



Educational Aspiration of Secondary School students with Respect to their Categories in Murshidabad

Nashirul Sk, M.A in Education, Department of Education, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India.

Abstract

People like different things based on individual differences. Suppose some person aspired to business, a doctor, teacher etc. Similarly, in the field of education different students have different aspiration. The purpose of the study investigates the educational aspiration of secondary school students in terms of their gender, location and category and to find out whether there is any difference between boys and girls, Urban and Rural, Reserved and Unreserved categories students with regard to educational aspiration. The descriptive survey method is used in the study with a total sample of 301 students. The research was conducted in Murshidabad of West Bengal in which the sample used were secondary school students ix and x. For this study, data collected by a developed non-standardized tool by some experts totals 30 items in four dimensions ((pupil's view, pupil's effort, family support, school support). The collected data were analyzed through the percentage and 't' test method. The study revealed a significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between boys and girls students. Therefore, the study found significant differences in mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls belonging to urban areas and similarly significant differences in mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students belonging to rural areas. However, there is no significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Reserved and Unreserved categories belonging to Rural and Urban area in Murshidabad.

Keywords –Educational Aspiration, Secondary students, Individual differences.

1.Introduction

Education is important as it helps understand the world and more importantly contributes to solving problems for himself and society, and transforming a human being into a self-dependent citizen. Education just only do not need for economic development but need of education for good character, moral development, application for different roles in society, and overall development.

Aspiration starts in an early child's life, as it gradually changes or is modified by maturity and the environment. Aspiration means the drive to achieve something.

Educational aspiration reflects educational goals an individual sets for himself. It is important as it influences individuals to achieve for themselves. Educational aspiration, defined as an individual's beliefs about his or her chances of attaining a certain degree of education (Abu- Hilal, 2000). The role of learner educational aspiration is a growing area of interest in the field of education and policy research, which is targeted at improving learner outcomes (Gore, Holmes, Smith, Southgate & Albright, 2015). Learner aspiration are key to the improvement of psychological well-being (Ryan & Deci, 2000), primarily because aspiration are related to the experience of self-esteem (overall evaluation of an individual's worth) and self-efficacy (belief in one's ability). The role of learner educational aspiration is a growing area of interest in the field of education and policy research, which is targeted at improving learner outcomes (Gore, Holmes, Smith, Southgate & Albright, 2015; Shumba & Naong, 2012).

Therefore, educational aspiration is a drive which helps to achieve educational achievement. A high level of educational aspiration influences a high level of educational achievement or success.

Literature Review:

Saket Bihari (2023) in his research paper had study on Educational Aspiration of secondary school students .in his study he has find out that there exist significant difference between male and female students in their overall educational aspiration.

Dr.Mamta Chawla(2018) in his research paper had study on A Study of Educational aspiration of secondary school students in relation to their achievement score .in his study he has find out that there exists a moderate degree positive correlation between Educational Aspiration and Academic Scores secondary school students studied.

Senthil Raja and U.Pandian(2018) in his research paper had study on A Study on level of educational aspiration of high school students.in his study he has find out that there is no significance difference among the high school students level of educational aspiration with respect to there community (OC/BC/MBC/SC&ST) and gender basis (male and female).

Angelina wilson Fadiji &Vijay Reddy (2020) in his research paper had study on Learners' educational aspiration in South Africa : the role of the home and school.in his study he has find out that female learners in class (ix) had significantly higher levels of aspiration compared to their male .and fee paying schools had higher level aspiration . learners with fewer home resources had significantly lower level of educational aspiration than their counterparts.

Rachel Seginer & Ad vermulst(2016) in his research paper had study on Family environment,Educational Aspiration ,and Academic Achievement in two cultural settings .in his study he has find out that aspiration with link academic achievement path was significant for Arab girls but not Arab boy .

Samiran Kalita(2021) in his research paper had study on Educational Aspiration of secondary school students of slum and non-slum areas :an empirical study .in his study he has find out that average level of educational aspiration of secondary school students of slum and non-slum areas in Guwahati.

Binita Devi (2019) in his research paper had study on Educational Aspiration of secondary school students relation to gender and location . in his study he has find out that there exist significant difference between gender (male &female) and location (rural and urban)their educational aspiration .

2.Objectives of the study:The objectives of the present study described in the following :

- 1.To study educational aspiration of secondary school students in Murshidabad .
- 2.To find out the differences in educational aspiration to gender and locality wise of secondary school students in Murshidabad .
3. To find out the differences in educational aspiration among different categories secondary school students in Murshidabad .

3.Hypothesis

H_{0,1} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students.

H_{0,2} :There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of urban and rural students irrespective of caste and gender.

H_{0,3} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students belonging to urban area.

H_{0,4} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students belonging to rural area.

H_{0,5} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of reserved and unreserved category belonging to urban area.

H_{0,6} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of reserved and unreserved category belonging to rural area.

4.Methodology :methodology is a important part of any research.Because to described how to data collected and analyzed in study .This study for data collection to school survey which types of descriptive approach and quantitative in nature was applied for conducting the research.

4.1population and sample:The population for the study are all secondary students in murshidabad district.sample selected from population following four schools were selected.using by simple random sampling technique.all students of class ix and x were selected for data collection.the number of students sample is 301.

4.2 Tool used in the study :A structured questionnaire with dichotomous items (yes or no) was used as the study's major methodology.This tool consisted of 30 items that were separated into four categories (student view, student effort, family support, and school support), with positive items making up 24 and negative items making up

6. For this study, data collected by a developed non-standardized tool by some experts. Procedure scores of 1 and 0 were used to collect the data. A random selection of 301 sample from Classes IX and X was made to gather information on educational aspiration.

4.3 variables: The main variable was considered as 'Educational aspiration' and categorical variable considered as caste, gender, location in study.

5. Delimitation of the study :

1. The samples were limited by around 301 students.
2. This study was limited to secondary school students in Murshidabad.
3. This study was delimited students of ix and x classes.

5. Analysis and Interpretation of Data:

5.1 Descriptive statistics used in study: in study described how much number of response (yes or no) and percentage of each item.

Serial No-	Item	Total Number of Response 'Yes'	Total Number of Response 'No'	Total Number of Response Yes(%)	Total Number of Response No(%)
1.	Do you love to discuss education related topics in classroom?	292	9	97%	3%
2.	Do you want to earn in life through education?	286	15	95.2%	4.98%
3.	Do you stress more about your bad test?	278	23	92.36%	7.66%
4.	Do you like to hang out while studying?	25	276	8.31%	91.69%
5.	Do you think that education helps people to make right decisions?	290	11	96.35%	3.65%
6.	Do you want to solve educational problems through your own efforts?	289	12	96.01%	3.99%
7.	If you fail at something, give it up?	38	263	12.62%	87.38%
8.	Do you finish the homework given by the teacher on time?	258	43	85.71%	14.29%
9.	Do you like hands-on work in your studies?	272	29	90.36%	9.64%
10.	Do you follow what the teacher says in class?	288	13	95.68%	4.32%
11.	Do you like it when the teacher talks to parents about studies?	208	93	69.10%	30.90%
12.	Do you go to the teacher if you have any problem?	268	33	89.03%	10.97%
13.	Would you like it if the school forced you to participate in dance and music?	132	169	43.85%	56.15%
14.	Do you like it if you give good answers in the classroom, the teacher gives you reputation	265	36	88.09%	11.97%
15.	Do you like it when your parents tell you to go to school?	277	24	92.02%	7.98%
16.	Do you like it when your parents tell you to sit down to read?	276	25	91.69%	8.31%
17.	Do you think education makes ideal people?	268	33	89.03%	10.97%
18.	Would you be happy if your parents stop teaching after 10th standard?	40	261	13.29%	86.71%
19.	Do you think education makes a responsible person?	272	29	90.36%	9.64%
20.	Do you like forcing parents to make decisions about education?	177	124	58.80%	41.20%
21.	Do you think education helps to maintain good relations with people in the neighborhood	262	39	87.04%	12.96%
22.	Do you like to cheat in exams?	16	285	5.32%	94.68%
23.	If you have difficulty understanding a subject, do you like to ask questions to the teacher?	279	22	92.69%	7.31%
24.	Do you think education is necessary for economic development in the society?	275	26	91.36%	8.64%
25.	Do you want to shine your name through education?	293	8	97.34%	2.66%
26.	Do you think education removes superstition among people?	262	39	87.04%	12.96%
27.	Do you think that success can be achieved easily if you work hard?	287	14	95.35%	4.65%
28.	Do you think education is necessary to participate in good deeds?	264	37	87.71%	12.29%
29.	Do you think if you study everyday you will get good results in the exam?	278	23	92.36%	7.64%

30	Do you feel proud of your education?	270	31	89.70%	10.30%
----	--------------------------------------	-----	----	--------	--------

All samples responded to item number -1. 292(97%) students responded 'yes' and 9 (3%) students responded 'no' among all samples. Item number- 25 is better than this item of educational aspiration.

All samples responded to negative item number-2. 286(95.02%) students responded 'yes' and 15 (4.98%) responded 'no' among all samples. All item is better than item number -2 of educational aspiration of students. Low educational aspiration of this item .

All samples responded to item number -3. 278(92%) students responded 'yes' and 23 (7.66%) students responded 'no' among all samples . Item number 1,5,6,10,22,23,25, and 27 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -4. 25(8.31%) students responded 'yes' and 276 (91.69%) students responded 'no' among all samples. Item number-1,3,5,6,10,15,22,23,25, and 27 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students. it is a negative item

All samples responded to item number -5. 290(96.35%) students responded 'yes' and 11 (3.65%) students responded 'no' among all samples. Item number 1 & 25 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -6. 289(96.01%) students responded 'yes' and 12 (3.99%) students responded 'no' among all samples. Item number 1, 5 and 25 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -7. 38(12.62%) students responded 'yes' and 263(87.38%) students responded 'no' among all samples. Item number 1, 3,4,5,6,9,10,12,14,15,16,17,19,22,23,24,25,27,28,29, and 30 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -8. 258(85.71%) students responded 'yes' and 43 (14.29%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,11, and 13 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 9. 272(90.36%) students responded 'yes' and 29 (9.64%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,7,8,11,12,13,14,17,18,20,21,26,28 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 10 . 288(95.68%) students responded 'yes' and 13 (4.32%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,26,27,28,29 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number-11 . 208(69.10%) students responded 'yes' and 93 (30.90%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,13 and 20 but item number -1,3,4,5

,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,17,18,19,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 and 30 item is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 12. 268(89.03%) students responded 'yes' and 33 (10.97%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number - 2,7,8,11,13,14,18,20,21,26, and 28 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 13. 132(43.85%) students responded 'yes' and 169 (56.15%) students responded 'no' among all samples. It item is low educational aspiration .this item is better than item 2 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 14. 265(88.03%) students responded 'yes' and 36 (11.97%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,7,8,11,13,18,20,21,26 and 28 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 15. 288(92.02%) students responded 'yes' and 24 (7.98%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,4,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16,17,18,19,20,21,24,26,28 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number-16. 276(91.69%) students responded 'yes' and 25 (8.31%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,17,18,19,20,21,24,26,28 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -17. 268(89.03%) students responded 'yes' and 33 (10.97%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,7,8,9,11,13,14,18,20,21,26 and 28 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to negative item number -18. 40(13.29%) students responded 'yes' and 261 (86.71%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,8,11,13, and 20 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number- 19. 272(90.36%) students responded 'yes' and 29 (9.64%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,17,18,20,21,26,28,30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to negative item number- 20. 177(58.80%) students responded 'yes' and 124 (41.20%) students responded 'no' among all samples. It is a low educational aspiration .this item is better than item 2 and 13 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -21. 262(87.09%) students responded 'yes' and 39 (12.96%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number-2,7,8,11, and 13 but item number - 1,3,4,5,6,9,10, and 12 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to negative item number -22.16(5.32%) students responded 'yes' and 285(94.68%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,8,11,13,18,20 and 26 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -23. 279(92.69%) students responded 'yes' and 22 (7.31%). Students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,3,4,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,23,24,26,28,29 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -24 . 275(91.36%) students responded 'yes' and 26 (8.64%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,17,18,19,20,21,26,28 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -25. 293(97.34%) students responded 'yes' and 8(2.66%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item better than each number of the item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -26. 262(87.09%) students responded 'yes' and 39 (12.96%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,,8,11,13,18,20 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -27. 287(95.35%) students responded 'yes' and 14 (4.65%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,3,4,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,26,27,28 and 29, but item number -1 ,5 ,6,10,25 is better than this item of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 28. 264(87.71%) students responded 'yes' and 37 (12.29%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,7,8,11,13,18,20,21 and 26 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number 29. 278(92.36%) students responded 'yes' and 23 (7.66%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,3,4,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,24,26,28 and 30 of educational aspiration of students.

All samples responded to item number -30. 270(89.70%) students responded 'yes' and 31 (10.30%) students responded 'no' among all samples. This item is better than item number -2,7,8,11,12,13,14,17,18,20,21,26 and 28 of educational aspiration of students.

5.2 Inferential statistics used in study :

The collected data analyzed through applying 't' test. Then the data analyzed were based on hypothesis.

H_{0,1} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students.

Table 1 : 't'-test: Educational Aspiration between Boys and Girls students

Educational Aspiration	N	Mean	SD	SEm	df	t
Boys	110	24.40	3.11	0.29	299	5.27**
Girls	191	26.04	2.24	0.16		

**significant at 0.01 level

Table 1 show significant difference in the mean score of educational aspiration between boys and girls students .which indicate that null hypothesis (**H_{0,1}**)is rejected at 0.05 & 0.01 both level of significance. Hence it may be interpreted that educational aspiration of girls is better than boys .

H_{0,2} :There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of urban and rural students irrespective of caste and gender

Table 2 : 't'-test: Educational Aspiration between Urban Students and Rural Students

Educational Aspiration	N	Mean	SD	SEm	df	t
Urban	116	25.09	3.12	0.28	299	1.75
Rural	185	25.65	2.39	0.17		

Not significant

Table 2 show not significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration between Urban and Rural students. which indicate that null hypothesis (**H_{0,2}**) is accepted at 0.05 & 0.01 both level of not significance.

H_{0,3} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students belonging to urban area.

Table 3 : 't'-test: Educational Aspiration between Urban boys Students and Urban girls Students

Educational Aspiration	N	Mean	SD	SEm	df	t
Urban boys	56	24.21	3.36	0.44	114	3.03**
Urban girls	60	25.91	2.65	0.34		

**significant at 0.01 level

Table 3 show significant difference in the mean score of educational aspiration between Urban boys' and Urban girls' which indicate that null hypothesis ($H_{0.3}$) is rejected at 0.05 & 0.01 both level of significance. Hence it may be interpreted that educational aspiration of urban girls is better than Urban boys.

H_{0.4} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of boys and girls students belonging to rural area.

Table 4 : 't'-test: Educational Aspiration between Rural boys Students and Rural girls Students

Educational Aspiration	N	Mean	SD	SEm	df	t
Rural Boys	54	25.24	2.41	0.32	183	2.48**
Rural Girls	131	26.08	1.94	0.16		

** Significant at 0.05 level

Table 4 show significant difference in the mean score of educational aspiration between Rural boys and Rural girls which indicate that null hypothesis ($H_{0.4}$) is rejected at 0.05 level of significance. Hence it may be interpreted that educational aspiration of Rural girls is better than Rural boys.

H_{0.5} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of reserved and unreserved category belonging to urban area.

Table 5 : 't'-test: Educational Aspiration between Reserved and Unreserved category students Belonging to urban area

Educational Aspiration	N	Mean	SD	Sem	df	t
Urban Reserved	110	24.97	3.15	0.30	114	1.82
Urban Unreserved	6	27.33	0.81	0.33		

Not Significant

Table 5 show not significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Urban Reserved and Urban Unreserved category students which indicate that null hypothesis ($H_{0.5}$) is accepted at 0.05 & 0.01 both level of not significance.

H_{0.6} : There exists no significant difference in the mean scores of educational aspiration of reserved and unreserved category belonging to rural area.

Table 6 : 't'-test: Educational Aspiration between Reserved and Unreserved category students Belonging to Rural area

Educational Aspiration	N	Mean	SD	SEm	df	t
Rural Reserved	143	25.79	2.39	0.19	183	0.56
Rural Unreserved	42	26	0	0		

Not Significant

Table 6 show not significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Rural Reserved and Rural Unreserved category students which indicate that null hypothesis ($H_{0.5}$) is accepted at 0.05 & 0.01 both level of not significance.

Findings of the study :

- Significant difference was found in mean scores of educational aspiration between boys and girls wherein the educational aspiration scores were significantly higher in case girls students in Murshidabad.
- The study determines that Not Significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Urban and Rural students in Murshidabad. Therefore, there is no difference in the scores of rural and urban students in Murshidabad.
- Significant difference was found in mean scores of educational aspiration between Urban boys and Urban girls wherein the educational aspiration scores were significantly higher in case Urban girls students in Murshidabad.
- The study was found of significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Rural boys and Rural girls students in Murshidabad. Therefore the educational aspiration scores were significantly higher in case rural girls students in Murshidabad.
- The study was found out not significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Reserved and Unreserved category students belonging to Urban area in Murshidabad. Therefore, there is no difference in the scores of Reserved and Unreserved categories belonging to Urban students in Murshidabad.
- The study was found out not significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between Reserved and Unreserved category students belonging to Rural area in Murshidabad. Hence, there is no difference in the scores of educational aspiration of Reserved and Unreserved categories students belonging to Rural area in Murshidabad.

Conclusion :

From previous research studies concluded that Saket Bihari (2023) in his research paper had studied on Educational Aspiration of secondary school students. In his study he found out that there exists significant difference between male and female students in their overall educational aspiration. The present study also finds that there is a significant difference in mean scores of educational aspiration between boys and girls students. Then, in study there is a significant difference of educational aspiration between boys and girls students belonging to Urban and Rural area. Therefore, found that girls have higher educational aspirations than boys. So, every community and family has a responsibility to cooperate and help them. Then each boy and the girl will develop educational aspirations.

REFERENCE:

- Dr. Chawla M**, (2018). A Study of Educational aspiration of secondary school students in relation to their achievement score. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*. Vol-8,(4) ISSN-2249-2486.
- Fadiji A.W., & Reddy V., (2020). Learners' educational aspiration in South Africa: The role of the home and the school. *South African Journal of Education*. Vol-40, <https://doi.org/10.15700/saje.v40n2a1712>
- Raja S., & Pandian U., (2018). A study on level of educational aspiration of high school students. *International Journal of Advanced Scientific Research and Management*. Vol- 3,(12) ISSN- 2455-6378.
- Kalita S., (2021). Educational Aspiration of Secondary School Students of Slum and Non-Slum Areas: An Empirical Study. *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*. Vol-12,(7) ISSN-2997- 3003.
- Devi B., (2019). Educational Aspiration of Secondary School Students in Relation to Gender and Location. *Think India Journal*. Vol-22,(14) ISSN:0971-1260.
- Swargiary J., & Devi B., (2018). A Study on Educational Aspiration of High and Low Achievers of Secondary Schools in Udalguri District of Assam. *Asian Resonance Journal*. Vol-7,(4) P: ISSN No-0976-8602, E: ISSN No- 2349-9443.
- Ansong D., & Eisensmitha S.R., & Okumub M.*, Chowaa A.G., (2018). The importance of self-efficacy and educational aspiration for academic achievement in resource-limited countries: Evidence from Ghana. *Journal of Adolescence*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2018.11.003>.
- Seginer R., & Vermulst A., (2002) Family Environment, Educational Aspiration, and Academic Achievement in two Cultural Settings. *Journal Of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, Vol- 33,(6) 540-558 DOI: 10.1177/00220022102238268
- Shahidul S.M., Zehadul A.k., & Mustari S., (2015). Social Capital and Educational Aspiration of Students: Does Family Social Capital Affect More Compared to School Social Capital? *International Education Studies*. Vol-8(12) ISSN 1913-9020.
- Oracian Q.J.G & Abina I.S.L (2021). The mediating effect of students' attitude to student career aspiration and mathematics achievement. *Journal of Research and Advances in Mathematics Education*. Vol-6,(3) P-ISSN: 2503-3697, E-ISSN: 2541-2590.
- Pindar R., & Dr. Sing C.K**, (2021). Educational aspiration of high school children: Influence of parental encouragement. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*. SP-10(9) 11-15, ISSN (E): 2277- 7695 ISSN (P): 2349-8242.

