

A study of educational aspiration level of schedule caste and schedule tribe +2 students.

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Abstract: *The concept of aspiration has been given in psychological and social science research by different subject matter experts. Tamara Dembo (1931) who for the first time had used the concept in reference to the degree of difficulty of goal towards which a person is striving. Considering the issue of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribal and students groups, the present researcher thinks it proper to study of educational Aspiration level of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe +2 students groups. the research done on educational aspiration of schedule caste and schedule tribe +2 students. Data collected from Gaya district of Bihar 10+2 schools for aspiration measurements Educational Aspiration Scale (Saxena, S.K. 1984) used the main findings. The educational aspiration of schedule caste is more than schedule tribe on every aspect of Realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration ,Realistic Short-range Educational Aspiration ,Idealistic Long-range Educational Aspiration ,Idealistic Short-range Educational Aspiration and on Total Levels Scores of Educational Aspiration schedule caste have more than schedule tribe*

Key Words: *Educational Aspiration, Scheduled Cast, Scheduled Tribe Students. Realistic, Idealistic,*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The psychology of individual variation gives importance to the environmental determinants as one of the prime factors responsible for individual's personality development. The socio-economic status (SES) of the family influences the cognitive development, identity building, moral development, socio-emotional development, and all other characteristics of the individual. Among socio-economic status level the income, education, and occupation are important indices. But some and other the expenditure item is also considered the factor of measuring SES of the individual. Indian society is based on caste, language, religion and regions. In Varn-vyavastha the society is divided in four classes on the basis of their 'Karm'. They are Brahmin, Khchhtry, Vaishya and Sudra. After independence, to transform the society for the welfare of weaker section, some regulations have been provided in Indian constitution. Besides Fundamental Rights, the Directive Policy of state government have also been mentioned as a separate chapter. Notwithstanding to the Indian caste have been grouped as Forward, Backward and Scheduled Castes/Tribes (Joshi, P. (1968). The reservation in government services, institution etc. has been implementing since independence. Further other backward castes (OBC) have been included in reservation, Recently, NDA government made provision of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribal which includes Choudhary, munda, tana bhagat , orawan, santhall ,birhor , Halalkhore,Dome and Bhunya to provide them better amenities for their all round development. Considering the issue of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribal and students groups, the present researcher thinks it proper to study of Aspiration, problems of schedule caste and schedule Tribe +2 students groups. The study is very useful as the main objective is to contribute the findings for the welfare of schedule caste and schedule Tribe students. The prospective of research lies here in the sense that investigation in social science are going on. Nevertheless, studies in India and abroad have been conducted but no comprehensive study has been made as yet so far the empirical evidences are concerned.

The present study has attempted also cover the impotence of child rearing practices, type of family, size of family, sibling position, parenting harmony/disharmony, etc. on the variables noted above. Nevertheless, the researcher likes to mention in brief the concept of aspiration. Level of aspiration can better be studied in relation to individuals' past experience, present needs and future goals. Automatically level of aspiration gets tied down to individual idiosyncrasies in respect to their target of achievement. In level of aspiration experiments, individual is unaware of his personal standing- he just knows that he is one of the several participants induces in him desire to show an average performance of the task. It is internal standard and apart from this, it is also important to determine the extent and kinds of influence, external standards can exert on level of aspiration. The problem of one's level of aspiration is actually the problem of choice and decision about one's future plan of performance. This exposes individual to risk taking, the aspiration may be realistic and unrealistic, long term and short term, idealistic etc. in both educational and occupational which the students face in life in order to achieve their goals.

1.1. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The concept of aspiration has been given in psychological and social science research by different subject matter experts. Tamara Dembo (1931) who for the first time had used the concept in reference to the degree of difficulty of goal towards which a person is striving. The experimental findings of Dembo and Hoppe (1930) in the field of aspirations' study encouraged a number of the investigators to enquire into the factors influencing goal setting behavior. It is worthwhile to say that Frank (1935) presented a definition of aspiration, which has received general acceptance in the following words: "The individual, knowing his level of past performance in that task, explicitly undertakes to reach." Escalona (1940) was the first who presented a theoretical conception of level, referred as the "resultant valence theory" of level of aspiration. When an individual is asked to state his level of aspiration it is essentially to turn out to be a choice situation. The choice of an individual is guided by two basic factors, namely, the positive valence of future success and the negative valence of future failure. Before any confusion of misunderstanding arises, it is desirable to bring a clear distinction between 'aspiration' and 'level of aspiration' and also to define operationally the term 'academic aspiration'. As stated earlier, the basic term has its origin in the German word *Anspruchsniveau* and the first reference to the term appeared in the scientific literature of psychology through a study by Dembo (1931) where she used the terms 'monetary level of aspiration'. Hoppe (1930) next took the concept and experimented with it, being specially interested in the relationship between the goal setting and the feeling related to the experience of success and for failure. Frank (1935a) defined level of aspiration as "the level of future performance in a familiar task which an individual, knowing his level of past performance in that task explicitly undertakes to reach."

2. METHOD:

Sample: a random-cum purposive sample of 300 scheduled caste and schedule. Schedule caste and schedule tribe +2 high school students' groups of Gaya town will be served as subjects. The sample will be carried on by including among 300 subjects 150 scheduled caste and scheduled Tribal +2 high school students' groups will be framed. For the purpose of comparison of the variables noted above

Tests and tools to be used:

- Personal data sheet developed by the investigator itself to collect information concerning demographic data.
- Educational Aspiration Scale (Saxena, S.K. 1984) used,

3. DISCUSSION:

The results will be obtained by using statistics like t -test. The result will be tabulated in different tables. It will be discussed in the light of studies and observation.

4. ANALYSIS:

In order to test the hypothesis that schedule caste and schedule tribe under +2 students groups would differ significantly with respect to their level of educational aspiration and further the schedule caste +2 students' group would have high educational aspiration than the schedule tribe under +2 student groups on the Educational Aspiration Scale developed by Saxena, S.K., 1984, Agra Psychological Research, Tiwari Kothi, Belaganj, Agra – 4, was administered to them. The +2 schools were situated in, Gaya. All were situated in rural and urban area as noted in methodology sub-heading sample. They were thrown for empirical verification. The hypothesis was that the schedule caste and schedule tribe +2 School going students' groups would differ significantly with respect to their RLE RSE ILE ISE and LEA as noted below:

- Realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (RLE).
- Realistic Short-range Educational Aspiration (RSE).
- Idealistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (ILE).
- Idealistic Short-range Educational Aspiration (ISE); and
- On Total Levels Scores of Educational Aspiration (LEA).

In order to obtain scores of Aspiration, the scores of faculty of schedule tribe +2 students' group and Faculty of schedule caste +2 Students' group studying in +2 schools were administered to prefer or make preference on each two multiple choice items for realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (RLE), Realistic Short-range Educational Aspiration (RSE), Idealistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (ILE), and Idealistic Short-range Educational Aspiration (ISE) were separately arranged computed by suitable statistical i.e. measure (t test) and presented in different tables. In this scale, the student could get, a score range from '0' (Zero) to '18' (Eighteen) on each two RLE, ILE, RSE and ISE scores those were separately calculated. The Means and SD of all aspiration areas were computed. The schedule tribe group has 7.00, 7.50, 7.00, and 8.00 Means with SD of 1.50, 1.00, 1.50 and 1.00 for RLE, RSE, ILE and ISE aspiration. Further the schedule caste group has 7.50, 8.00, 7.50 and 8.50 Means with SD of 1.00, 1.00, 1.00 and 1.00 for RLE, RSE, ILE, and ISE respectively.

After that, the scores on level of Educational Aspiration (LEA) were calculated by summing up all obtained scores on each multiple choice items in the educational aspiration scale. There were eight items in the scale and a student could get a score ranging from '0' to '72' on all the eight items. In one item one can get 0 to 9 scores. In order to get Mean of total scores levels of educational aspiration group the scores were arranged in f distributions and means of each schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools were calculated after summing up all the scores obtained in different areas. The Mean LEA of schedule tribe +2 students group studying in +2 schools is 29.50 with SD of 4.50. Further the Mean LEA of schedule caste +2 students studying in +2 schools is 31.50 with SD of 4.00 respectively in terms of their total score on level of educational aspiration (LEA).

5. FINDINGS:

The following results were found after computation of t significance of difference between two Means:

5.1. Realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (RLE):

In brief the realistic aspirations are those aspirations which show the confidence of an individual to achieve or accomplish a goal. In order to test hypothesis-(1) the obtained scores on RLE of +2 schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 high school students groups were arranged in frequency table, Mean and SD of both group scores were computed and t was calculated i.e. significance of differences between groups was obtained. The results of RLE scores of the schedule tribe +2 students group and schedule caste +2 Students group studying in +2 schools are presented below after computing t i.e the significance of difference between two Means (Table -1 below):

Table-1:

Significance of Means' differences between schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools with respect to their levels of Realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (RLE):

Groups	N	M, SD & t of RLE		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
schedule tribe	150	7.00	1.50	3.47	298	p<.01
schedule caste	150	7.50	1.00			

Significant at 0.05 level of significant.

It is clear from table-1 that the schedule tribe and schedule caste groups differ significantly on levels of Realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration (RLE) ($t=3.47$, $df=298$, $p<0.01$). It is vivid from result that both groups differ significantly in terms of their realistic long range educational aspiration (RLE). The result supports hypothesis, the result is contrary to the studies of Empey, 1956, Harrison, 1968 and Sahoo, 1960 and several other studies conducted in this area. It may be said that a long-range aspiration refers to the future planning of a person to achieve a goal. It is commonly observed that stimulating environment, cognitive determinants like intelligence, creativity, abstract thinking ability to present things logically and rationally ones imagination and the high socio-economic status level which provide opportunity to study in stimulating environment determine as to what planning individual will do to set a goal for his future. Studies conducted in this area report higher aspiration for future in upper class than the lower class (Empey, 1956, Harrison, 1968 and Sahoo, 1968).

5.2. Realistic Short-range Educational Aspiration (RSE):

In order to verify the hypothesis no.(2) that schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students' groups studying in +2 schools will differ significantly in terms of their scores on Realistic Short-range Educational aspiration (RSE), their scores were arranged in frequency table, Means and SD of both groups were computed and further the t was derived by its calculation (table-2 below):

Table-2:

Groups	N	M, SD & t of RSE Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
schedule tribe	150	7.10	1.65	3.49	298	p<0.01
schedule caste	150	7.65	1.05			

Significance of Mean differences between schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students' groups studying in +2 schools on their levels of RSE

Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table-2 shows that schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students' groups having coming from different +2 schools of Gaya differ significantly on realistic short range educational aspirations RSE ($t = 3.49$, $df = 298$, $p < 0.01$). The Mean RLO of schedule caste than is 7.65 while the Mean of schedule tribe is 7.10. The result confirms the formulated hypothesis It will not futile to say that a Short-range aspiration refers to a person's wishes to achieve an immediate goal. It is observed that generally persons belonging to lower class set an immediate goal which is likely to fulfill their immediate unrest needs. Studies report that upper class students are trained by their parents to leave an immediate goal which can handicap them to achieve a higher goal in future (Hurlock).

5.3. Idealistic Long-range Educational Aspirations (ILE):

In order to examine the hypothesis no(3) that the schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 High school students would differ significantly on their Idealistic Long range Educational (ILE) aspiration level, both the +2 Students groups were compared, and the t was computed to find out their significance of Means difference between groups on ILE (Idealistic Long-range Educational aspiration) (Table-3 below):

Table-3:

Groups	N	Mean,SD & t of ILE Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
schedule tribe	150	7.21	1.58	3.68	298	p<0.05 sig.
schedule caste	150	7.71	1.02			

Significance of Means difference between the schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students with respect of their scores on Idealistic Long range Educational (ILE) aspiration:

Result in Table-3.(iii) indicates that both schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students studying in +2 School differ significantly in terms of their levels of ILE (idealistic long-range) educational aspiration ($t = 3.68$, $df = 298$, $p < 0.05$ sig.). The Mean RLO of schedule caste higher than is 7.21 while the Mean of schedule tribe is 7.71. The result supports hypothesis.

5.4. Idealistic Short-range Educational Aspiration (ISE):

Idealistic aspirations refer to the wishful imagination of an individual to achieve a goal. Mass-media, e mail Technology Education, Teleconferencing, Aeronautic education, NIT, specialization in the field of Medicine, surgery, neurosurgery, cardiology, Para-medical technology, Cytology and Genetics, Fogarty Engineering: civil, architecture, mechanical, electronic, space research television, stories, identification with modelling pattern etc. influence the wishful imagination of a person to set an ideal goal for himself. Mostly, the adolescents have found to be in wishful imagination to set a goal for their life. In order to examine that the schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 student groups studying in +2 schools would differ significantly on their scores of Idealistic Short range Educational aspiration their Means scores and SD were arranged and significance of differences between groups i.e. t was computed (Table- 4) below:

Table-4:

Groups	N	Mean, SD & t of ISE Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
schedule tribe	150	7.08	1.61	3.58	298	p<0.01 sig.
schedule caste	150	7.59	1.03			

Significance of Means differences between schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students studying in +2 schools on ISE aspiration level.

Table-4 result shows that the schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students groups studying +2 schools differ significantly on their Means scores of Idealistic Short range Educational Aspiration ($t = 2.18$, $df = 298$, $p < 0.05$ sig.). The result confirms the hypothesis. The Mean scores of schedule tribe group are 7.08 with SD of 1.61 while the Mean of schedule caste group is 7.59 with SD 1.03. The trend shows a sharp priority of schedule caste over schedule tribe +2 students group.

5.5. Total scores of schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 Students studying in +2 schools on their Levels of Educational Aspiration (LEA):

The total scores obtained by a student on all the eight multiple choice items in the scale determine his level of Educational Aspiration. In order to examine in statistical measure it was decided proper to analyze and treat the scores by suitable statistic t to ascertain significance of difference between Means' LEA of schedule tribe and schedule caste

+2 students' groups studying in +2 schools. It was hypothesized that schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students would differ significantly in their total scores on the level of educational aspiration (LEA) (table-5) below:

Table-5:

Groups	N	Mean, SD & t LEA		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
schedule tribe	150	28.39	6.34	3.37	298	p<0.01 sig.
schedule caste	150	30.45	4.10			

Significance of difference between Means scores of schedule tribe and schedule caste studying +2 schools on total levels of educational aspiration (LEA):

It is clear from table-5 that schedule tribe and schedule +2 students groups studying in +2 schools differ significantly on their Total level of Educational Aspiration ($t=3.37$, $df=298$, $p<0.01$). The Mean total level of educational aspiration of schedule caste is 30.45 while the Mean of schedule tribe is 28.39. The result supports hypothesis.

6. RESULTS:

In most of the studies reported earlier in the review it has been seen that the lower class students possess lower level of educational aspiration than the upper class studies (Sahoo, 1979; Dixit and Noorjani, 1981; Reissman, 1982; Pandey, 1973). The result confirms hypothesis that there would be a significant difference between schedule tribe and schedule caste +2 students groups in terms of total levels of educational aspiration. Long-range aspiration refers to the future planning of a person to achieve a goal. Here in research find the long range aspiration better in schedule caste over schedule tribe. Short-range aspiration refers to a person's wishes to achieve an immediate goal. The trend shows a sharp priority of schedule caste over schedule tribe +2 students group. The educational aspiration of schedule caste is more than schedule tribe on every aspect of Realistic Long-range Educational Aspiration, Realistic Short-range Educational Aspiration, Idealistic Long-range Educational Aspiration, Idealistic Short-range Educational Aspiration and on Total Levels Scores of Educational Aspiration schedule caste have more than schedule tribe.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Needs further study about socioeconomic factor and other factor which effect aspiration of schedule caste and schedule tribe aspiration level because findings of this research not more about all aspect of aspiration.

8. CONCLUSION:

The future planning of a person to achieve a goal better in schedule caste over schedule tribe. a person's wishes to achieve an immediate goal shows a sharp priority of schedule caste over schedule tribe +2 students group. The educational aspiration of schedule caste is more than schedule tribe. Schedule caste students are more aware of all aspect of aspiration than schedule tribe

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