

A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS

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Abstract

This paper is aimed at investigating the educational aspiration of higher secondary students. Educational Aspiration Scale constructed and validated by the investigator (2018) has been administered to a random sample of 580 higher secondary students studying in Nagapattinam District. The statistical techniques adopted to analyse the collected data were descriptive and differential analysis. The results revealed that the average level of educational aspiration of higher secondary students. It is found that higher secondary students do not differ significantly in educational aspiration in respect of their gender and they differ significantly in educational aspiration in respect of locality of the school and type of school management.

Key Words: Educational Aspiration, Gender, Locality of the School, Type of School Management and Higher Secondary Students.

1. Introduction

Educational aspiration reflects educational goals of an individual sets for himself/herself. It is important as it encourages and energizes the individuals to achieve them. Education is an important variable in forming student aspirations in that it serves to help students become more knowledgeable about the world, more sensitive and understanding of their relationship to it, and more eager to contribute to the community. Aspirations begin to be shaped early in child's life, but are modified by experience and the environment. Aspirations tend to decline as children mature in response to their growing understanding of the world and constraints imposed by previous choices and achievements.

2. Need and Significance of the Study

Educational aspiration the nature and level of student's academic goals are influential not only regarding student's career and occupational decisions and outcomes, but also their overall well-being later in life. The research has also identified several academic and motivational individual difference factors that play a role in the process by which educational aspirations are formed. Moreover, recent studies have suggested that the pathways to aspirations may, at least in some respect, be different for boys and girls.

3. Statement of the Problem

A Study of Educational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students.

4. Operational Definitions

Aspirations

The term 'Aspirations' is one which is often used synonymously with goals, ambition, objectives, purposes, dreams, plans, designs, intensions, desire, longings, wishes, yearings, cravings or aims. Aspirations are what drive individuals to do more and more than they presently.

In the present study the investigator will take Educational Aspirations of higher secondary school students.

Higher Secondary Students

In the present study the investigator will take 11th and 12th class students.

5. Objective of the Study

1. To find out the level of educational aspiration of higher secondary students.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their following sub-samples a) Gender, b) Locality of the school and c) Type of school management.

6. Hypotheses of the Study

1. The level of educational aspiration of higher secondary students is low.
2. There is no significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their following sub-samples a) Gender, b) Locality of the school and c) Type of school management.

7. Method and Sample of the Study

Normative survey method has been adopted for the present investigation. In the present study, the sample of the study consisted of 580 higher secondary students studying in Nagapattinam District.

Scoring Procedure

The Educational Aspiration Scale (EAS) constructed and validated by the investigator was adopted has given the high score is 25 and above, average score is 16-24 and low score is 15 and below.

8. Analysis of Data

Hypothesis 1

The level of educational aspiration of higher secondary students is low.

Table-1
Mean and Standard Deviation Scores of Educational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students

Variable	N	M	SD
Educational Aspiration	580	19.83	5.28

From table 1, the calculated mean and standard deviation for educational aspiration scores of the entire sample is found to be 19.96 and 5.28 respectively, which indicates that the mean score of the total sample is above the average value of 16-24. Therefore hypothesis 1 is rejected and it is concluded that the educational aspiration is average of higher secondary students.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their gender.

Table-2
Comparison of Mean Educational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students in respect of their Gender

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Educational Aspiration	Male	270	20.71	5.78	1.63	Not Significant
	Female	310	19.69	5.55		

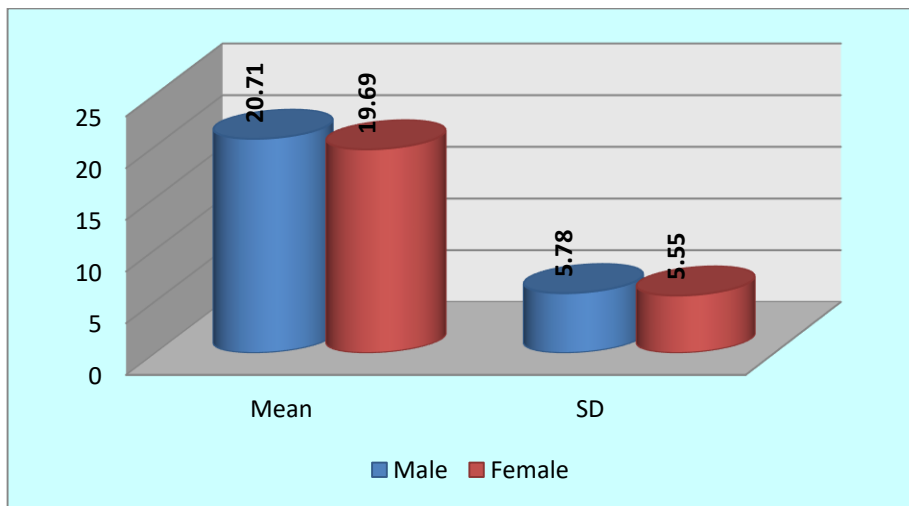


Figure 1

Bar Diagram Showing the Mean and Standard Deviation scores of Educational Aspiration based on their Gender

Table 2, shows the computed 't' value (1.63) which is not significant. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 2 is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students based on their educational aspiration. It is also inferred that male students have high educational aspiration than the female students.

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their locality of the school.

Table 3
Comparison of Mean Educational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students in respect of their Locality of the School

Variable	Locality of the School	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance
Educational Aspiration	Rural	200	17.71	5.14	2.47	Significant
	Urban	380	20.75	5.63		

Table 3, shows the computed 't' value (2.47) which is significant. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 3 is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between rural and urban school higher secondary students based on their educational aspiration. It is also inferred that urban school students have high educational aspiration than the rural school students.

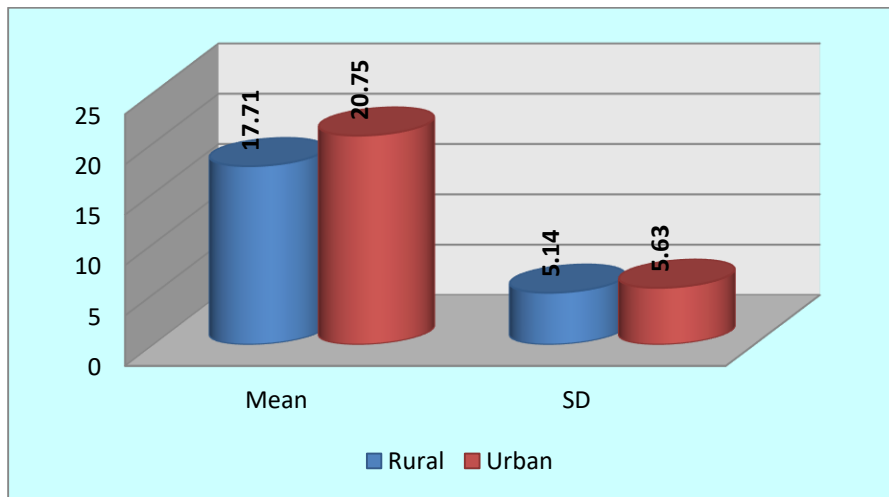


Figure 2

Bar Diagram Showing the Mean and Standard Deviation scores of Educational Aspiration based on their Locality of the School

Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their type of school management.

Table 4

Comparison of Mean Educational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students in respect to their Type of School Management

Variable	Type of School Management	N	Mean	SD	'F' Value	Level of Significance
Educational Aspiration	Government	290	16.63	2.87	26.37	Significant
	Aided	150	21.36	8.06		
	Private	140	24.11	2.66		

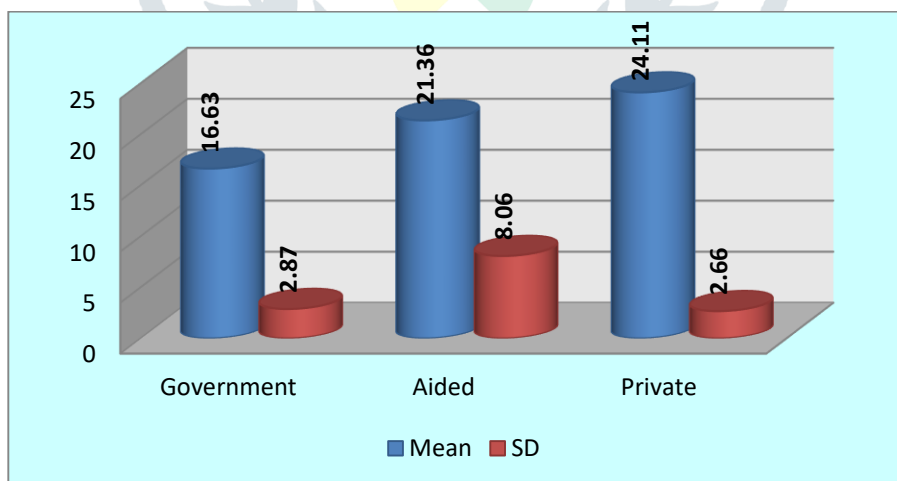


Figure 4

Bar Diagram Showing the Mean and Standard Deviation scores of Educational Aspiration based on their Type of School Management

From Table 4, results shows, this difference is significant [F = 26.37 at 0.05]. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 4 is rejected and it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their type of school management. It is also inferred that private school students have high educational aspiration than the government and aided school students.

9. Findings of the Study

- The educational aspiration is average in higher secondary students.
- There is no significant difference between male and female higher secondary students based on their educational aspiration.
- There is a significant difference between rural and urban school higher secondary students based on their educational aspiration.
- There is a significant difference in the educational aspiration of higher secondary students in respect of their type of school management.

10. Conclusion

The examined the present study educational aspiration of higher secondary students. It is found that the higher secondary students' educational aspiration is average.

11. Reference

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