



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATION OF TRIBAL AND NON- TRIBAL HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN SONITPUR DISTRICT OF ASSAM

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Abstract

The study investigates the educational aspiration of tribal and non- tribal higher secondary science stream students. The sample of the study consists 100 students from Sonitpur district of Assam. Survey method was used for collection of data. The result of the study reveals that there is no significant difference on educational aspiration of tribal and non- tribal students.

Introduction

The literary meaning of the term “Aspiration” is “a strong desire to do something.” There are three important aspects related to aspiration. These are- what kind of performance the individual himself considers desirable and important and what he wants to do, how will he expects to perform and how important the performance is to him, either as a whole or in its different parts.

Educational aspiration is an important variable in predicting academic achievement and may be seen as an element in academic achievement motivation, focusing as they do on the desire for success and the development of academic objectives to succeed in education, particular educational fields or to gain particular degree.

Literature Review

A number of studies have been conducted on educational aspiration. Few previous studies have been presented below.

Sungoh S. (1984) studied on educational and vocational aspirations of girls studying in pre university classes in Shillong. The study revealed that there is no significant difference between tribal and non tribal students in educational aspiration. There is significant difference between tribal and non tribal students in vocational aspiration .

Kolita Promud (2000) investigated on aspiration for education in relation to scholastic achievement of Bodo and Non- Bodo college students. The study showed that the Bodo students differ significantly from their counterparts in relation to their level of aspiration.

Objective of the study

The main objective of the study is

1. To compare the Educational Aspiration of the tribal and non- tribal higher secondary students.

Hypothesis of the study

Ho₁- There is no significant difference between tribal and non- tribal students in their Educational Aspiration.

Delimitation of the study

1. The study covers only the higher secondary students.
2. The study covers only the tribal and non- tribal higher secondary students studying in science stream.

Method and Sample Design

The study was conducted under the descriptive survey method. The population of the study is all the higher secondary science stream students in Sonitpur District of Assam. For the study 100 samples was selected on the basis of stratified random sampling method.

Tools for Data Collection

To study the level of Educational Aspiration of the higher secondary students the investigator has used “Level of Educational Aspiration Test” scale prepared by Dr. Yasmin Ghani Khan. The reliability of the test was 0.92 of the first retest.

Result and Discussion

Collected data were analyzed with the help of percentage and t-test.

Table-1 Level of Educational Aspiration of tribal and non-tribal students.

Levels of Score	Tribal Students	%	Non-tribal Students	%
High	24	60.0	40	66.67
Average	13	32.5	18	30.00
Low	3	7.5	2	3.33
	40	100	60	100

Here, it has been found that 60 percent tribal and 66.67 percent non- tribal students have high level of aspiration. 32.5 percent tribal and 30 percent non- tribal have average and 7.5 percent tribal and 3.33 percent non tribal have low level of educational aspiration.

To make a comparison on educational aspiration between tribal and non- tribal students mean score was calculated for both group and then “t” test was applied. The result is presented in the table-2

Table-2 Mean, Standard Deviation and t- test of Educational Aspiration of Tribal and Non- Tribal Students

Variable	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	t	Remarks
Tribal	40	22.80	4.502	.50	.780	Not Significant
Non-Tribal	60	23.30	3.994			

The calculated “t” value .780 is less than the table value at 5% level of significance. Consequently our null hypothesis is accepted. Hence, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between tribal and non tribal students in their educational aspiration.

Major Findings.

1. 60 percent tribal and 66.67 percent non- tribal students have high level of aspiration. 32.5 percent tribal and 30 percent non- tribal have average and 7.5 percent tribal and 3.33 percent non tribal have low level of educational aspiration.
2. There is no significant difference between tribal and non tribal students in their educational aspiration.

Conclusion: The study revealed the educational aspiration of tribal and non- tribal higher secondary students. Highest numbers of students have high level of educational aspiration. The findings of the study have great implications for the teachers, parents, guardians and administrators.

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