general and coir workers' families these variables are, distributed more or less identical.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

In the present study, self concept and level of aspiration among students from general and coir workers' families in Alappuzha district are assessed. The results show that the students from general category are better than students from coir workers' families with respect to selected psychological variables. One of the benefits of a strong self concept is the capacity to control the various areas of our emotional world in a way that it provides consistency and a balance to our life. Teachers and parents have a key role in helping the Secondary School students to overcome the hindrances in the development of these variables. Proper guidance and counseling should be rendered to them whenever needed. Schools should organize various programmers which help the students to develop these variables.

Bibliography

- [1]. Ashok, H. S., & Shivakumar, K. (2005). Self concept among institutionalized and normal school children. *Educational Teacher*, 5 (5), 34-37.
- [2]. Bhatia, K. K., & Narang, C. L. (2002). *Philosophical and sociological bases of education*. Ludhiana: Tandom Publications.
- [3]. Byrns, B. B. (1982). An investigation of dimensionality, stability and causality, self-concept and academic achievement relations. *Psychological Abstracts*, 74, 1105-1110.
- [4]. Cobb, N. J. (2001). *Adolescence: continuity, change and diversity* (4th ed.). California: Mayfield Publishing Company.
- [5]. Jegeda, J. O. (1992). Influence of motivation and self concept on secondary school students academic performance in Nigeria. *Psychological Abstracts*, 82, 23169.
- [6]. Jacob, K. A. (2007). Relationship between creativity and self concept. *Educational Teachers*. 7 (2), 29-32.
- [7]. Roger, C. R. (1980). A study of the relations between self concept and academic achievement of College students. *Dissertation Abstract International*, 14, 5527.