

A Study of Level of Aspiration among Secondary School Students of Bellary District

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Abstract – Educational aspiration is an essential variable in predicting achievement and may be seen as an element in academic achievement motivation, focusing as they do on the strong desire for success and the development of goals to succeed in particular educational areas or to gain a particular grade. There are different theoretical perspectives on the explanation of educational aspiration and its consequence for the future behavior.. This article is intended to investigate the level of aspirations among Secondary School Students of Bellary District. The results show that both boys and girls students from urban area, rural area, and whose parents are having college level education have better level of aspiration.

Key Words – Level of Aspiration, Secondary School Students

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INTRODUCTION

The term "Level of educational aspirations," as used in this study, refers to the desires individuals have to attain some future state for themselves and smart class room activities are impacted or not for his studies. By this definition, the researcher assumes that some students attain higher educational levels to satisfy the desires of parents and significant others through academic and social integration into campus life. In the study by Sewell and Hauser (1980), it showed that men's educational aspirations are more influenced by ability, by high school grades, and by the support and example of significant others.

An aspiration is a strong desire for high achievement and it is influenced by family background, and the ways in which family interacts, communicates, and behaves. Cooper, Arkelin and Tiebert (1994) defined aspirations as hopes and ambitions that influenced by intrapersonal and interpersonal factors. In this study, aspiration is replicate of student hopes in term of educational attainment and influences of smart class room to attain the future goals and career after finishing their study.

DEFINITION OF LEVEL OF ASPIRATION

The level of aspiration is an individual's expectations or ambition. It refers to the estimate of one's future performance in a given task. According to Boyd (1952) "Level of aspiration means an individual's ambition in a dynamic situation that is it is an individual's goals or expectation in regard to the

goodness of his own future performance for a given task".

Hoppe (1941) defines 'Aspiration' as "a dynamic psychological factor which will operate in the production of feeling of success and failure". Further aspiration is differentiated into realistic and idealistic as realistic levels do but idealistic do not have behavioural relevance (Stephenson, 1968). Therefore aspiration refers to the conscious desire and expectation of an individual coupled with the deliberate striving for the achievement of goal.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

- Identify learning styles and how to relate them to achieve academic success.
- Design a plan of action for increasing academic success.
- Assess individual strengths and limitations in academic disciplines.
- Identify ways in which decisions about education relate to other major life decisions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of aspiration of secondary school students.

2. To compare the types of management (Private, Government), location (rural and urban), gender (male and female) and mediums (Kannada and English) level of aspiration of secondary school students.
3. To study the interaction affects levels of (low and high) with types of management (Private, Government), location (rural and urban), gender (male and female) and mediums (Kannada and English) on Level of aspiration of students of secondary schools.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference between students of private and government secondary schools with respect to score Level of aspiration
- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference between male and female students of secondary schools with respect to scores of Level of aspiration
- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference between Kannada and English medium students of secondary schools with respect to score of Level of aspiration
- Null hypothesis (H0): There is no significant difference between students of rural and urban secondary schools with respect to score of level of aspiration.

METHODOLOGY

(i) Method

The investigator adopted the survey method of research as it is most suitable for the present study.

(ii) Sample for the Study

The present study is connected with emotional intelligence, aspiration, home environment and behavioral pattern of students of secondary schools. Hence, main sample of the study would be students of secondary schools. A total of 480 students were selected in which, 240 each from government and private in rural (240) and urban (240) areas with Kannada and English medium schools.

(iii) Tool used in the Study

For the present study following standardized tool were used.

- Scale of level of aspiration

(iv) Statistical Techniques Used

- In order to test the hypotheses stated in the present study the following statistical techniques were employed
1. Descriptive statistics
 2. Differential statistics
 3. Correlation Technique
 4. Multiple linear Regression Technique
 5. Path analysis.

RESULT

Table-1: Summery including mean, SD, SE, t-value and p-value between students of private and government secondary schools with respect to score Level of aspiration.

Variable	Managements	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	p-value
Level of aspiration	Private	221.62	69.88	4.51	6.1413	0.0001.S
	Government	188.75	44.60	2.81		

- The students of private and government secondary schools differ significantly with respect to aspiration scores ($t=6.1431$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the students of private secondary schools have significant higher aspiration scores as compared to students of government secondary schools.

Table-2 Summery including mean, SD, SE, t-value and p-value between students of rural and urban secondary schools with respect to scores of Level of aspiration.

Variable	Location	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	p-value
Level of aspiration	Rural	193.95	63.05	4.07	-4.1139	0.0001.S
	Urban	188.75	44.60	2.81		

- The students of rural and urban secondary schools differ significantly with respect to aspiration scores ($t=-4.1139$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the students of urban secondary schools have significant higher aspiration scores as compared to students of rural secondary schools.

Table-3 Summary including mean, SD, SE, t-value and p-value between Male and Female students of secondary schools with respect to scores of Level of aspiration.

Variable	Gender	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	p-value
Level of aspiration	Male	196.15	60.44	3.90	-3.2848	0.0011.S
	Female	214.21	59.98	3.87		

- The male and female students of secondary schools differ significantly with respect to aspiration scores ($t=-3.2848$, $p<0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means that, the female students of secondary schools have significant higher aspiration scores as compared to male students of secondary schools.

Table-4: Summary including mean, SD, SE, t-value and p-value between Kannada and English medium students of secondary schools with respect to scores of Level of aspiration

Variable	medium	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	p-value
Level of aspiration	Kannada medium	200.73	58.97	3.81	-1.6079	0.1085.NS
	English medium	209.64	62.42	4.03		

- The Kannada medium and English medium students of secondary schools do not differ significantly with respect to aspiration scores ($t=-1.6079$, $p>0.05$) at 5% level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. It means that, the Kannada medium and English medium students of secondary schools have similar aspiration scores.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The students of private and government secondary schools differ significantly with respect to aspiration scores
- The students of kannada and English medium secondary schools differ significantly with respect to aspiration scores.

CONCLUSION

The above mentioned results of level of aspiration of secondary school students. The present study also realizes the necessity to investigate separately the educational aspiration, vocational aspiration, economic aspiration etc. secondary school students and factors determining them in order to have a

better understanding of the children and help them to guide in the right direction without losing the most precious resource

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