

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEVEL OF ASPIRATION OF LEARNING DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

*The learning disabled children are deficient in academic skills of one kind; their creativity may be carefully studied and identified so that splinter skills can be developed to shadow their behavioral deficiencies. Therefore the present study was done on the topic level of aspiration of learning disabled and non- disabled children. Primary objectives of the study were (1) To compare the creativity learning disabled and non- disabled children.(2)To compare the level of aspiration of learning disabled and non- disabled children. Method used for this study was 'Survey design method' which was applied on a sample of 60 students of upper primary level. Process of data collection was done by 'Behavioral checklist for screening of disabled' developed by Dr. Smriti swaroop, 'verbal test of creative thinking' by Prof. baquer mehdi and 'Measurement of level of aspiration' by Dr. M. A. Shah. Different statistical techniques like Mean, standard deviation and t-value were applied to find accurate result. Main findings of this study were (1) Significant difference in the creativity of learning disabled and non- disabled children. It was found that learning disabled children were less creative than their normal counterparts. (2) No significant difference was found in the level of aspiration of learning disabled and non- disabled children.*

**Keywords- Learning disabled children, Creativity, Aspiration**

### INTRODUCTION

Every individual should be helped to develop fully according to his unique nature and needs. It is a universal truth that all individuals are different basically from each other physically, mentally and socially up to a limit. Exceptional individuals are different both in their nature and kind of potentiality. Such children distinctly require special educational care and their adjustment problems have to be tackled in a specialized manner. These problems have come to be referred to as learning disability.

When we talk about basic sense of inferiority in learning disabled children and their attempt for self-enhancement through the process of sublimation another factor called level of aspiration is also a fruitful approach. An individual's aspiration level represent him not only as he is at any particular moment, but also as would like to be at some point in the future. It is measure of his intentional disposition, an important element of his long-rang behavior. By knowing a person's live a great deal about him. Because a person's level of Aspiration gives us insight into his deals self the self that he would like to be. In describing a person's LOA, we are

infected describing him. It is inalienably an expression of the self, of the subject's future or past orientation, his confidence in him, his fear of failure, his optimism or pessimism, his ambition and his courage to face reality. For these another reasons, investigation of an individual's LOA is an effective way of learning to understand his personality.

Learning disabled children are thought to be as unable to think in an organized and clear manner. That's why they are normally perceived as uncreative. But creativity is understood as a divergent process which is the generation of new information minimally and the acceptable response to a given problem may be variety of emergent solutions characterized by fluency, flexibility, in learning there are other factors too, which influence creativity. Therefore poor learning should not be interpreted in terms of poor creativity.

### RATIONALE OF STUDY

The learning disabled children are deficient in academic skills of one kind; their creativity may be carefully studied and identified so that splinter skills can be developed to shadow their

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behavioral deficiencies. Since creativity is a basis for good living, the children should encourage to engage in creative behaviors. This will be helpful for the learning disabled children to overcome some of the difficulties. There for it is suggested that intensive study should be done to explore creative potential of children with such disabilities.

LOA is a form of self, motivation involving competition with one's own past performance; in general education frame work student gets to next irrespective of marks obtained by him. Thus no retention policy leads to widening of discrepancy between the actual and expected performance of child. These results into lowering of his aspiration level he has for himself. However studies are done on learning disability, creativity and level of aspiration separately but these psychological aspects creativity and level of aspiration regarding to learning disabled children are somehow overlooked and left untouched. So that the researcher has selected this topic fulfill this educational lack.

### OBJECTIVES

The researcher had following objectives in her mind while planning the present study:

- (1) To compare the creativity of learning disabled and non-disabled children.
- (2) To compare the level of aspiration of learning disabled and non-disabled children.

### HYPOTHESES

The hypothesis framed out by the research for her present study is:

- (1) There is no significance difference between the creativity of learning and non-disabled children.
- (2) There is no significance difference between the level of aspiration of learning and non-disabled children.

### DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This research work is limited up to the age group of 11-14 years old children (60) of Sri Ganganagar district.

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

In the present study, to collect data the point to point contact survey method was employed.

### SAMPLE

For the selection of sample, 30 learning disabled and 30 non-disabled students were selected and all the 60 students studying in standard 6th, 7th and 8th were taken for the study. The description of class-wise number of student is given in following table.

**Table no. - 1**  
**Table for Sample**

S. no.	Type of students	6th	7 <sup>th</sup>	8th	total
1	Learning disabled Students	10	10	10	30
2	Non learning disabled students	10	10	10	30
	total	20	20	20	60

### TOOLS

**The tools used in the present research are given below:**

**Table no. 2**  
**Table for Tools**

S. No.	Name of Tool	Developed by
1	Behavioral checklist for screening the Learning Disabled	Dr. Smriti Swarup and Dharmistha H. Mehta.
2	Verbal test of Creative thinking	Prof. Baquer Mead.
3	Test for measurement of Level of Aspiration	Dr. M. A. Shah and Mahesha Bhargava.

**Statistical devices used** - In the data analysis process following formulas were used:-

- (1) Mean
- (2) Standard deviation
- (3) T-Test

### RESULTS

**Table no. 3**

**Showing Mean, S.D., and T-Values of Creativity of Learning Disabled (LDS) and Non-Disabled Children (Non LDS)**

Sr. No.	Category	N	Mean	S.D.	T-Value
1	LDS	30	9.55	7.37	5.19
2	Non LDS	30	23.77	13.07	

As per the table, the calculation of Mean and S.D of LD children in creativity are 9.56 & 7.37 and of Non LD children are 23.77 & 13.07 respectively.

The calculated value of 't' is 5.19 which is greater than the table value of 't' for degree of freedom 58 at .01 and .05 level of significance i.e. 2.66 and 2.00 respectively. This indicates the rejection of null hypothesis at both level and shows the significant difference between the creativity of LD children and Non LD children.

**Table no. 4**  
**Showing Mean, S.D., and T-Values of Level of Aspiration of Learning Disabled (LDS) and Non-Disabled Children (Non LDS)**

Sr. No.	Category	N	Mean	S.D.	T-Value
1	LDS	30	0.43	2.47	0.20
2	Non LDS	30	0.55	2.69	

In the table the calculation of Mean and S.D. Of level of Aspiration are 0.43 & 2.47 for LD children and 0.56 & 2.69 for Non LD children respectively. The calculated value of 't' is 0.20 which is greater than the table value of 't' for degree of freedom 58 at .01 and .05 level of significance i.e. 2.66 and 2.00 respectively. This indicates the selection of null hypothesis at both level and shows the no significant difference between the level of Aspiration of Ld children and Non LD children.

### FINDINGS

The major findings of the study are follows:

- (1) Significant difference was found in the Creativity of learning disabled and non-disabled children. Non-disabled children were less creative than their normal counterparts.
- (2) No significant difference was found in the level of Aspiration of Ld children and Non LD children.

### CONCLUSION

In the present study it was revealed that significant difference between learning disable and non-disable children on the basis of creativity. This significant difference was point out towards the fact that non learning-disable children are more creative than the learning-disable children.

The research throws light on the fact that learning disable children do not differ from non learning disable children, in their Aspiration level. Level of Aspiration had been measured on two dimensions goal discrepancy and attainment discrepancy. LD children did not differ in any of these dimensions from non LD children. No difference in discrepancy in goal setting and attainment of goal indicates that no such difference occur in Aspiration level to effect their achievements.

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