



Educational Aspiration Among The Secondary School Students From Nagaon Town Of Assam

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ABSTRACT

The statement of the present study is, “Educational Aspiration among the Secondary Schools Students from Nagaon Town of Assam” based on the problems of the study the objectives framed are: (i) To find the Educational Aspiration among the secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam. (ii) To study the difference in mean score of Educational Aspiration level among the secondary school students from Nagaon town of Assam with regard to their Gender (Male/Female). In the present study Descriptive survey method is used as it aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. Simple Random Sampling technique is used to collect the data from 348 samples. The Researcher used a self- developed tool in the present study. The results found that there is there exists no significant difference in the Educational Aspiration of Secondary School students with regard to their gender. It is also interpreted that the sample scoring more than the average level be considered having high aspiration and the sample scoring less than the average level be considered having low aspiration.

Keywords: Educational Aspiration, Family support, Pupil’s views, Pupil’s efforts and Reality of goals, Secondary School students.

Introduction

Background of the Study

“Life is an Educational Aspiration. Its mission is to strive after perfection, which is self-realization. The ideal must not be lowered because of our weaknesses or imperfections.”
-Mahatma Gandhi

Educational Aspiration of was defined as “the future performance on a familiar task an individual expects to reach.” It is an individual’s future expectation or ambition. Everyone aspires or in the other words desires to reach a definite goal or an extent of excellence and in doing so, he sets an eye for distinction which has an inner structure called “Educational Aspiration.” The concept of Educational Aspiration was first introduced in 1931 by Dembo, one of Lewin’s students, in the course of experiment directed towards the analysis of the Educational Aspiration a translation from German word Anspruch & Niveau was performed by Hoppe in 1930. It is now familiar concept to the psychologists, educationist, sociologists

and others and having been the topic of extensive discussion and experimentation in this last quarter of the 20th century.

It refers to the estimate of one's future in a given task. In today's world of competitiveness there is a strong sense of ambition in the current generation, and it is only seen going higher and higher, generation by generation. It inspires of the all ambulation and expectation we carry forward to the upcoming generations. And Educational Aspirations is just the example. As human, we strive to succeed in whatever things we choose to do, and sometimes in the process we over estimate our capabilities. Tests like LOA are meant to measure our expectations and our desires against reality.

Meaning of Educational Aspiration

The Educational Aspirations during student's period influence their behaviour. An individual Educational Aspiration represents him not only as he is at any particular moment, but also as he would like to be at some point in the future. Educational Aspiration may be connected to sense of self-worth. Educational Aspiration increased of an individual his self-confidence. Learner feels successful when meeting goals they set for themselves. Educational Aspiration means goals, dream, hope, ambition of an individual of his life. It means striving after something higher than oneself or one's present status.

Educational Aspiration is defined as the future performance on a familiar task which an individual expects to reach. Educational Aspiration is the profound longing for fulfillment, joy and happiness, which lies deep and sometimes buried in our hearts, and in the heart of very living being. It is the voice inside that urges us to use our life well and to make the best of whatever gifts and passions we possess. Educational Aspiration is the fuel of change. It feeds on our hope that life could be better or more meaningful, and our willingness to do something differently to make this happen. It is a call to action. An individual's Educational Aspirations has an important bearing on his personality and adjustment. Educational Aspiration is a universal feature of personality, but it appears to be particularly relevant in a society like our own in which the pressure to achieve is so great and feelings of success and failure so crucial. Too often parents set goals for their children on the basis of their own ambitions, with little regard to the young person's own capabilities or realistic appraisal of himself. In setting our Educational Aspiration whether it is high or low, what we attribute our failure or success to become very important considerations. The failure or success may be attributed to ability, effort, mood, luck, knowledge, unfairness, interest of others etc.

Definition of Educational Aspiration

American Psychological Association defines Educational Aspiration an ambition, goals, or any kind of desired end that might be achieved through personal effort. (American psychological Association, 2022)

Frank defined Educational Aspiration as, "Future performance in a familiar task which an individual knowing his of past performance in that task explicitly undertakes to reach. (Frank, 1953)

According to Boyd, Educational Aspiration means an individual ambition in a dynamic situation that is it is an individual's goals or expectation regarding the goodness of his own future performance for a given task. (Boyd,1952)

Hurlock defined Educational Aspiration as a longing for what is above one is achieved level with advancement on it is an its end. (Hurlock, 1973)

Ali and Akhter have used the concept of Educational Aspiration as a motivational construct to refer to the process of setting a goal by an individual in the activity to be performed. This depends on the individual's knowledge of past performance in that particular task. (Akhter, 1973)

There are two factors of determinants of Educational Aspiration

(i) Environmental factors

(ii) Personal factors

Environmental factors determinants like parental ambitions, social expectations, peer pressure, social value, competition, group cohesiveness etc. In early childhood, before the child grows older and become more aware of his abilities and interests, sex, socio-economic background, racial background etc. Further, four kinds of events are involved in a level of Educational Aspiration situation. They are:

(i) Last performance

(ii) Setting of Educational Aspiration for the next performance

(iii) New performance

(iv) Psychological reaction to the new performance

Some researchers also suggest that there are two main types of Educational Aspirations:

a) Intrinsic Educational Aspirations

b) Extrinsic Educational Aspirations

a) Intrinsic Educational Aspirations: This Educational Aspiration help an individual satisfy psychological needs. These goals play important role in enhancing an individual's wellbeing.

b) Extrinsic Educational Aspirations: These Educational Aspirations focus on achieving and instrumental outcomes, like becoming rich or famous. These goals can consume resources that are sometimes better directed toward intrinsic Educational Aspirations.

Theories of Educational Aspiration

i. Educational Aspiration Theory is a motivational theory that proposes that an individual's expectations and Educational Aspirations are determined by their environment.

It was first developed by psychologist Robert K. Merton in 1957 as part of his general theory of social structure and anomie (Merton, 1957). Since its inception, the theory has been used in a variety of fields, such as psychology, sociology, and economics to understand and explain human behaviour.

ii. Origins and Assumptions of theory: Merton's original formulation of Educational Aspiration theory described it as a "general theory of social structure and anomie." He argued that people Educational Aspirations and expectations are largely determined by their environment. He proposed that an individual's Educational Aspiration is based on their social class, education, and other factors that are related to their environment. Merton suggested that when individuals have high Educational Aspirations, they will strive to achieve them, but they may be frustrated when their expectations are not met due to societal constraints and other factors. Conversely, when individuals have lower Educational Aspirations, they may be more likely to achieve them, but this may lead to a sense of apathy and lack of motivation.

iii. Social comparison theory can help explain individual differences in Educational Aspiration. The group serves as a powerful anchor that limits the Educational Aspiration, particularly when the group is cut off from other groups. People tend to use others who are similar or have similar levels of abilities as a source of social comparison. The threat of ostracism tends to restrict the performance of those with high ability, and performance levels are typically anchored somewhere around the mean (Collier, 1994). Although related, achievement motivation and level of Educational Aspiration do not represent exactly the same concept. Educational Aspiration typically refers to the task-specific assessment of the degree to which an individual intends to perform, with reference to past performance and social milieu. It is more an effect or result. Achievement motivation can affect level of Educational Aspiration, and influence how we think and process information (McClelland, 1961). It is a cause as well as a trait. Moreover, achievement motivation emphasizes the interaction between stable personality factors and transient environmental influences. It serves to explain the goal-directed behavior of individuals with respect to their motives, expectations about the consequences of their actions, and values placed on the expected consequences (Atkinson, 1957).

Research Questions

1. What is the Educational Aspiration among the secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam?
2. How Educational Aspiration is different among the Male/Female secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam?

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the Educational Aspiration among the secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam.
2. To find the difference in mean score of Educational Aspiration among the Secondary school students from Nagaon town of Assam with regard to their Gender (Male/Female).

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀1: There is no significant difference in the mean score of Educational Aspiration among the Secondary School Students from Nagaon Town of Assam with regard to their Gender (Male/Female).

Definition of the Important Terms

Conceptual Definition

Educational Aspirations

The concept of "Educational Aspiration" was first noted by Dembo (1931/1976) in an experiment designed to investigate anger. In an effort to evoke frustration and anger, subjects were asked to engage in tasks that were either very difficult or impossible to perform. An unintended consequence of the experiment was that subjects formulated their own, medial aim when the original objective was too difficult to attain. This transitional goal, although relatively easier to accomplish, represented a step toward the more challenging objective. Dembo called this intermediate goal the subject's "momentary Educational Aspiration" (Gardiner, 1940).

Operational Definitions

Educational Aspiration

Educational Aspiration is a student's ability to identify and set goals for the future, while being inspired in the present to work toward those goals. Educational Aspiration is an expression of the desire to achieve and improve.

In the present study Educational Aspirations refers to those variants which will include the categories of dimensions are family support, pupil's views, pupil's efforts and reality of goals. The study will also be further understood by the scores obtained in the Educational Aspiration tool develop by the researcher.

Secondary School Students

According to NEP 2020, Secondary school students are those students who are enrolled in secondary school that includes the students from classes IX to XII. It is also further divided into two phases. The Phase- I include Classes IX and X. The Phase II include Classes XI and XII. The students aged from 14 to 18 comes under this stage of educational structure.

In the present study, Secondary School Students is referred to individual who are studying in the Phase- I i.e., from classes IX and X in the Secondary Schools from Nagaon Town of Assam.

Delimitations

1. The present study is delimited to the Secondary School Students from Classes IX and X from Nagaon Town of Assam..

Review of Related Literature

Research Studies on Educational Aspiration

Gandhi (1975) conducted a comparative study of Frustration with the level of Educational Aspiration among Adolescents. The objectives of the study were to study the educational and vocational Educational Aspiration with frustration. Another objective of the study was to study the frustration with educational and vocational Educational Aspiration of boys and girls. The methodology was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study 304 students. Where the frustration and level of vocational Educational Aspiration were not found to be significantly related.

Garg (1976) conducted a study of Educational Aspiration and creative of high school students. The objectives of the study were to find out the creative talent. Another objective of the study was to determine the level of Educational Aspiration of the students by administering level of of Educational Aspiration test. The methodology of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was 500 Students. Where the high creativity group comprised 24 children who were in the top 20% in IQ their mean IQ was 127. The high intelligence group consisted of 28 children who were in the top 20% in IQ but below the top 20% on creativity score their IQ was 150.

Dixit (1978) Conducted a study on self-concept and Educational Aspirations of Adolescents. The objectives of the study were to study the level of Educational Aspiration of the students. To study the Educational Aspirations of boys and girls comparatively. The methodology of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was 200 students. Where the mean Educational Aspirations (27.3) of boys were found to be much higher than that of girls (1.9) and the difference between the two was found significant at 01 level. The hypothesis of no sex difference is not accepted.

Desai (2013) conducted on a of personality Educational Aspiration and academic achievement motivation of college students. The objectives of the study were to study some demographic variables in relation to personality among college Students. The methodology of the study was Quantitative method. The sample of the study was 400 college students. Where Research has tried to find out whether the stream of the study can make any changes in personality of students or not. For that Hypothesis was framed and 200 students from arts and science each faculty were examined.

Das (2015) conducted a study on influence of socio-economic status on the values Educational Aspiration and personality trait of Adolescents studying in higher secondary level with special reference to Nalbari district of Assam. The objectives of the study were to study the influence of socio-economic status on the values of Adolescents. Other objectives of the study were to study the influence of socio-economic status on the level of Educational Aspiration of Adolescents. The methodology was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was purposive sampling procedure the researcher has selected 56 village purposively. Where percentage of Adolescents belong to above average socio-economic status were found very low regarding very high preference on positive values, such as only 13.27% adolescents were found of having above average (very high religious value. It

indicates 13.27% adolescents show faith on God worship and attempt to understand God. Speak the truth act according to ethical code and like to live a simple life.

Mathur (2016) Conducted a study on A study of the effect of anxiety on the Educational Aspiration at the secondary level students. Objectives of the study was to study the effect of anxiety on the students of secondary level. To study Effect of anxiety on the Educational Aspiration level in the students of secondary level. The methodology of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was 600 secondary school students. Where the mean anxiety score of urban students (13.70) is found higher than that for rural students (11.42) and the z value is (9.4986) which is significant at 0.05 levels. There is a significant mean difference between urban and rural students.

Kainthola (2017) Conducted a study on Academic achievement and occupational Educational Aspiration of secondary level students in relation to their self-esteem and Socio-economic status. Objectives of the study was to study the relationship between socio economic status and occupational Educational Aspiration of students. To study the relationship between self - Esteem and occupational Educational Aspiration of students. The methodology of the study was Normative survey method. The sample of the study was 400 senior secondary students. Where significant relationship between socio economic status and academic achievement was found. No significant relationship found between self-esteem and occupational Educational Aspiration.

Mukesh (2018) conducted a study on a study of Educational Aspiration sports achievement motivation and self confidence among female kabaddi players of Haryana at different levels of participation. The objectives of the study were to compare the level of Educational Aspiration among female kabaddi players of Haryana participated at inter university and state level championship. The methodology of the study was survey method was adopted. The sample of the study was 250 female kabaddi players. Where in the present study it was found that kabaddi players participated at inter university and state level championship differ significantly on sports achievement motivation female kabaddi players participated state level championships have more level of sports achievement motivation as compared to female kabaddi players participated at inter university level championship.

Senthilraja (2018) conducted a study on effectiveness of smart classroom in relation to level of Educational Aspiration and problem-solving ability of high school students. The objective of the study was to study the level of effectiveness of smart class room of high school. Another objective of the study to study the level of Educational Aspirations of high school student. The methodology of the study was normative survey method. The sample of the study was 819. Where there is significant difference between the male and female students, in respect of their effectiveness of smart classroom. The result found that there is significant difference among the school student's effectiveness of smart classroom with respect to their community (OC/ BC/MB/SC/ST).

Yogita (2018) conducted a study of Academic achievement of B Ed students' teachers in relation to self-concept level of Educational Aspiration and stress. The objectives of the study areas to compare the mean scores of academic achievements of male and female students' teachers of B. Ed. Other objectives of the study were to compare the compare the mean scores

of self-concept of male and female student teacher of B.Ed. The methodology of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was 300 students. Where both male and female student teachers of B.Ed. Were found to have academic achievement to the same extent. Both male female students, teachers of B.Ed. were found to have self-concept to the same degree.

Iyappan (2018) conducted a study on level Educational Aspiration of higher secondary school students in Relation to their family environment and test anxiety. The objectives of the study were to find out the level of Educational Aspiration of higher secondary school students. Other objectives of the study were to find out the level of family environment of higher secondary school students. The methodology of the study was normative survey method. The sample of the study was 1125 students. Where in respect of the entire sample of students only 46.4% of them have average level of Educational Aspiration 30.2% of them have low level of Educational Aspiration and as much as 23.4% of them have level high level of Educational Aspiration.

Harpreet (2019) conducted a study on mental health in relation to Educational Aspiration level mortal judgment and personality of secondary school students. The objective of the study was to study mental health, Educational Aspiration level, mortal judgment and personality of secondary school students. Another objective of the study was to mental health, Educational Aspiration level, moral judgment and personality of secondary school students across gender and locate. The methodology was descriptive method. The sample of the study was 1000 secondary school students did not any significant influence on their mental health, but locate of secondary school students had significant influence on their mental health urban secondary school students had significantly poorer mental than rural secondary school students.

Dahiya (2019) conducted a study on mental health and level of Educational Aspiration In relation to family climate and socio-economic status of senior secondary school students. The objectives of the study were to find out the difference between six dimensions of Mental health scores of senior secondary school students belonging to favorable family climate (FFC) and unfavorable family climate (UFFC). The methodology of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was 500 Students. Where findings related to comparison of six dimensions of mental health scores among senior secondary schools' students with respect to their family climate. Findings related to comparisons of level of Educational Aspiration among senior secondary school students with respect to their family climate.

Khare (2019) conducted a study on the locus of control and Educational Aspiration level among the Banjara community students of junior colleges. The objectives of the study were to find out the difference between the intimal locus of control of the male and female Banjara community students. Another study objective was to find out the difference between the external locus of control of male and female Banjara community students. The methodology was a random sampling method. The sample of the study was 800 students Where female students have more internal locus of control than male Banjara community students. Male students have more externally locus of control than female Banjara community students.

Rawat (2019) conducted a study on Effect of economic status on level of Educational Aspiration and academic achievement of higher secondary students. Objectives of the study was to study the Socio-economic status of higher secondary students on the basis of Gender, locality type of school and study stream. The methodology of the study was descriptive survey method. The sample of the study was 1060 students. Where Male and Female students do not differ significantly in their socio-economic status at higher secondary level.

Overview

The Researcher studied review of related literature in this variety of mental ability and factors of socio-economic status, self-esteem, creativity, academic achievements, problem solving ability, self-concept. Findings related to comparisons of Educational Aspiration among senior secondary school students with respect to their family climate. There exists no significant relationship between emotional intelligence and the level of performance of Adolescents. Educational Aspiration is significantly related to academic achievement of higher secondary students. Social- economic status played significant role in the academic achievement of the higher secondary students. Were found to have academic achievement to the same extent.

Methodology

Introduction

In research there are numerous methods and procedures to be applied. But it is the nature of the problem under investigation which determines the adaptation of a particular method and procedure. Procedure helps the researcher to achieve Educational Aspiration.

The methodical, theoretical examination of the procedures used in a specific subject or field of study is known as methodology. It describes the methods, and processes that are employed in research, investigations and other systematic projects with predetermined aims. Methodology provides a framework for gathering, evaluating and interpreting facts or information in a variety of settings, validity, rigor, and reliability.

For the present study, descriptive survey method is used as the researcher as it is appropriate for data collection to produces statistical outcomes, it may also be used in as secondary data for another research study. The data collected from descriptive research can be subjected to other types of data analysis.

Research Design

Table No: 3.1 Schematic presentation on Research Design

Sl. No	Types	Sources
1	Nature of research	Descriptive Survey Method
2	Population of the study	Secondary School Students from Nagaon Town of Assam is the population for the present study.

3	Sample of the study	348 students of 142 male and 206 female.
4	Classification of the study	1. Male and Female Secondary Schools Students. 2. Students of Classes IX and X Secondary Schools Students.
5	Tools and technique used	A self-developed Educational Aspiration tools used by the researcher for the present study. The tool is developed with the help of four dimensions: Family support, pupil's views, pupil's efforts and reality of goals.
6	Sources of data	Primary sources: These consist of the first -hand data that collected by the research herself by visiting the Institutions. Secondary sources: Researcher used books, thesis, journals, research paper.
7	Sample technique	A Simple Random Sampling Technique is used in present study.
8	Procedure of data collection	Educational Aspiration questionnaire was distributed by the researcher for the data collection from Secondary Schools students.
9	Statistical techniques	Descriptive statistics Objectives no 1: Mean and SD Objectives no 2: Mean, SD and T value were calculated
10	Software used	MS-Excel (2021)

Population of the Study

A population is a group of individuals present in the same place at the same time. The population also known as the target population, refers to the entire group or set of individuals, objects, or events that possess specific characteristics and are of interest to the researcher.

In the research and statistics, a population refers to the entire group that possesses the nature of interests within a study. The population usually represents the total set of factors meeting specific criteria or shearing common attributes. For practical reasons, researcher often work with a sample a group of the population, when conducting studies, as it can be challenging or impossible to analysis an entire population due to its size, cost or logistical constraints.

In the present study, the Researcher included Secondary Schools Students which consisted of 1629 students of class IX and 1283 students of class X, a total of 2912 students in Nagaon Town of Assam.

Sample of the Study

A sample represents a group of individuals, items or elements selected from a larger population for research or study purpose. Researcher use sampling methods to choose a representative portion of the population that reflects the natures or attributes of the entire group. A sample is a small part of something that that either represents a bigger whole or design to let try something out. The goal of sampling is together from this smaller, manageable group in order to draw conclusions, make predictions or generalized findings about the larger population.

In the present study focusing on the population of Secondary School Students from Nagaon Town of Assam, a sample of 348 students has been selected. This number constitutes approximately 10% of the total population.

Table No 3.2 Male and Female of Secondary School Students of Nagaon Town of Assam for the session of 2023-2024

Sl. No.	Total no of Schools	Name of the Secondary Schools	Total no of Students	Male/Female	
1	4	Govt Urban High School	94	39	55
2		Renaissance Senior Secondary School	84	37	47
3		Dr. SKV Secondary School	64	25	39
4		Samsul Hudha High School	106	41	65

Sampling Technique

A Simple Random Sampling Technique is used in the present study. The Researcher provides each Secondary Schools Students from Nagaon Town of Assam an equal chance of being selected and included in the sample.

Tool to be Used

A self- developed Educational Aspiration tool is used by the researcher for collection of data in the present study.

Description of the Tool

A self – developed Educational Aspiration tool to be used by the researcher for the present study. The tool is developed with the help of four dimensions. Family support, pupils' views, pupils' efforts and reality of Educational Aspiration goals.

Table No3.3: Dimensions of the Item Distributions Tools

Sl. No.	Dimension	Serial No of Items	Total Items
1	Family support	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	10
2	Pupil's views	11,12,13,14,15,16,	6
3	Pupil's efforts	17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25	9
4	Reality of Educational Aspiration goal	26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33	8
			Total -33

Scoring was done for all the two categories viz Yes (2), No (1) either Yes (1), No (2)

Table No 3.4: Scoring procedure Table

Category	Yes	No
Positive	2	1
Negative	1	2

Validity

For determining the validity. Validity calculated with the help of experts check. It sends to research experts, and university professors.

Reliability

For assessing the reliability of the questionnaire split half method was used. The Researcher found the tool is reliable at Spearman Brown Correlation of 0.736719.

Procedure of Data Collection

The Researcher has collected the data by using a self-developed tool. Data is collected personally by the researcher. The researcher took the required permission from the Authority concerned for collecting the necessary data from the respondents. After that, the researcher gave proper time to the respondents to fill up the tool with instruction to complete this work in a suitable manner.

Statistical Techniques

The statistical techniques adopted as per objectives stated and hypothesis formulated. The collected scores were input into spreadsheets created in Microsoft Excel (2021), where they were added and analyzed in following statistical analysis:

Objectives I- Mean and standard deviation was adopted by the researcher to study Educational Aspiration among the Secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam.

Objectives II – Mean, Standard Deviation and T-test is done by researcher to find the significant difference between the Educational Aspiration of male and female among the secondary school students from Nagaon Town of Assam.

Software Used

In the present study, Microsoft Excel (2021) used for data interpretation and analysis.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Objective wise Analysis:

Preliminary Analysis

In the present study the data has been analysis with the help of descriptive and differential statistical analysis techniques. On the basis of data analysis, results were found. Then the results were interpreted and presented and follows:

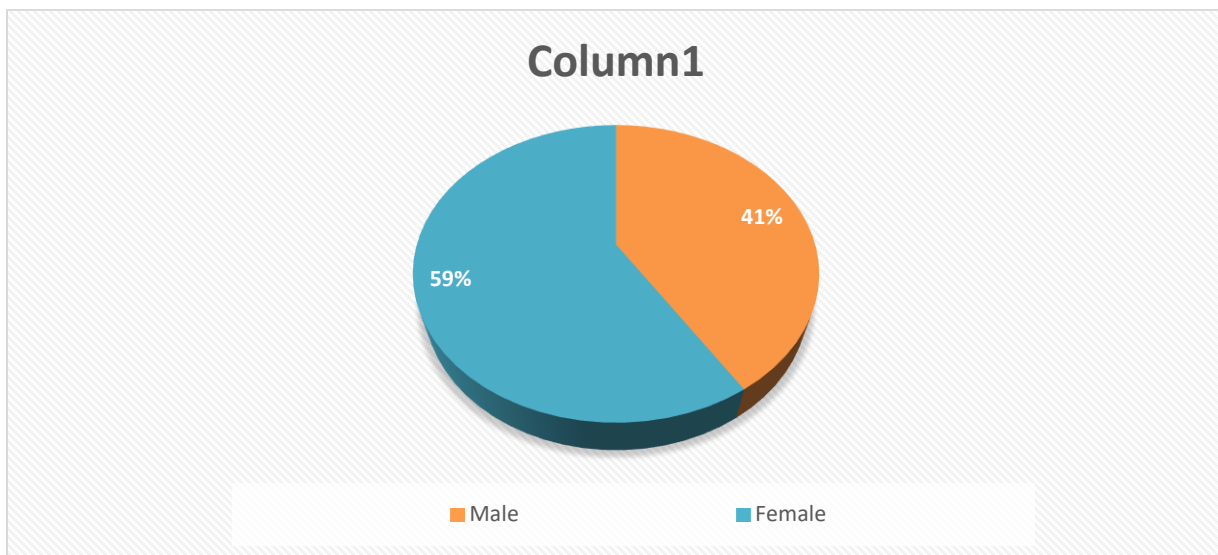
Description of sample on the basis of demographic variable

The distribution of selected variables is shown in table and graphs below

Table 4.1: Showing the distribution of sample on the basis of Gender (male and female)

Gender	Numbers	Percentage
Male	142	41%
Female	206	59%
Total	348	100%

Fig 4.1: Showing the distribution of sample on the basis of Gender



Note. Table 4.1 represents the distribution of samples on the basis of Gender. The total sample size is 348. It is found that 142 were Male students, 41% and 206 were Female students, i.e., 59% of samples participated in the study.

4.2.2 Major Analysis of the Study

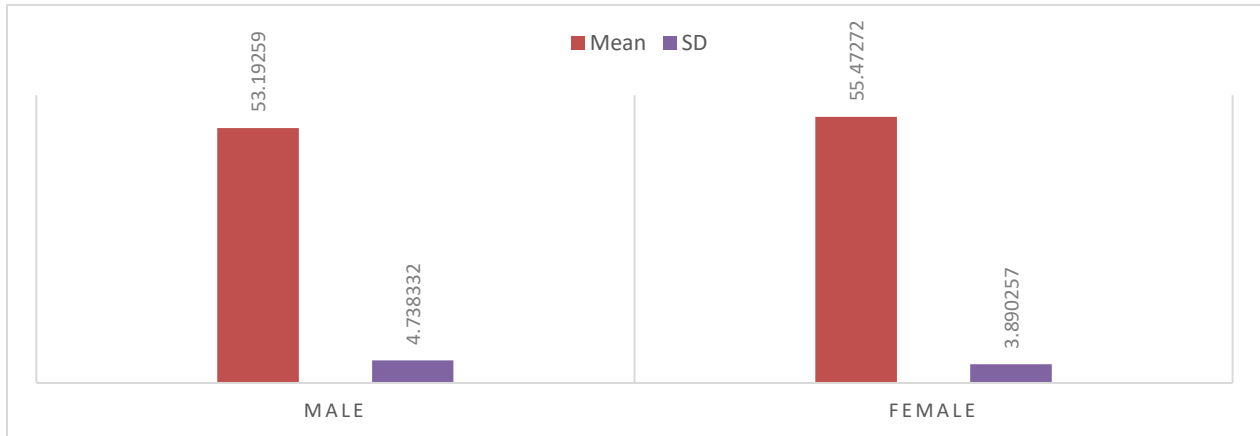
The major analysis of the study is as follows

Table 4.3: Showing the distribution of samples for Educational Aspiration among the Secondary School Students

Gender	Mean	SD
Male	53.19259	4.738332

Female	55.47272	3.890257
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Fig 4.2 Showing the distribution of samples for Educational Aspiration among the Secondary School Students

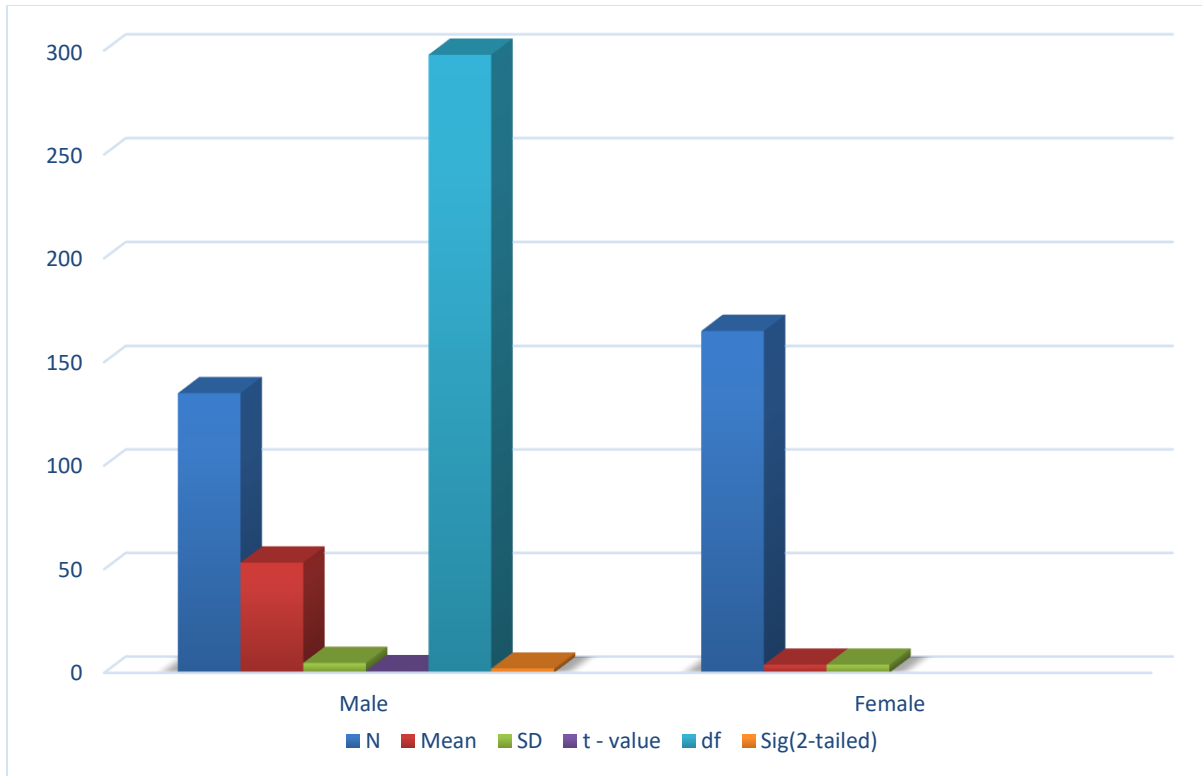


Note. Table 4.2 represent gender wise mean and standard deviation, among the identified Educational Aspiration among the secondary schools’ students. The mean and standard deviation of male is 53.19259 and 4.738332 respectively. Similarly, the mean and standard deviation of female is 55.47272 and 3.890257 respectively. From the above table, it is also interpreted that the sample scoring more than the average level be considered having high aspiration and the sample scoring less than the average level be considered having low aspiration.

Table 4.4 Showing mean, standard deviation, and T- test

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t - value	df	Sig(2-tailed)
Male	142	53.19259	4.738332	0.742186	346	1.968
Female	206	3.890257	3.890257			

Fig 4.4 Showing mean, standard deviation, and T- test Gender wise for students with Educational Aspiration



Note. Table 4.4 represents Gender wise mean, standard deviation and t-test for alienation among the identified Educational Aspiration students. From the above table 4.4, it is found that the mean and standard deviation of male students of Educational Aspiration in 53.19259 and 4.738332 respectively and the mean and standard deviation of females 3.890257 and 3.890257 respectively. The calculated t- value is found be 0.742186 with df 346. At 5% level of significance the p value is 1.968 which greater than the calculated t- value therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Findings, Suggestion for further Research and Conclusion

Major Findings of the Study

- From the study it was found that, the total sample size is 348. It is also found that 142 were Male students, 41% and 206 were Female students, i.e., 59% of samples participated in the study.
- The mean and standard deviation of male is 53.19259 and 4.738332 respectively. Similarly, the mean and standard deviation of female is 3.890257 and 3.890257 respectively.
- It is also interpreted that the sample scoring more than the average level be considered having high aspiration and the sample scoring less than the average level be considered having low aspiration.
- From the study it is found that the mean and standard deviation of male students of Educational Aspiration in 53.19259 and 4.738332 respectively and the mean and standard deviation of females 3.890257 and 3.890257 respectively. The calculated t-

value is found be 0.742186 with df 346. At 5% level of significance the p value is 1.968 which greater than the calculated t- value therefore the null hypothesis is accepted.

Educational Implication of the Study

- The inspiration/ambitions conceptual design of Educational Aspirations has implications for students and schools. This manner of perceiving student Educational Aspirations takes into account the interaction of the students in their environment.
- Educationist, governments and policy makers must recognize the significance of one's outcome expectations, not only for children, but also for family, teachers, and the community, in order to assist them in supporting their children, students, and friends, so the children can realize their potential and expectations.
- To improve performance, the teacher should pay special attention to students with low Educational Aspirations and academic achievements.
- Students with low Educational Aspirations may also show poor academic performance. Teachers should therefore, prioritize the use of appropriate strategies to increase their Educational Aspiration level.

Suggestions for further Research

- i) This research area should not be limited of with Secondary School Students. It may also be conducted for different level of students in the further studies.
- ii) The research for Educational Aspiration should not be confined to limited area of Nagaon Town of Assam.
- iii) This kind of research should be given much time and not limited complete within a year.

Conclusion

The present study helped the researcher to understand Educational Aspirations as an expression of the desire to achieve and improve. The above-mentioned results light on the nature of Educational Aspiration of Secondary School students. The present study also realizes the necessity to investigate separately the Educational Aspiration at different levels of education system and factors determining the Educational Aspiration in order to have a better understanding of the children of all age group and help them to guide in the right direction without losing the most precious resource.

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