



DOI: 10.5947/2454-9827/nairjc/00009.49

## A STUDY ON LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN AMRAVATI CITY

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The researcher conducted a study on the level of educational aspiration of high school students and I used the normative survey method and simple random sampling technique to select 125 samples from the city of Amravati in MS State. He analyzed the chi-square and ANOVA statistical techniques used in this study. I found that there was a significant difference between students' educational desires according to their level of desire, and there was no significant difference between students' educational desires according to their parents' educational status.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Educational Aspiration, Educational Status*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Educational desire is a key variable in predicting success and can be viewed as an element of academic achievement motivation, with a strong desire for success and a focus on the development of goals to excel in certain fields of study or to achieve a certain grade. There are different theoretical perspectives on the explanation of educational desire and its consequences for future behavior. The Dominant Model is a sociological status-acquisition theory that emphasizes aspiration as a cognitive state that motivates or drives adolescents to strive for academic success (Khoo & Ainsley, 2005). The model recognizes that both the personal dimension (eg, the influence of others or students' perception of their personal qualities) and the social dimension (eg, the quality of school education or parental social class) are important transfer factors. In particular, parents have been seen as

the most important persons in shaping aspirations as they provide opportunities, incentives, and support for their children to learn (Garg, Kauppi, Lewko, Urajnik, 2002). However, in economic models, the problem of longing for education is viewed from a different perspective. They interpret the desire for education as a purely rational assessment of students' economic and social conditions.

The term “level of educational goals” as used in this study refers to individuals' aspirations to achieve a certain state for themselves in the future and whether their smart classroom activities affected their work. According to this definition, the researcher assumes that some students attain higher levels of education to satisfy the wishes of their parents and significant others through academic and social integration into campus life. The study by Sewell and Hauser (1980) showed that men's educational aspirations are more influenced by talent, high school grades, and support and examples from other significant people.

Aspiration is a strong desire for high achievement and is influenced by family history and the way the family interacts, communicates, and behaves. Cooper, Arkelin, and Tiebert (1994) defined aspirations as hopes and ambitions influenced by internal and interpersonal factors. In this study, the aspiration is a repetition of students' hopes in terms of educational attainment and the effects of the smart classroom room in achieving their future goals and careers after they have finished their education.

The aspiration level is an individual's expectations or ambition. It refers to the prediction of one's future performance in a particular task. According to Boyd (1952), “Aspiration level refers to the ambition of an individual in a dynamic situation where the individual has goals or expectations for the well-being of his or her future performance for a particular task”.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the level of educational aspiration of high school students.
2. To find out the significant difference between the level of educational aspiration of high school students with respect to their parents educational status.

### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**

1. There is no significant difference between the levels of educational aspirations of high school students.
2. There is no significant difference between the high school students level of educational aspirations with respect to their parents educational status.

### **METHODS OF TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS**

Normative survey method has utilized for the present study. The investigator has utilized stratified random sampling procedures to select samples from the population of high school students in Amravati City in the state of Maharashtra. The investigator has used level of educational aspiration research tool for his research work. It was constructed and standardized by Yasmin Ghani Khan (2011) and reliability and validity was checked by the

present researcher. Therefore, the investigator has used for this tool to collect data for his study and he has collected 125 samples from the population.

## VARIABLES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

**Main variable:** Level of Educational Aspiration

**Demographic Variables:** Educational status of parents (Illiterate /School Edu./Higher Edu.)

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

**Table no. 1.1**

**Significant difference between level of educational aspiration of secondary level studying students.**

	High	Moderate	Low	Total
<b>Frequency</b>	24	79	22	125
<b>Percentage</b>	19.20%	63.20%	17.60%	100%
<b>Fe</b>	41.67	41.67	41.67	
<b>Fo-fe</b>	-17.67	37.33	-19.67	
<b>(fo-fe)<sup>2</sup>/fe</b>	7.492	33.442	9.285	
<b>Chi Sq.</b>	50.219 <sup>sig</sup>			

**Table no. 1.2**

**Significant difference between the educational aspiration of secondary level studying students with respect to their parents educational status.**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean squares	'F' ratio
<b>BSS</b>	105.29	2	52.645	1.94 <sup>NS</sup>
<b>WSS</b>	3304.231	122	27.083	
<b>Total</b>	3409.521	124		

## INTERPRETATION

From the table no. 1.1 shown that the significant difference between the educational aspiration of high school students on the level of their educational aspiration. It's indicated that the most of 63.20% students have belonging in moderate level of educational aspiration, 19.20% student having high aspiration and 17.60% students having low educational aspiration. It's frequency distribution is significantly difference on 0.01 level of significant. Data with respect to the above hypothesis is analysed using one way ANOVA. The "F" ratio obtained value is 1.94. From the 'F' value table it was found that the value required for significance is 2.60. The obtained 'F' value is lower than the table value for significance at 0.05 levels. It's means that no significant difference between the educational aspiration of secondary level student with respect to their parents educational status.

## EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The school teachers should give special attention to students whose have below average and average of the students with high educational aspiration to enhance performance in academic. The school teachers must be involved in students learning process and follows different teaching styles that it is more interesting and very effective to attract and fill the mind gap of the students. It is observed from the results that students have low educational aspiration. The teacher utilizes suitable strategies in the classroom.

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