



A STUDY ON EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF P.U. COLLEGE SC AND ST STUDENTS

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Abstract:

The investigator has conducted study on effect of demographic variables on educational aspiration of P.U. college SC and ST students and in this study normative survey method used and for simple selection simple random sampling technique used. 200 students P.U. College students of Davangere District were selected as samples. The result revealed that There is significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Gender, Locality, type of P.U. College and Parents education

Keywords: Level of Educational Aspiration, Rural and Urban, Parents education

1. Introduction:

The idea of level of desire was first presented by Hoppe (1930) while making a reference to the level of trouble of the objective towards which a man is endeavoring. The introduction of the hypothetical idea of level of yearning was explained by Festinger in (1942) and Sears (1940), Singh, and Tiwari (1976) and so forth. Each understudy has instructive goals. It is a choice which the individual makes about what he need to become throughout everyday life and what course he need to contemplate. In all around created nations the educational system is organized to the point that the understudy can make some envisioning or real professional choices toward the finish of each phase of instruction. The understudy has the flexibility to browse diverse curricular, these instructive choices impact the profession. In any case, in the Indian setting the auxiliary school understudies has no flexibility to pick the educational programs, that suits him and curricular decisions are made just toward the start of the higher optional stages, that too fundamentally

based on his scholarly accomplishment. Instruction is a human endeavour. It is a procedure and sort of movement in connection to individuals. It is a nonstop push to build up all limits of the understudies to control their neighbouring condition and to satisfy their requirements.

In spite of the fact that training is a piece of human life, it can't help the followers except if they have the required measure of instructive yearnings. People will have yearnings, all phases of life individuals strive for self upgrade. The yearning amid understudies' period impacts their conduct. A person's goal level speaks to him not just as he is at a specific minute, yet in addition as he might want to be at same issue later on. The term instructive yearning or professional decision depends on learning of attributes. The goal level of an individual is an essential persuading factor. It is an edge a reference including confidence or on the other hand encounters, that is the sentiment of disappointment or achievement. The early long periods of a youngster's life are a key time in the arrangement and improvement of yearnings. Amid this time, guardians may require support to conquer both attitudinal and useful obstructions to high yearnings.

Schools can have an impact in keeping up and acknowledging desire, and the help they give turns out to be more imperative when family assets are constrained. Afterward, youngsters require simple access to counsel and direction and the inclusion of experts or volunteers – for instance in a tutoring part – when fundamental. Inclusion in positive exercises may likewise give imperative mingling encounters that empower high desires. Goals start to be molded right off the bat in a kid's life, yet are changed by involvement and nature. Goals tend to decay as kids develop, in light of their developing comprehension of the world and what is conceivable, and to imperatives forced by past decisions and accomplishments. This decay is especially set apart for those confronting various boundaries.

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.

An aspiration is a strong desire for high achievement and it is influenced by Gender, Locale School/Colleges, type of School/Colleges and family background. 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 Gender, Locality, type of P.U. College and Parents education

2. Review of related literature:

1. **Poude and Mahajan (2017)** in their study tried to find out the association of secondary school students between the Level of Aspiration and their Achievement. A group of 511 students constituted the sample of the study taken from both public and private schools of Kaski, Syangja and Parbat districts of Nepal. To attain the objectives of the study the Structured Survey Questionnaires were administered to the students of 10th class. To check the effect of study habits on academic achievement of the students a Regression Analysis was done. The findings indicated that there is significant change in educational aspirations of urban and rural students. The findings also indicated that the students having high aspiration possess a high

level of school achievement than the students having low aspiration. It further shows that there is a significant relation between aspiration and achievement of the students. An aspiration is an important predictor of the future educational attainment.

2. **Anuganti (2017)** conducted a study to examine the level of educational and vocational aspiration among socially advantaged and disadvantaged students. The study was accomplished on a sample of 600 secondary school students studying in 10th class in Karimanagar district of Telangana State. For this purpose the data was gathered with the help of the Scale of Educational Aspiration developed by Dr. Yashmin Ghani Khan and the Scale for Vocational Aspiration was evolved by the researcher himself. The data gathered were analyzed by using t-test. It was observed 57 in the study that there exists a positive relation of socially advantaged students in relation to educational and vocational aspiration. They seem to possess better educational and vocational aspirations as compared to socially disadvantaged students.
3. **Naqvi and Khan (2018)** ventured a study to find out the relationship between academic achievement and educational aspiration among scheduled tribes and non scheduled tribes with respect to gender. Descriptive Survey Method was used for the present study. The sample population included 120 students out of which 60 were scheduled tribes and the other 60 were non scheduled tribe students randomly selected from 8 government schools of Bhopal. However the schools were selected on the basis of Purposive Sampling. For the purpose of collecting genuine and authentic data, Yasmin Ghani Khan's Level of Educational Aspiration Test (LEAT) was used to check the level of educational aspiration among students. Likewise to check the academic achievement the test prepared by Dr. Naushad Husain and Sheba Hasan was used which consists of various sub tests such as language, Science, Social Science and Mathematics. To test the hypotheses, statistical techniques such as mean, SD, t-test, Pearson Correlation Coefficient were applied. Regression Analysis was used to collect the data. The results concluded that there existed a significant and positive relation in the level of educational aspiration and academic achievements of scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribe students with respect to gender and type of school.
4. **Salgotra (2018)** undertook a study on secondary school students to investigate the relationship of Educational Aspiration and Socio-Economic Status among them. Educational Aspiration was treated as dependent variable whereas Socio-Economic Status as independent variable. Multistage Sampling Technique was employed for the present study. The sample was taken from 10th class students studying in government schools of four tehsils named -Akhnoor, Bishnah, R. S. Pura, Jammu city from Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir State of India. Out of 215 schools, 5 were selected randomly from each tehsil. A sample of 351 students studying in 10th class in government schools of the above mentioned tehsils were selected through Random sampling technique. Level of Educational Aspiration Test developed by Yasmin Ghani Khan to measure educational aspiration of the students and Socio -Economic Status Scale developed by Rajeev Bharadwaj were used to collect the data. Statistical techniques like Mean, Pearson Correlation Coefficient were employed to find out the difference of Educational Aspiration among school students with respect to low Socio-Economic Status and High Socio-Economic Status. The findings revealed a significant difference between educational Aspiration and socio-economic status among secondary school students. The result showed that the students with high socio-economic status have strong aspirations as

compared to students with low socio-economic status. The result showed that the students with literate parents have strong aspirations as compared to students with illiterate parents.

3. Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study the level of educational aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students.
- 2) To find out whether there is any significant difference in the level of educational aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students with respect to their Gender, Locality, type of P.U. College and Parents education

4. Hypotheses of the Study

- 1) H₀₁: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Gender
- 2) H₀₂: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Locality of P.U. College
- 3) H₀₃: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their type of P.U. College
- 4) H₀₄: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Parents education

5. Methods of Techniques and Tools:

5.1. Method of study:

Normative survey method has utilized for the present study.

5.2. Sample and sample selection technique:

The investigator has utilized stratified random sampling procedures to select samples from the population of P.U. College SC and ST students in Davangere district. Sample includes male and female, Urban and rural P.U. College SC and ST students, Govt. And private P.U. College SC and ST students and students having illiterate and Literate parents.

5.3. Tool used for the study:

The investigator has used Educational Aspiration Scale by Dr. V.P Sharma, Anuradha Gupta (2011) was used to measure educational aspiration. The minimum and maximum score on this scale is 00 to 45. The total score shall determine the Raw Score of the individual on the scale

5.4. Data Collection procedure:

Investigator personally visited colleges and found out the SC and ST students. He distributed educational aspiration to selected colleges. Filled in tool sheets taken back from them after eight days

6. Statistical Techniques:

Data calculated and interpreted with SPSS and the following Statistical techniques has used in the present research work:

- a. Percentage
- b. Mean
- c. Standard deviation
- d. T-test

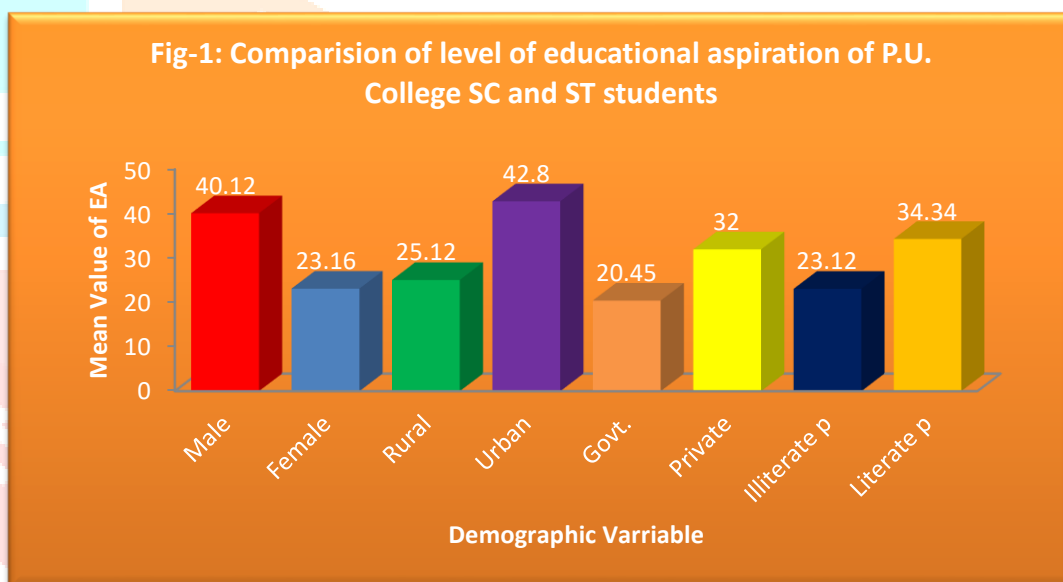
7. Data analysis and Interpretation:

Objective-1: To study the level of educational aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students.

In order to test this objective mean and standard deviation statistical test were used,

Table-1: level of educational aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students

Demographic Variable	N	Mean	S.D
Male	100	40.12	3.21
Female	100	23.16	4.28
Rural	100	25.12	2.10
Urban	100	42.80	6.25
Govt.	100	20.45	1.11
Private	100	32.00	2.13
Illiterate parents	100	23.12	1.98
Literate parents	100	34.34	0.94



As per above table and figure we come to know that Urban P.U. College students were scored highest mean score whereas Govt. P.U. College students were scored lowest mean score. The score ranges 0 to 45 in the Educational Aspiration scale. There is variation in having mean score of different categories of sample.

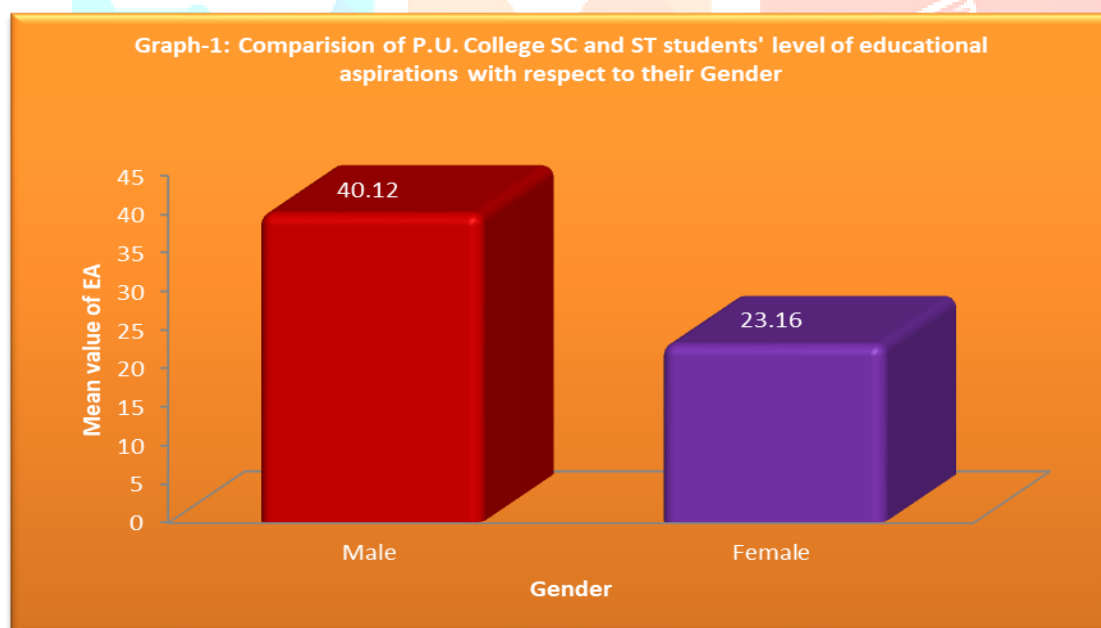
Objective-2: To study the level of educational aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students.

- 1) **H₀1: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Gender**

Table 1: Gender of the P.U. College SC. And ST students – “t” test

Variable	Demographic Variable	N	Mean	S.D	“t” value	Remarks
Level of Educational Aspiration	Male	100	40.12	3.21	5.12	Significant
	Female	100	23.16	4.28		

The mean scores of the level of educational aspiration of male and female P.U. College SC and ST students are 40.12 and 23.16. The calculated “t” value, 5.12, is above 1.96, that is, significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis H₀1 is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. It means that Gender of SC and ST students influencing on their Level of Educational Aspiration. These results support the studies of Naqvi and Khan (2018) the results concluded that there existed a significant and positive relation in the level of educational aspiration and academic achievements of scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribe students with respect to gender. The above data can be represent graphically as follows:

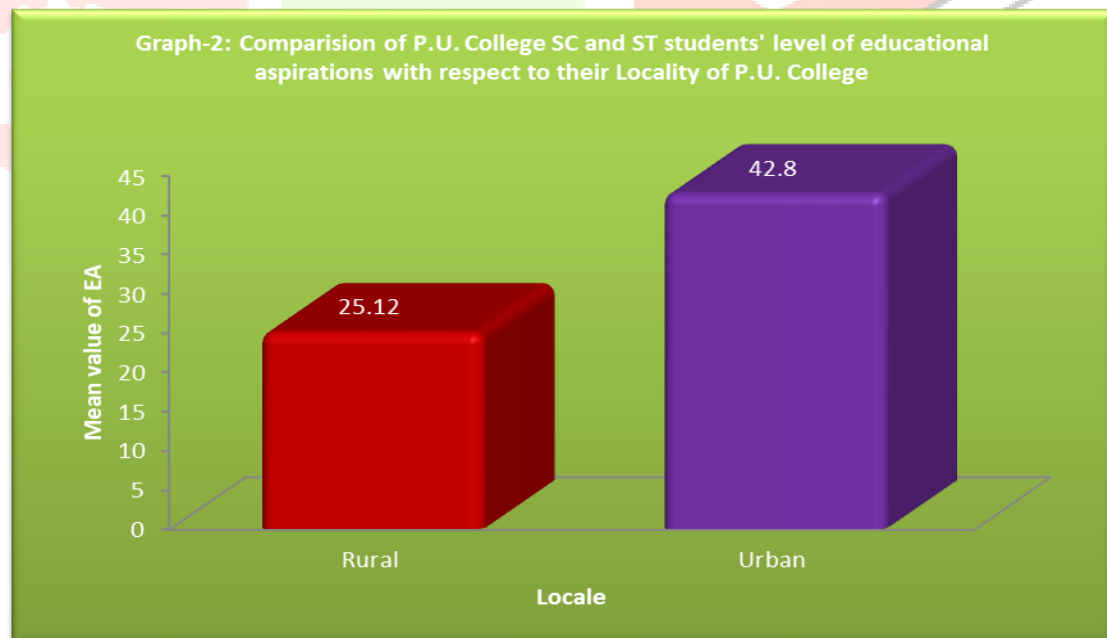


- 2) **H₀₂**: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Locality of P.U. College

Table 2: Locality of the School – “t” test

Variable	Demographic Variable	N	Mean	S.D	“t” value	Remarks
Level of Educational Aspiration	Rural	100	25.12	2.10	4.11	Significant
	Urban	100	42.80	6.25		

The mean scores of the level of educational aspiration of rural and urban P.U. College SC and ST students are 25.12 and 42.80 and Standard deviations are 1.98 and 1.98 respectively. The calculated “t” value, 4.11, is above 1.96, that is, significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis H₀₂ is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. It means that Locale of P.U. College of SC and ST students influencing on their Level of Educational Aspiration. The study supports for such results is Anuganti (2017) conducted a study to examine the level of educational and vocational aspiration, they seem to possess better educational and vocational aspirations as compared to socially disadvantaged students. The study by Poude and Mahajan (2017) indicated that there is significant change in educational aspirations of urban and rural students. The above data can be represent graphically as follows:

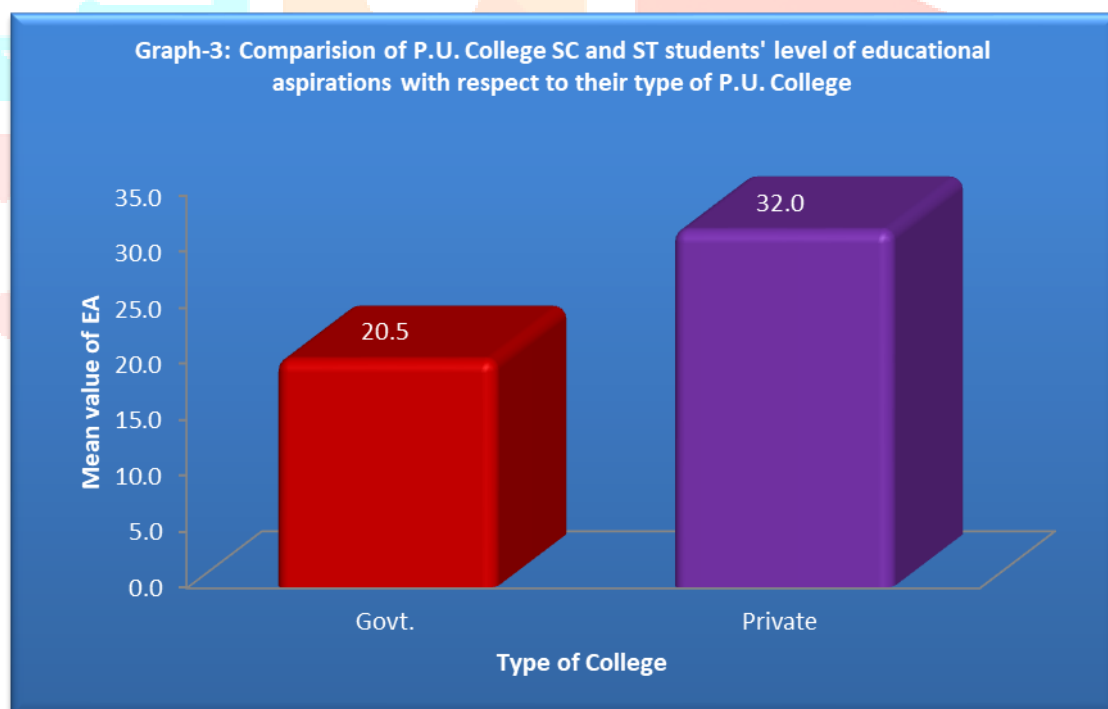


- 3) H_03 : There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their type of P.U. College

Table 3: Locality of the School – “t” test

Variable	Demographic Variable	N	Mean	S.D	“t” value	Remarks
Level of Educational Aspiration	Govt.	100	20.45	1.11	7.21	Significant
	Private	100	32.00	2.13		

The mean scores of the level of educational aspiration of rural and urban P.U. College SC and ST students are 20.45 and 45.25. The calculated “t” value, 7.21, is above 1.96, that is, that is, significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis H_03 is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. It means that type of P.U. College of SC and ST students influencing on their Level of Educational Aspiration. The studies supports such results is **Naqvi and Khan (2018)**, the results concluded that there existed a significant and positive relation in the level of educational aspiration and academic achievements of scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribe students with respect to gender and type of school. The above data can be represent graphically as follows:

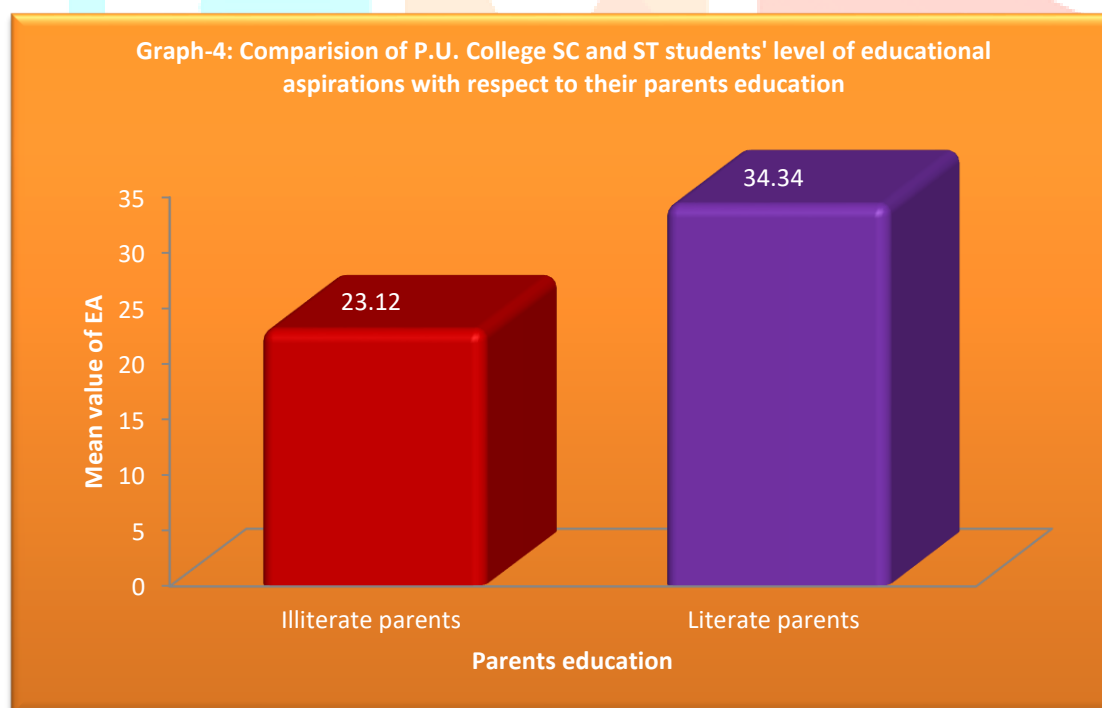


- 4) **H₀₄: There is no significant difference among the P.U. College SC and ST students level of educational aspirations with respect to their Parents education**

Table -4: Locality of the School – “t” test

Variable	Demographic Variable	N	Mean	S.D	“t” value	Remarks
Level of Educational Aspiration	Illiterate parents	100	23.12	1.98	8.45	Significant
	Literate parents	100	34.34	0.94		

The mean scores of the level of educational aspiration of rural and urban P.U. College SC and ST students are 23.06 and 23.16. The calculated “t” value, 8.45, is above 1.96, that is, significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis H₀₄ is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. It means that Parents education of SC and ST students influencing on their Level of Educational Aspiration. These results support the studies Salgotra (2018) the result showed that the students with literate parents have strong aspirations as compared to students with illiterate parents. The above data can be represent graphically as follows:



5. Educational Implications:

The school teachers should give special attention to SC and ST students whose have below average and average of the SC and ST students (30% percentage) with high educational aspiration to enhance performance in academic. The school teachers must be involved in SC and ST students learning process and he/she follows different teaching styles that it is more interesting and very effective to attract and fill the mind gap of the SC and ST students. It is observed from the results that SC and ST students have low educational aspiration. The teacher utilizes suitable strategies in the classroom.

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