

Aspiration Level of Banjara Community Junior College Students

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Abstract:

In today's aspiration level of students is playing important role in the educational process. Aspiration level have depends on family environments, parents communication and school environment. There are three valuable factors playing important role of student's educational success. The aim of the present study is to investigate aspiration level among Junior college students from banjara community. Total sample comprised of 120 (60 boys and 60 girls) adolescent in the age group 16-20 years drawn from pachora taluka. The sample is selected by using random sampling method. For this purpose of aspiration level test constructed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Late Prof. M. R. Shah (1971) was used. The data obtained were analyzed throughout 't' test to know the mean difference between the two groups.

Keywords: Aspiration level, Banjara Community, Junior college students.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Now day's world of competitiveness there is not a single individual who is devoid of ambition in some or other form, human being with an equal amount of ability-capability way also different significantly in their life goal setting. One may set it very high while the other very low still other set near to performance level. Thus in choosing life goal and in doing daily activities people largely in their expectation and aspirations. Motivational factors are important for increases the aspiration level of the adolescents. Its have been directing person individual behavior consciously and they have strive to perform certain types of educational activity in order to achieve a definite goal or excellence in performance to education and in doing so; he sets a wishes for distinction which has an inner structure known as "Level of Aspiration". In this concept of level of Aspiration was introduced in 1931 by Dembo one of lewin students in the course of an experimental investigation of anger of Aspiration is an individual future expectation. If refers to the estimate at one future in a given task.

According to the Dictionary of Education the level of aspiration is "The maximum goal that a person (or a group) desires and hopes to reach at any given moment in a specific activity". Hoppe (1930) defined the 'level of aspiration' as a person's expectations goal or claim on his own future in a given task. Gardner (1940) described level of aspiration as a truly quantitative concept which has to requirement. That the subject makes some public indication of his aims that he makes this in quantitative terms. In short, many researchers have pointed out that the level of aspiration is the expected level of achievement of the individual where difference is obtained between a person's performance in a task and his estimate of future performance in that task.

This Banjara community is known by different names in India as well as in the world as Gormati, Banjara, Lamani, Lambada and Gypsy. In Gor Banjara there is separate custom and tradition, different systems of celebrating festivals and marriage customs and traditions Diet system hair style costumes ornaments justice system Gor Banjara community has become one with Gor culture. They have presented this culture through folks, stories and Psalms (bhajans) and they have preserved it. Banjara community scattered in every part of our country is known as keeping cultural traditions. Tanda saver community agreeing decision of Jat Panchayat, doing tradition business preserving self-ethical values socioeconomic is not so satisfactory. Hilly land of an acre or two is the means of income. In Tanda remote from village and water so there is lack of roads co-operative society and co-operative banks due to this socioeconomic condition is stable.

II. EDUCATION SYSTEM OF BANJARA COMMUNITY

In order to bring Banjara community in aim stream of education. Social and special aid department of Maharashtra Government connected all these Banjara Boys and Girls to 148 Ashram schools. So that they can take their secondary and higher secondary education by starting colleges to fulfill V.J. and wandering tribes do the work of farms most of the people of or bigari and work on daily wages. We find their economical status very weak as they are landless and Alpabhudharak. So they go anywhere in the state for cutting the Sugar canes. Their family life is unstable so they don't give attention towards the education of their children. Taking this into consideration Maharashtra Government has started

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granted primary secondary and higher secondary Ashram schools with the help of swayamsevi sansthas. They started these colleges in some town places in jalgaon District Connecting to Ashram schools, they are as follows.

1. Galan, Tal. Pachora
2. Talband Tanda, Tal. Bhadgaon
3. Vasantnagar (Bholabe Tanda) Tal.Parola
4. Gadkhamb, Tal.Amalner
5. Pimparlhed, Tal.Chalisingaon

In these junior colleges of Banjara community they started Arts and Science Streams, for self progress they do self efforts. They don't get any kind of guidance from their parents in which stream they should get admission. Still we can find their internal external self control and aspiration level high condition in high ratio and so they get their education in this adverse condition also we can find their inspiration by taking admission in Science stream.

III. SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

In the present research topic is selected by the researcher is associated with community especially related to banjara community. In this study researcher wants to focus particularly on the banjara community students of junior colleges. The researcher personally attached since twenty one years to the community through his teaching profession. The researcher realized their pangs mental agonies and other adversities. While the stepping in this modern era all of the various communities in India making progress by leaps and bounds. Researcher has looked the past history of community and supreme policy justice given towards down fall in the world. Researcher has to do analytical study of Banjara community. It seems that nearly about 75% people are living their lives below poverty line.

Their educational progress is affected by such bad atmosphere and surrounding conditions for self progress. Banjara community students have to make self efforts after passing 10th Standard their illiterate parents and also do not get Inspiration from their parents. These students growth on adverse conditions, their level of aspiration among the Banjara community and internal inspiration has developed. In the order to verify the soundness whether their life style effects on their aspiration level and their community. So Researcher has decided to select this subject aspiration level impact on educational progress of banjara community junior college students.

Goodman and Gregg's review (2010) they found a number of studies that showed a positive link between parental expectations and a child's school outcomes (Carroll, 2000; Sender and Sungur, 2009). Hong and Ho (2005) used US National Education Longitudinal Survey (NELS) data, and found a strong association between parental aspiration/expectations and student achievement.

Cuthbert and Hatch, 2008; Gorard and Smith, 2010. Survey 2003 (NatCen, 2005), nearly all parents had positive general aspirations for their children, such as 'being happy', but such hopes are not the focus of this review. In some studies, aspiration was taken to mean the intention to stay on in full – time education post – 16 or to go on to higher education.

Jadhav Pandit S. (1983) in this study indicates age they consult elderly person in case of sickness. High percentage of school dropout indicates that the Banjara Community people are not yet sufficiently developed to understand and to be able to continue with education and with this regard it may be said that services rendered through Ashram Schools were inadequate in the qualitative aspect. Voluntary agencies receive 100% grant from government for the development of these under-privileged community.

IV. AIM OF STUDY

To Study the investigate Aspiration level among the banjara community students of Junior Colleges in Pachora Taluka.

V. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To find out the difference between Aspiration level of arts and science faculty students.
- To examine the Aspiration level of male and female students.

VI. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- There is significant difference between Aspiration level of arts and science faculty students.
- There is significant difference between Aspiration level of male and female students.

VII. METHOD

Variables

Independent		Dependent
Gender-1) Male	2) Female	Aspiration level
Faculty -1) Arts	2) Science	

VIII. SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The present research study sample is selected by using random sampling method. The sample consisted of junior college male-female and arts-science faculty students. Total 400 students from the Junior Colleges will be selected in Pachora Taluka. 200 boys and 200 girls of Banjara community Junior College students of Arts and Science faculty will be selected from various junior colleges of Pachora Taluka. The age range of the students will be 16 to 22 years. Sample will be taken from rural area. Boys and girls ration 1:1. Sample will be selected in six Taluka of Jalgaon District (Pachora, Bhadgaon, Parola, Amalner, Chalisingaon(Valthan), Chalisingaon (Pimperkhed).

IX. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Gender	Faculty		
	Arts	Science	Total
Male	100	100	200
Female	100	100	200
		Total	400

X. INSTRUMENTS

For measuring the some independent variable following standardized tests and scales were used.

- Aspiration Test–**

For collecting the data standardized scales was to measure. Aspiration test constructed and developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Late Prof. M. R. Shah in 1971. Nature of this test is nonverbal, 550 circles in eleven pages and per page 50 circles in this test. Duration of this test is 30 seconds for one task.

- Reliability: -**

The reliability of this measure is calculated by the test-retest method and the split half method. And retest method with a gap of one month. N=100, G.D. S. =.88, A.D.S. =.82, N.T. R. S. =.86. With an interval of three months N =.60, G. D. S. =.72, A. D. S. =.75, N.T. R. S. =.74, and split half method N= 60, G. D. S.=.77, A.D. S.=.69, N.T. S.=.78

- Scoring system -**

In this G.D.S. scoring done as a following manners when calculate the G.D.S. first practice page actual score was counted and it was minus from next expected score. A.D.S scoring done as following manners when calculated the A.D.S. actual scoring was counted it was minus next expected score. The scale measured Aspiration level of students, it contains of 10 trials except one practice in this inventory. Score obtain in two way type one is excepted score and another is Actual score. This is culture free scale.

- Statistical Analysis –**

First, the data were treated by means, SD and t. Then, Two way ANOVAs was applied. SPSS software (Version 17.0) was used for data analysis.

XI. RESULT & DISCUSSION

In this part investigator has explained the result related to statistical analysis and hypothesis.

Status of the Aspiration level in number of total students (Faculty wise)

Level of Aspiration	Frequency	Percentage
Low	11	5.5
Average	184	92.0
High	5	2.5
Total	200	100.0

Above table shows that status of the aspiration level in total students of faculty wise. This result indicates that high level aspiration of 05 students and their percentage (2.5 %), average level aspiration of students have 184 and their percentage (92.0 %) and low level aspiration of arts and science faculty students have 11 and their percentage (5.5 %).

Status of the Aspiration level in number of total students (Gender wise)

Level of Aspiration	Frequency	Percentage
Low	11	5.5
Average	183	91.5
High	6	3.0
Total	200	100.0

Above shows that status of the aspiration level in total students. This result indicates that high level aspiration of 06 students and their percentage (3.0 %), average level aspiration of students have 183 and their percentage (91.5 %) and low level aspiration of male and female students have 11 and their percentage (5.5 %).

Hypothesis no- 01- There is significant difference between Aspiration level of arts and science faculty banjara community students.

Table no- 01 – Faculty wise comparison on Aspiration

Faculty	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig level
Art	100	12.98	03.60	4.16	Significant 0.01
Science	100	14.74	04.05		

Pat 0.05 = 1.96, 0.01 = 2.59

Above table shows faculty wise results of aspiration factors and calculated Mean, Standard Deviation, ‘t’ value and the level of significance.

The researcher found that the mean value on aspiration of art faculty students was 12.98 and SD is 03.60. Similarly the mean value on aspiration of science faculty students was 14.74 and SD is 04.05. The calculate “t” value is 4.16. It is significant at 0.01 levels.

It indicates that there is significant difference between Aspiration of arts and science faculty banjara community students. That’s why above hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis no-02- There is significant difference between Aspirations of male and female banjara community students.

Table no- 02 – Gender wise comparison on aspiration

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig level
Male	100	13.85	04.10	1.31	NS
Female	100	14.35	04.94		

Pat 0.05 = 1.96, 0.01 = 2.59

Above table shows gender wise results of aspiration factors and calculated Mean, Standard Deviation, ‘t’ value and the level of significance.

The researcher found that the mean value on aspiration of male students was 13.85 and SD is 04.10. Similarly the mean value on aspiration of female students was 14.35 and SD is 04.94. The calculate “t” value is 1.31. It is not significant.

It indicates that There is no significant difference between Aspirations of male and female banjara community students. That's why above hypothesis is rejected.

XII. DISCUSSION

The analysis of the data yielded result in terms of 't' value. The obtained result has been summarized in table No.01. In the present study it was tried to find out the effect of the arts and science faculty students of Banjara community. ($t=4.16$ and $198P<0.01$.) It means that its Arts faculty students mean score is 12.98 and science faculty students mean score is 14.74.

It means that there is significant difference between Arts and science faculty students. Science faculty students have high Aspiration level than Arts faculty students because students from banjara community are being attracted to the science faculty they have got higher positions in services because of higher education is the only way they have understand the students going to science faculty are of higher percentage. The arts students' average of marks is lower than science students.

Arts faculty students are come from poor families are they suffer from bad habits, superstitions, customs and rituals.

The analysis of the data yielded result in terms of "t" value. The obtained result has been summarized in table no-02. In the present study it was tried to find out the effect of the aspiration level of the male and female Banjara community students.

It was observed that the "t" value for the gender was [$t=1.31$ and $198, P > 0.05$]. It means that there is no significant difference on aspiration level between male and female Banjara community students. Male students mean score is 13.85 and female mean score is 14.35 on the basis of this it could be clearly conducted that aspiration level of male and female students is no significant difference between aspiration level of male and female Banjara Community students.

Banjara Community girls are very conscious about higher education. They have seen that educated women's are well treated and honoured among the banjara community so their aspiration level of is higher of their family status and don't want their family to be looked down upon in the society. They are ready to sacrifice for the honour of the family because of higher education them carefree from the vexations Tendencies and traditions rituals easily. They become free from family restrictions.

XIII. CONCLUSIONS

- Science Faculty students have high aspiration level than Arts Faculty Students.
- Results indicate that no significant difference between aspiration of male and female banjara community Students.

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