

The Educational and Vocational Aspiration and Level of Aspiration of Tribal Students of Churachandpur District, Manipur, India and The Parental Influences: An Investigation

Dr. Jangkholun Mate

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Churachandpur College, Churachandpur, Manipur

Abstract

The focus of the study is the educational and vocation aspiration of the tribal students of Churachandpur District, Manipur, India. The study used descriptive and analytical method. The sample of the was drawn randomly. The tool of the study was self-developed questionnaire which was used for collection of primary data. The data collected were categorised, analysed for hypothesis testing using MS-excel and SPSS. The main finding of the study was tribal students have high educational and vocational aspiration. But in the level of level of vocational aspiration male tribal students have higher level of aspiration.

Keywords: Vocational, Educational, Aspiration, Churachandpur, Parent.

1. Introduction

Educational aspiration refers to an individual's hopes, desires, and personal targets regarding their future schooling and academic achievements. It encompasses the highest level of formal education a person wants to attain and serves as a motivational map guiding their learning and career development. Educational aspirations refer to the hopes, desires, and expectations that individuals have regarding their future education and academic achievements. These aspirations can significantly influence a person's motivation, engagement, and decisions related to their education, shaping the pathways they pursue in life. Factors such as family background, socio-economic status, cultural values, and access to resources can play a crucial role in determining the level of educational aspirations among individuals across different societies.

Academic and Professional Definitions

- Psychological Definition: A cognitive commitment to future academic goals, heavily shaped by a student's self-belief, motivation, and personal values.
- Sociological Definition: A reflection of a student's academic ambitions as influenced by their family background, socioeconomic status, and cultural environment.
- Economic Definition: An investment goal where an individual aims for specific qualifications to secure better career opportunities and financial stability.

Vocational aspiration is an individual's desired career goal, driven by passion, enthusiasm, or necessity. It represents the ideal occupation a person wishes to pursue, serving as a motivational force that guides

educational choices, skill development, and long-term professional planning. Vocational aspiration is a person's inner desire, hope, or ambition to pursue a specific career or professional path. It represents the ideal job or occupational status that an individual wishes to achieve in the future, acting as a driving force for their education and training.

Academic and Professional Definitions

- Psychological Definition: A cognitive manifestation of an individual's career goals, reflecting their interests, values, and self-efficacy regarding the world of work.
- Educational Definition: The level of professional achievement a student aims for, which directly influences their choice of subjects, college majors, and academic effort.
- Sociological Definition: A reflection of how an individual negotiates their personal talents against societal expectations, family background, and economic opportunities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The Present study was taken up with focusing on the following objectives.

1. To study the Level of Educational and Vocational Aspiration of tribal students of Churachandpur District.
2. To study the Educational and Vocational aspiration of tribal students of Churachandpur District.
3. To study the relationship between educational aspiration and socio- economic status of students of Churachandpur District.
4. To study the relationship between vocational aspiration and socio- economic status of students of Churachandpur District.
5. To study the vocational aspirations of the students of Churachandpur District and their parental influences.

DEFINITION:

1. Educational aspiration: Educational aspirations represent a student's desire and willingness to achieve specific academic goals, generally representing what drives individuals to attain higher education, such as Bachelor's, Master's, or Doctoral degrees.
2. Vocational/Job aspiration: Vocational aspiration refers to the degree of attraction for a specific occupation which is influenced by attractiveness, interest, and favourite of the students and parents' expectations.
3. Level of vocational/job aspiration: refers to the degree of ambition, confidence, and motivation an individual possesses regarding their future career goals and occupational choices.
4. Level of educational aspiration: represents the educational goals, ambitions, and academic performance levels a student hopes to achieve, driven by motivation and future planning.
5. Socio-economic status: Socioeconomic status (SES) is a composite measure of an individual's or family's social and economic position relative to others, based on income, education, and occupation.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

- H₀1** There is no significant difference between educational aspiration and socio- economic status of the tribal students of Churachandpur District.

- H₀2** There is no significant difference between male and female tribal students of Churachandpur District in respect of their educational aspiration.
- H₀3** There is no significant difference between vocational aspiration and socio- economic status of the tribal students of Churachandpur District.
- H₀4** There is no significant difference between male and female tribal students of Churachandpur District in respect of their vocational aspiration.
- H₀5** There is no significant difference between the Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of male and female tribal college students.
- H₀6** There is no significant difference between the Level of Vocational Aspiration Scale scores of male and female tribal college students.
- H₀7** There is no significant difference between parents' educational qualification and of vocational aspiration of the tribal college students of Churachandpur District.

METHODOLOGY:

Method of the Study:

The researcher used one of the types of descriptive approach, a descriptive and analytical method, which is suitable for the present study.

Population of the Study:

The population of the study involved all the colleges in Churachandpur district, Manipur.

Table 1: No. of student population College wise

Sl. No.	Name of the college	No. of student
1.	Bethany Christian College	117
2.	Churachandpur College	5516
3.	Lamka College	123
4.	Rayburn College	463
	Total	6219

Sample of the Study:

The sample of the study selected by using cluster random sampling technique. The following Table 2 showed the cluster sample of the study

Table 2: Sample of study

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Sample
1.	Bethany Christian College	50
2.	Churachandpur College	50
3.	Lamka College	50
4.	Rayburn College	50
	Total	200

Tool:

The researcher had developed a questionnaire under various components as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Components and Items of Educational & Vocational Aspiration and Level Educational & Vocational Aspiration

Sl. No.	Components	No. of Items
	<i>Educational Aspiration and Level Educational Aspiration</i>	
1.	Future Educational Goals	7
2.	Motivation and Effort	5
3.	Family and Environmental Support	5
4.	Realistic Planning	4
5.	<i>Vocational Aspiration and Level Educational Aspiration</i>	
6.	Achievement Aspiration	6
7.	Leadership Aspiration	8
8.	Work Environment Aspiration	4
9.	Job Responsibilities & Roles	4
10.	Career Values & Motivation	4
11.	Occupational Activity Aspiration	4

A self-developed questionnaire was administered to the respondents of study as shown in Table 3. Data was collected back from the respondents except 2 (two) respondents who were not willing to return. Thus, out of 200 sample respondents 198 respondents had submitted the questionnaire. In spite, of two questionnaires were not obtained analysis of the data was carried out as two questionnaires will not have significant influence on the validity and reliability of the data.

Analysis:

After Data entry in MS-Excel, the entered data were given statistically treatment and the total scores, Mean, Standard Deviation, for each item and components of educational and, vocational aspiration,

level of educational and vocational aspiration. were computed. Thereafter, the values were interpreted and inferences were drawn based on interpretation index (Table 4 & 5).

The software SPSS was used for testing hypothesis.

Table 4: Interpretation Index for analysing variables.

Interval (Mean Value)	Weightage	Description	Interpretation
4.01-5.00	5	Strongly Agree	Highly Satisfied
3.01-4.00	4	Agree	Satisfied
3	3	Neutral	Neutral
2.00-2.99	2	Disagree	Dissatisfied
1.00-1.99	1	Strongly Disagree	Highly Dissatisfied

Table 5: Interpretation Index for determining the level of Educational & Vocational Aspiration.

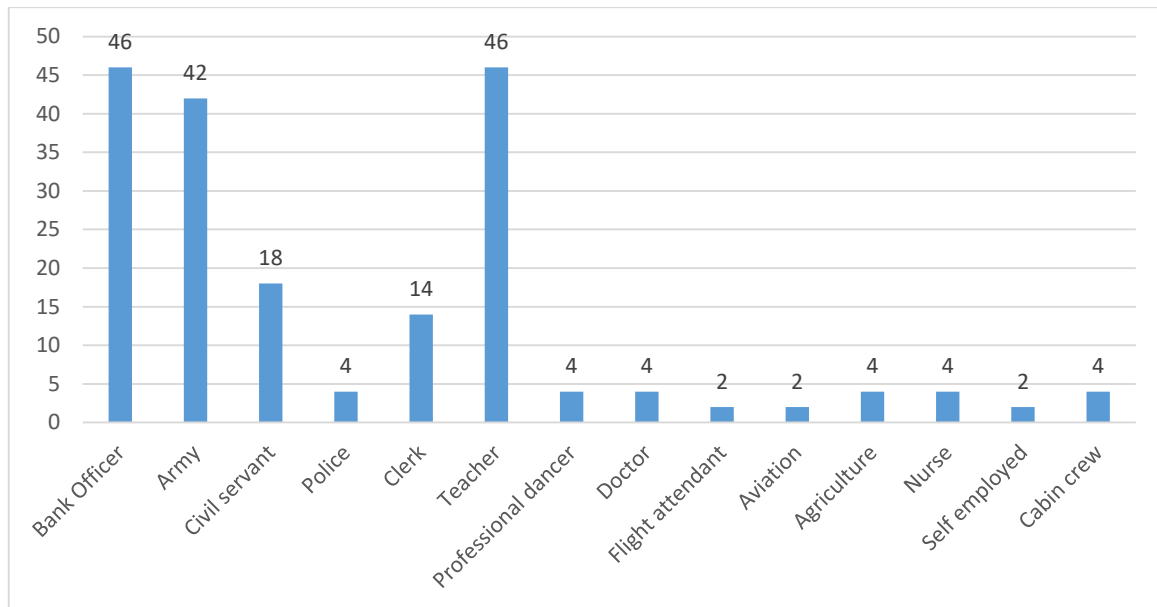
Interval (Mean Value)	Weightage	Description	Interpretation
3.00- 4.00	4	Completely Agree	Ambitious Aspiration
2.00 – 2.99	3	Strongly Agree	High Aspiration
1.00 – 1.99	2	Moderately Agree	Realistic or Moderate Aspiration
0 – 0.99	1	Slightly Agree	Low Aspiration
0	0	Neutral	No Aspiration

RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

The following are the findings of the study.

1. **Job aspiration:** The following figure showed the details about job aspiration of tribal college students of Churachandpur, Manipur.

Figure 1: Percentage of aspirants for different jobs.

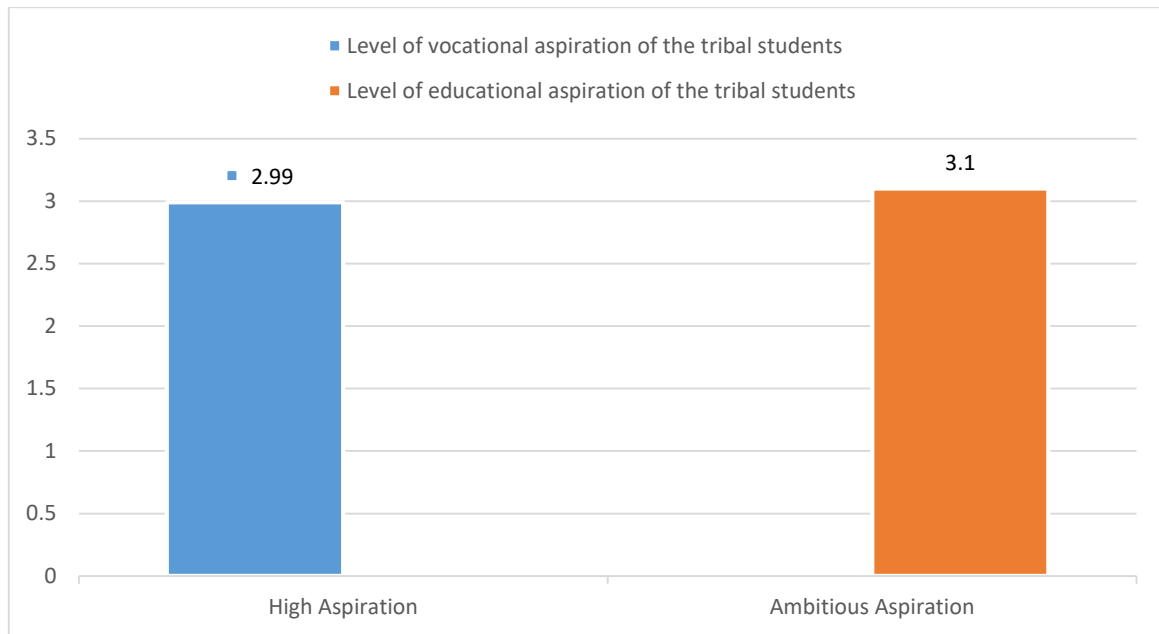


Inference:

1. 46.00 percent of students aspired to become bank officer which may be attributed to the following facts.
 - a. The law-and-order situation in the state compelled the government and bank authorities to deploy the locals which have attracted the students towards banking jobs.
2. 46.00 percent of the respondent students aspired/preferred to become teacher at any level of education this may be attributed to less job stresses.
3. 42.00 percent aspired to join Army. This may be attributed to the tribal people instinct of warriors.
4. The rest of the jobs are rarely achieved by aspirant and also the exams are very difficult to crack it.

2. **Level of vocational aspiration:** Level of vocational aspiration of the tribal students of Churachandpur District: The study revealed that tribal students have a high vocational aspiration this may be attributed to the social influence, family and peer group influence.

Figure 2: Average level of educational and vocational aspiration of the tribal students.



Inferences:

- a) In reference to table 5, from the above figure the level of vocational and educational aspiration of the tribal students are high and ambitious, respectively.
 - b) The figure above revealed that the level of educational aspiration is higher than the vocational aspiration.
3. **Result of Hypothesis 1 (H₀₁):** There is no significant difference between educational aspiration and socio- economic status of the tribal students of Churachandpur District.

Table 6: Group Statistics of Educational Aspiration of Low and High Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Students

Group Statistics					
	Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Students	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
					Mean
Educational Aspiration	Low	101	2.9190	1.50806	.15006
	High	97	3.3055	1.34013	.13607

Table 7: Result of Testing Hypothesis 1 (H_01)

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Educational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	1.672	.197	-1.904	196	.058	-.38652	.20305	-.78695	.01392
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.908	194.840	.058	-.38652	.20256	-.78601	.01298

$P > 0.05$ ($P = 0.58$), hypothesis is not rejected. Hence, no significant difference exists between educational aspiration and socio-economic status of the tribal students of Churachandpur District.

- Result of Hypothesis 2 (H_02):** There is no significant difference between male and female tribal students of Churachandpur District in respect of their educational aspiration.

Table 8: Group Statistics of Educational Aspiration of Tribal Male and Female

Group Statistics

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Educational Aspiration	Male	52	3.2869	1.41791	.19663
	Female	146	3.0447	1.44424	.11953

Table 9: Result of Testing Hypothesis 2 (H_02)

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Educational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	.371	.543	1.043	196	.298	.24215	.23214	-.21565	.69996
	Equal variances not assumed			1.052	91.271	.295	.24215	.23011	-.21491	.69922

$P > 0.05$ ($P = 0.298$), Hypothesis is not rejected. Hence, no significant difference exists between male and female tribal students of Churachandpur District in respect of their educational aspiration.

- Result of Hypothesis 3 (H_03):** There is no significant difference between vocational aspiration and socio-economic status of the tribal students of Churachandpur District.

Table 10: Group Statistics of Vocational Aspiration of Low and High Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Students

Group Statistics

Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Students		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Vocational Aspiration	Low	101	2.8749	1.48861	.14812
	High	97	3.1182	1.32497	.13453

Table 11: Result of Testing Hypothesis 3 (H₀₃)

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Vocational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	2.049	.154	-1.213	196	.227	-.24330	.20057	-.63884	.15225
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.216	194.887	.225	-.24330	.20010	-.63793	.15134

P>0.05 (P=0.227), hypothesis is not rejected. Hence, no significant difference exists between vocational aspiration and socio- economic status of the tribal students of Churachandpur District.

- Result of Hypothesis 4 (H₀₄):** There is no significant difference between male and female tribal students of Churachandpur District in respect of their vocational aspiration.

Table 12: Group Statistics of Vocational Aspiration of Male and Female Tribal Students

Group Statistics

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Vocational Aspiration	Male	52	3.2628	1.32392	.18359
	Female	146	2.8984	1.43497	.11876

Table 13: Result of Testing Hypothesis 4 (H₀₄)

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Vocational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	.644	.423	1.604	196	.110	.36442	.22721	-.08367	.81250
	Equal variances not assumed			1.667	96.656	.099	.36442	.21866	-.06957	.79841

P>0.05 (P=0.110), hypothesis not rejected. Hence, no significant difference exists between male and female tribal students of Churachandpur District in respect of their vocational aspiration.

- Result of Hypothesis 5 (H₀₅):** There is no significant difference between the Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of male and female tribal college students.

Table 14: Group Statistics of Level of Vocational Aspiration of Male and Female Tribal Students

Group Statistics

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Level Educational Aspiration	Male	52	2.2930	1.26865	.17593
	Female	142	2.0362	1.21857	.10226

Table 15: Result of Testing Hypothesis 5 (H_05)

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Level Educational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	.042	.837	1.286	192	.200	.25682	.19971	-.13708	.65072
	Equal variances not assumed			1.262	87.664	.210	.25682	.20349	-.14759	.66124

$P > 0.05$ ($P = 0.200$), hypothesis is not rejected. Hence, no significant difference exists between the Level of Educational Aspiration Scale scores of male and female tribal college students.

8. **Result of Hypothesis 6 (H_06):** There is no significant difference between the Level of Vocational Aspiration Scale scores of male and female tribal students.

Table 16: Group Statistics of Level of Vocational Aspiration of Male and Female Tribal Students

Group Statistics

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Level Vocational Aspiration	Male	52	2.2013	1.09240	.15149
	Female	142	1.8080	1.17792	.09885

Table 17: Result of Testing Hypothesis 6 (H₀₆)

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Level Vocational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	1.764	.186	2.099	192	.037	.39330	.18735	.02378	.76282
	Equal variances not assumed			2.174	97.296	.032	.39330	.18089	.03431	.75230

P<0.05 (P=0.037), hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there exists significant difference between the Level of Vocational Aspiration Scale scores of male and female tribal students. It was found out that the level of vocational aspiration of male is higher than that of female (M of male tribal student = 2.2013 and M of female tribal student = 1.8080)

- Result of Hypothesis 7 (H₀₇):** There is no significant difference between parents' educational qualification and of vocational aspiration of the tribal college students of Churachandpur District.

Table 18: Group Statistics of Level of Vocational Aspiration of Male and Female Tribal Students

Group Statistics

Parent's Educational Qualification		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Vocational Aspiration	Low	168	3.6607	2.90329	.22399
	High	30	3.7000	3.38506	.61802

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Vocational Aspiration	Equal variances assumed	2.263	.134	-.067	196	.947	-.03929	.59055	-1.20394	1.12537
	Equal variances not assumed			-.060	37.008	.953	-.03929	.65736	-1.37122	1.29265

$P > 0.05$ ($P = 0.947$), hypothesis is not rejected. Hence, no significant difference exists between parents' educational qualification and of vocational aspiration of the tribal college students of Churachandpur District.

Conclusion

The study focused on the educational and vocational aspiration of the tribal students of Churachandpur District. It was found out that majority of the tribal students aspired to become bank officers, teachers, and Indian army. However, it was revealed that the level of educational aspiration is higher than vocational aspiration. The study noted that the socio-economic status does not influence the educational and vocational aspiration. while, the level of educational aspiration of male and female more or less the same. The level of vocational aspiration of male female differed. The level of vocational aspiration of male is higher.

References

1. Bora Bhargab Pratim, Vocational Aspiration of the Undergraduate Students-A Study, Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education, 2021, 12(6), 267-274.
2. Gottfredson L. S., Lapan, R. T., Assessing Gender-Based Circumscription of Occupational Aspirations. Journal of Career Assessment, 1997, 5(4), 419-441.
3. Hou Zhi-jin, Leung S. Alvin, Vocational aspirations of Chinese high school students and their parents' expectations, 2011, 79(2), 349-360.
4. Kiani Shoaib, Hassan Sumara Masood-ul, Irfan Sidra, Vocational Aspirations of High School Students, ARPN Journal of Science and Technology, 2013, 3(12), 1189-1193.

5. Lazarides Rebecca, Viljaranta Jaana, Aunola Kaisa, Pesu Laura, Nurmi Jari-Erik, (). The role of parental expectations and students' motivational profiles for educational aspirations, *Learning and Individual Differences*, 2016, 51, 29–36.
6. Pramod D, & K.P. Suresh, Vocational Aspiration of School-Going Tribal Adolescents of Wayanad District, *Research Tracks*, 2019, VI (II), 6-9.
7. Singer, Stanley L, Steffle, Buford, The relationship of job values and desires to vocational aspirations of adolescents, *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 1954, 38(6), pp. 419–422. doi:10.1037/h0055016
8. Yun S., & Min S., Analysis on Occupational Preference, Career, Aspiration and Career Attitude Maturity of Middle & High School Students. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 2015, 8(S7), 664–673.