



Research Article

A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Aspiration is something, which we desire or want in our life. We can say that aspiration is a fantasy world which is always different from real world 'Level of Aspiration' is a psychological construct which reflects a cognitive type of motivation of the individual. Frank defines it in terms of the level of future performance in a familiar task which an individual, knowing his level of past performance in that task explicitly undertakes to reach. Present study aim is to study the Educational Aspiration Level of Government And Private Secondary School Students. For the present study a sample consisted of 200 Students of 9th class students from Secondary schools situated in Sirsa District of Haryana State was taken. 100 students from Government Secondary School situated in rural area and 100 students from Private Secondary Schools Students situated in Urban area were taken and descriptive survey method was used. In the present study results shows that the educational aspiration of boy students are better than girl students because the mean value of boys is greater than girls students and the educational aspiration of Private Schools students are better than Govt. School students because the mean value of Private Schools students is greater than Govt. Schools Students. Educational aspiration of Urban Schools students are better than Rural Schools Students because the calculated 't' value are more than the standard table value at both levels of table value at both levels of significance i.e. at 0.05 & 0.01 level. The mean value of Urban Schools students is greater than mean value of Rural Schools Students.

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INTRODUCTION

However, every child has certain innate powers. His natural development is possible only according to these native endowments. As a child grows he observes people around him. Slowly, some of these people become role model for him. As people believe that for a girl her father is a role model, she like boys who are like his father, similarly boys always search his mother quality in every girl he met. Aspiration is something, which we desire or want in our life. We can say that aspiration is a fantasy world which is always different from real world. Achievement is the academic performance, the degree of attainment of the students after a period of learning exercise and is measured by examination in different subject. Achievement of students in school also influences the educational aspiration of students. Sometimes we find they are correlated. In this research, researcher tried to find the educational aspiration among ninth class students. They are not aware of various available job opportunities from the stream they choose after tenth class.

'Level of Aspiration' is a psychological construct which reflects a cognitive type of motivation of the individual. Frank defines it in terms of the level of future performance in a familiar task which an individual, knowing his level of past performance in that task explicitly undertakes to reach. James Dreyer explains it as a frame of reference involving self-esteem or alternatively as a standard with reference to which an individual experiences, i.e., has the feeling of success or failure. Thus, the term level of Aspiration involves the estimation of his ability (whether over, under or realistic) for his future performance on the strength of his past experience (goal discrepancy), his ability and capacity, the efforts that he can make towards attaining the goal, thus set by him. The goal setting behaviour as well as the process of attaining the goal are consequences of his past experience, whether failure-oriented or success-oriented, level of efforts made by him in that direction, and his capacity to pursue the goal.

Kevin Marjoribanks (2005) In this longitudinal study, relationships were examined between educational aspirations and educational attainment for Australian young adults from different ethnic and social status backgrounds. Participants included 6,811 (3, 547 women and 3, 264 men) young adults (mean age - 20.3 year) who were in Year 9 when the study began. In the analysis, the AM Statistical Software was used to

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take into account the de* sign features of the sample. The results indicated (a) that family background and adolescents' aspirations combined to have large associations with young adults' educational attainment, (b) there were gender differences in the linear and curvilinear nature of relationships among family background, adolescents' aspirations, and young adults' attainment, and (c) for young adults from lower social status families there were ethnic group differences in attainment at all aspiration levels, whereas for young adults from higher social status families, ethnic group differences in attainment were minimized at high aspiration levels. Family background, educational attainment, educational aspirations Ethnic group differences, gender differences Ahmed AL-SA'D (2007): "Evaluation of students' attitudes towards vocational education in Jordan" This doctoral dissertation consists of the empirical main study and the explorative study. The main goal of the empirical study has been to acquire knowledge about students' attitudes towards vocational education in Jordan, and to explore the dimensionality of their attitudes as well. Another goal has been to investigate which background variables best explain the differences in students' attitudes. A third goal has been to describe and explain the relationship between students' attitudes and their behavior. The goal of the explorative study has been to investigate the perceptions of decision makers about students' attitudes and the statues of vocational education. Data of the empirical study were collected from a multi-stage stratified cluster random sample of tenth-grade students. Data analysis of the empirical study has been based on a reliable and valid attitude scale rigorously constructed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Data collection and analysis of the explorative study have been based on the open-ended interview questions carried out with a group of decision makers. Results of the empirical study showed that students have nearly neutral attitudes towards vocational education, and that three main dimensions comprise the dimensional space of their attitudes. These dimensions are first, a preference to enter a vocational school and encourage others to do so. Second, the importance and usefulness of a vocational school. Third, low status, hatred, and negative image of a vocational school. Only four background variables have been found to be significant predictors of students' attitudes towards vocational education. These are students' behaviour to enter vocational or academic school, students' intention to study at the university, students' achievement in Arabic language, and finally their place of residence. Results of the attitude behaviour relationship have ascertained the predictability of human behaviour from attitudes, taking into consideration other variables as well. Results of the explorative study have clearly indicated that attitudes towards vocational education are negative. Vocational education has suffered from poor image and low reputation. It is not well liked in the society, and has been considered a second alternative for low achievement students as well.

Definitions

The terms that need explanation have been defined in terms of their functionality. The definition of the words aspiration and Educational Aspiration are:

Aspiration: A.S. Reber in his "dictionary of Psychology" defines aspiration as "the desire, hope, aim, the goal (s) towards which one strives". Webster's dictionary (1976) defines aspiration as a "strong desire for realization" (as of ambition, idea, or accomplishment).

Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics (1971) describes it as "wordily ambition or desire". It is said to be "the power inciting to spiritual progress, an inward impulse by which men are urged to the development of their highest nature and true ends as spiritual being". English & English (1958) have defined it as "an ardent desire to accomplish what one sets out to do".

Statement of the Problem

"A Study of Educational Aspiration level of Government and Private Secondary School Students"

Objectives of the Study

The following are the objective for the present study.

1. To study the educational aspiration of boys and girls of secondary school of Sirsa.
2. To study the educational aspiration of Govt. and Private students of secondary school of Sirsa.
3. To study the educational aspiration of rural/urban secondary students of Sirsa.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference of Educational aspiration of boys and girls of secondary school of Sirsa.
2. There is no significant difference of Educational aspiration of Govt. and Private secondary students.
3. There is no significant difference of educational aspiration between rural and urban students of secondary school.

Delimitations of the Study

Due to limited time and vast geographical area it becomes necessary for the investigator to limit the study by geographical area and samples.

Geographical Area wise

1. Investigator collected the data from Sirsa Dist. only.
2. It is again delimited; sample was collected from Govt. and Private School of Sirsa Dist. belonging to Haryana Education Board.

Sample wise

1. Data was collected from ninth class students only.
2. Data was collected from two hundred students of ninth class only.

Sample

The standardized scale of educational aspiration was administered to a random sample of 200 students of Govt. and Private School Students of 9th class of Sirsa District of Haryana board only. (Boys and Girls Students of Urban and Rural Area).

Methodology

Descriptive survey method was used for the present study.

Tool Used For the Present Study

Standardized scale of educational aspiration by Dr. V. P. Sharma and Dr. Anuradha Gupta was used to test the educational aspiration of school students.

Statistical Techniques

The following statistical techniques were used Mean, S.D (Standard Deviation) and t-ratio were used to test the significance of difference between means for the present study.

Analysis and Interpretation

Hypothesis No. 1:- "There is no significant difference of educational aspiration of boys and girls of Secondary School of Sirsa", From above hypothesis the mean, S.D and t value of educational aspiration of boys and girls were calculated the 't' value was found which is mentioned in the table No. 1

Table 1 Mean, S.D and 't' value of educational aspiration of Boys and Girls students of Secondary School of Sirsa District

Sr. No	Value of variable	N	M	S.D.	df	t	Test of significance
1	Educational aspiration of Boys students	100	24.00	2.30	198	6.43	Significant at both level .05 and 0.1
2	Educational aspiration of Girls students	100	22.00	2.12			

The mean & S.D values of educational aspiration of Boys students are 24.00 and 2.30 & similarly the mean and S.D of educational aspiration of girl students of secondary school of Sirsa District are 22.00 and 2.12. The calculated value of 't' is 6.43, which is greater than the standard table value at both levels i.e. 0.05 and 0.01, which is 1.97 and 2.60. It can be interpreted that the Hypothesis No. 1. is rejected. It can be further concluded that the educational aspiration of boy students are better than girl students because the mean value of boy students is 24.00, which is greater than girl students. Thus the Hypothesis no I that "There is no significance difference in educational aspiration of boys and girls of secondary school of Sirsa District" is rejected.

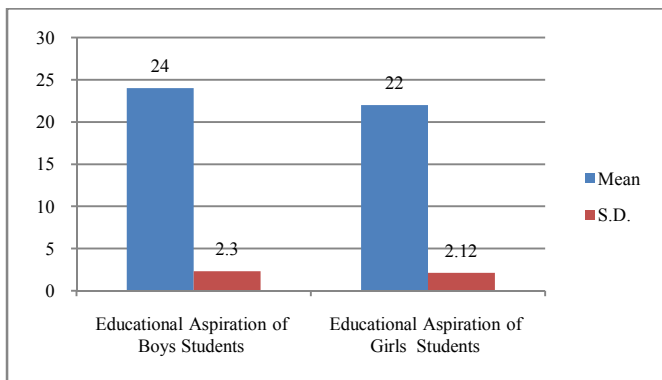


Figure 1

Hypothesis No. II:- "There is no significant difference of educational aspiration of Govt. and Private secondary school students of Sirsa." From above hypothesis the mean, S.D & t value of educational aspiration of Private and Govt. School students were calculated the 't' value was found which is mentioned in the Table No. 2

Table 2 Mean, S.D and 't' value of educational aspiration of Govt. and Private students of Secondary School of Sirsa District

Sr. No	Value of variable	N	M	S.D.	df	t	Test of significance
1	Educational aspiration of Govt. students	100	29.00	3.12	198	7.37	Significant at both level .05 and 0.1
2	Educational aspiration of Private students	100	26.00	2.63			

The mean and S.D values of educational aspiration of Private School students are 29.00 and 3.12 & similarly the mean and S.D of educational aspiration of Govt. school of Sirsa District are 26.00 and 2.63. The calculated value of 't' is 7.37, which is greater than the standard table value at both levels i.e. 0.05 and 0.01, which is 1.97 & 2.60. It can be interpreted that the Hypothesis no II is rejected.

It can be further concluded that the educational aspiration of Private School students are better than Govt. School students because the mean value of Private students is 29.00, which is greater than Govt. Students. Thus the Hypothesis no II That "There is no significance difference in the educational aspiration of Govt. and Private school students" is rejected.

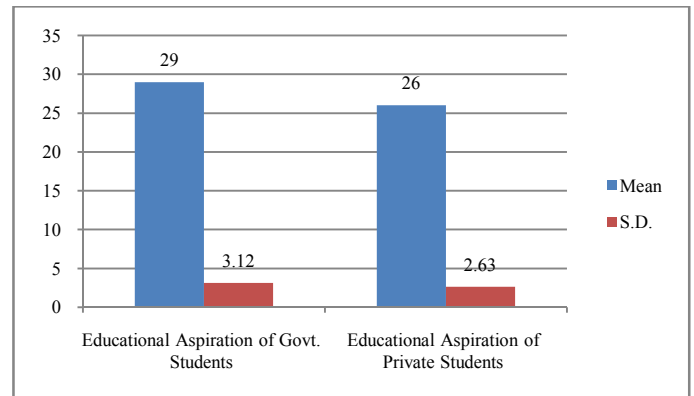


Figure 2

Hypothesis no-III "There is no significance difference in educational aspiration between Rural and urban students of Secondary School." From above Hypothesis the mean, S.D and 't' value of educational aspiration of Rural and Urban students of Secondary School were calculated. The t value was found which is mentioned in table no 3.

Table 3 Mean, S.D & 'at' value of educational aspiration of Rural and Urban School Students of Sirsa District

Sr. No	Value of variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	't' Value	Test of significance
1	Educational aspiration of Rural students	100	27.31	2.41	198	5.91	Significant at both level .05 and 0.1
2	Educational aspiration of Urban students	100	25.12	2.82			

The mean & S.D values of educational aspiration of Urban Secondary school students are 27.31 and 2.41 & similarly the mean & S.D of educational aspiration of Rural secondary school students of Sirsa District are 25.12 and 2.82. The calculated value of 't' is 5.91, which is greater than the standard table value at both levels i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 which is 1.97 and 2.60. It can be interpreted that the Hypothesis no III is rejected. It can be further concluded that educational aspiration of urban school students are better than Rural school students because the mean value of urban school students is 27.31, which is greater than Rural School students. Thus the Hypothesis that "There is no significance difference in educational aspiration between Rural and Urban students of Secondary school of Sirsa District" is rejected.

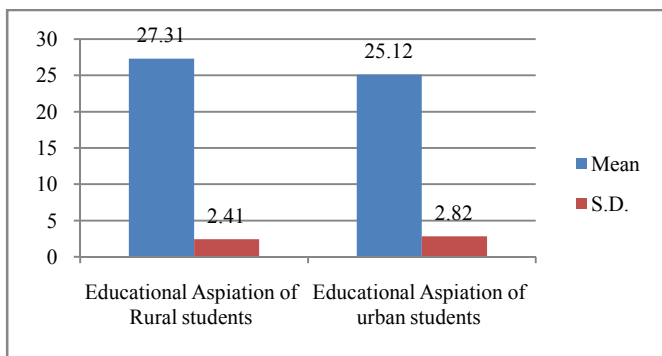


Figure 3

Findings of the Study

1. Educational aspiration of boy students are better than girl students because the calculated 't' value are more than the standard table value at both levels of significance i.e. at 0.05 and 0.01 level & The mean value of Boys are greater than mean value of girls students.
2. Educational aspiration of Private School Students are better than Govt. School Students because the calculated t value are more than the standard table value at both levels of significance i.e. at 0.05 and 0.01 level. The mean value of Private School students are greater than mean value of Govt. School students.
3. Educational aspiration of Urban School students are better than Rural School Students because the calculated 't' value are more than the standard table value at both levels of table value at both levels of significance i.e. at 0.05 & 0.01 level. The mean value of Urban School students is greater than mean value of Rural School Students.

DISCUSSION

Educational aspiration of boy students are better than girl students because the calculated 't' value are more than the standard table value at both levels of significance and supported by study of Wilson P.M. and Wilson J.R. (1992) in their study they have investigated educational aspirations reported by male high school students were significantly higher than by female classmates There exists significant difference between private and Government Secondary Schools and also rural and urban secondary school students in their educational aspiration”, may be due to the fact that preferential treatment and the exposure given to the student’s may be responsible for these results because parents in Private schools and in urban areas has a strong faith in the education for their student’s as compared to Government as well as rural students or now a day’s everyone is aware about the need of education and they receive proper support of government or administration. Urban school environment affect student’s educational aspiration. School environment plays a crucial role in developing educational aspiration of students by participating various school activities like seminars, workshops, debates. Teachers encourages to develop new ideas, impart different types of experiences, try to make their teaching interesting in several ways, give opportunity to stabilize the learned material, explain the different things in several different ways and teachers do not interfere in the independent study of the students and create appropriate environment to present new thoughts. Zias (2011) also

supports to the result of present study, he explored that proper and adequate school environment is very much necessary for a fruitful learning of the child.

Educational Implications

1. Various special classes should be arranged in schools for educational guidance. Special educational and vocational guidance may be given in these classes by experts, who may give them educational aspiration and increase their level of aspiration.
2. Various educational activities should be conducted in the school in period of S.U.P.W. Dignitaries from different educational fields should be invited to aware the students in current scenario. This will help them to in finalizing their educational choice. School can have the activities like Quize competition, Essay writing on different topics, speech competition, slogan writing, workshops, seminars, symposium, Cultural activities & athletics meets etc.
3. Parents teachers meeting should be arranged. As both can discuss how they can increase their child level of aspiration.

Suggestions

Suggestion for Teachers

- Teachers should guide the students from early classes' importance of education.
- Teacher should guide the students while giving the subject, they should ask their interest in the subject and aim of his professional life.
- Teacher should not compare students every student has different talent and expectation from life. So teacher should guide accordingly.
- Teacher should give guidance to students while keeping individual difference and interest.

Suggestion for Parents

- Parents should help in achieving the child's interested goal.
- Parents should not impose their desire on children.
- Parents should know the capabilities of the ward and direct him/her in the field in which he/she can do best.
- Parents should encourage the child for participating in all type of activities held in school and in community which are necessary for overall personality development of the child. • Parents must attend the parents teachers meeting and counseling session held for parents, which are helpful in understanding the child psychology.

Suggestion for future students Research

Suggestion for future students Researcher Student, researcher tried his/her best to achieve the set objective and provide a valuable work to teachers and parents. But it seems that a more is left to be done.

- Future researcher may work on a large sample. Which will show the clearer picture of students' aspiration.
- Future researcher can choose a wide area because only Sirsa District is a very limited area for research work.

- As researcher choose Hindi Medium School only. Future students can choose English Medium School also. A comparative study can be done between Hindi Medium and English Medium School.
- To get more correct situation 12th class students can also be included.
- A few more variable can also be added to study like attitude & adjustment, parents' aspiration level from their children.

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