

# STUDY ON ADOLESCENTS ASPIRATION AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ERODE DISTRICT

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Received: July 14, 2018

Accepted: August 23, 2018

## ABSTRACT

*To study once supplied with the information about the return to education. If the facilities to study are available the social planner need only worry about the adequate dissemination of this information. Both idea recognize that individuals preference were nuanced by social factor and that these social factors as given from the point of view of the individual grounded in past aggregate experiences, children of poor families are less likely to take higher Education than children of richer families lack of capacity to aspire is the burden that the individuals inherits from her origins, only direct individuals experience has the power to induce a change in capacity to aspire.*

**Keywords:** Adolescent, student Aspirations, Findings Problems.

## INTRODUCTION

The adolescent years are pivotal to adult life success. During these years the adolescents assume increased responsibility for self-direction in areas like socialization, independent living, education, and employment, mental and physical health. From initial experiences of the young adult lays foundation for how his or her life will progress in various domains. Adolescent's future aspirations and expectations are important precursor of adult attainment. Expectations of result from perception of opportunity that exists within the family and in the society. Many important decisions of life such as to pursue higher education to enter the job force directly after high school are made during Adolescents. These early decisions affect effect the rest of person's life. Therefore, it was an important to understand to the individual and social factors that play into the process of adolescent career development. In many parts of India, a large number of young girls are married off in their early age. Adolescents are lack the independent authority for the control of their future aspirations. Even adolescent boys may have to join the work force to earn a living for the family. Relationship of the adolescents with their family members as well as the teachers play an important role in shape their family future. Support from parents and teachers help them to move forward (3-4). Various studies have highlighted the importance of nutrition, psychological support and sexual issues during the adolescent years, however, evidence for understanding adolescent's aspirations and perceptions is scant particularly in the north-eastern part of the country. So this study had been carried out to document rural are adolescent understanding of their aspirations and the problems they face for achieving them. The relationship of adolescent with their family and how they feel about themselves have also been determined.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level of Adolescents aspiration among school students in relation to Gender.
2. To find out the level of Adolescents aspiration among school students in relation to Age.
3. To find out the level of Adolescents aspiration among school students in relation to Locality.
4. To find out the level of Adolescents aspiration among school students in relation to Educational Status.
5. To find out the level of Adolescents aspiration among school students in relation to Number of children in the Family.
6. To find out the level of Adolescents aspiration among school students in relation to Community.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the scientific and systematic research for pertinent information on a specific topic. It is original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge. It is undertaken to discover answers to questions by applying scientific method. According to Clifford wordy. "search comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis, collecting, organizing and evaluating data,

making deductions and research conclusions and at last carefully testing conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypotheses” ( Kenneth Bailey, 1978.P.68)

**Definition of Adolescence**

Period of life from PUBERTY to ADULTHOOD (Roughly ages 12 – 20) characterized by marked physiological changes, development of sexual feelings, efforts toward the construction of identity and a progression from concrete to abstract thought. Adolescents is sometimes viewed as a transitional state, during which youth begin to separate themselves from their parents but still lack a clearly defined role in society. It is generally regarded as an emotionally intense and often stressful period.

**Aspiration**

According to Appadurai, the capacity to aspire is not evenly distributed in society. The poor are less likely to be conscious of the links between their fundamental aspirations and the available commodities, due to the combination of two related reasons. The poor have a smaller stock of meaningful experiences relating aspirations to commodities. Moreover, they have fewer opportunities to experience how a choice of a commodity nuances their fundamental well-being. As a result the poor navigational map. Consists of very few combinations of nodes and pathways from aspirations to commodities. This limited capacity to form conjectures and refutations about the future is a hallmark of poverty.

**Hypothesis of Study**

1. There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their gender.
2. There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Age.
3. There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Locality.
4. There is no significant difference the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Family.
5. There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration in their Number of children in the Family.
6. There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their medium.
7. There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their school types.

**RESEARCH DESIGN**

**Table I**

Nature of Study	Variables	Tools	Population	Sample
Survey Method	Adolescents aspiration	Questionnaire Method	School students in Erode District	300 samples

**ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION**

**Statistical Measures:**

Statistical treatments are used carefully in data analysis. The statistical procedures help to find the estimates of the population variables bases on which the generalizations are made. The investigator planned to use the following techniques for the analysis of data.

1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. T – test

**Table- II**

**Analysis of the sample in terms of Adolescents aspiration of Gender**

S.No.	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t- Value	Table Value	Level of significant at 5% level
1.	Male	150	52.56	2.60	3.86	1.96	S
2	Female	150	53.72	2.40			

**S – Significant**

From the above table it is noted that the calculated ‘t’ value 3.86 is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis “There is significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their gender” is rejected. There is significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their gender.

**Table III****Analysis of the sample in terms of Adolescents aspiration of Age:**

S.No.	Age	N	Mean	SD	t- Value	Table Value	Level of significant at 5% level
1.	14 - 16	180	52.37	2.89	1.62	1.96	NS
2	Above 16	120	53.23	2.51			

**NS-Not Significant**

From the above table it is noted that the calculated 't' value 1.62 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Age is accepted.

There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Locality.

**Table IV****Analysis of the sample in terms of Adolescents aspiration of Family:**

S.No.	Family	N	Mean	SD	t- Value	Table Value	Level of significant at 5% level
1.	Single family	160	52.72	2.72	3.25	1.96	S
2	Joint Family	140	53.63	2.44			

**NS-Not Significant**

From the above table it is noted that the calculated 't' value 3.25 is greater than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Family is Rejected.

There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in their Family.

**Table V****Analysis of the sample in terms of Adolescents aspiration of Students:**

S. No.	Number of children in the Family	N	Mean	SD	t- Value	Table Value	Level of significant at 5% level
1.	1 & 2	236	53.13	2.60	0.83	1.96	NS
2	3 & above	25	53.64	2.94			

**NS-Not Significant**

From the above table it is noted that the calculated 't' value 0.83 is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis "There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration among school students in the Family" is accepted.

There is no significant difference in the Adolescents aspiration in their Number of children in the Family.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Crites, J.o. (1976) Crites findings were that individuals' level of aspiration exhibits a lack of stability during the course of an activity, and that there appeared to be disparities among individuals in terms of their level of aspiration: such differences, be thought, were suggestive of personality differences in the areas of ambition, prudence, courage, and self-confidence (Gardner, 1940). Like tier researchers during this time, crates defines level of aspiration within the context of a specific task. He construed level of aspiration to be the "totality of ...expectations or aspiration for the future performance achievement of a person, a totality which shifts after each achievement, and which is sometimes vague and sometimes precise" Brown S, DamdGore.(1994) proposed a less subjective measure. He requires subjects to choose among a series of progressively difficult tasks (mazes). Although this design was thought to offer a more objective indicator of level of.

Aspiration, it was not immune to social bias. Subjects were asked to reveal their intended performance on some task in the presence of the researcher, which clouded their "intentions" Erikson, E.H. Identity, (1996) reported that the relation of level of aspiration to the level of past performance "at any time depends primarily of the relative strength of the following three needs: (I) the need to keep the level of aspiration as high as possible. Patton, W. & Crees P. (2001) The crucial difference is of course that in this standard Theory the individual so supposed to have perfect foresight regarding the (Possibly Stochastic) change of her taste that would result from her experience. 1 it is exactly this transparency assumption Appadurai and Du.o. challenge. Jorin S., stoll, F. Bergmann (2004) showed that among U.S. students in eighth grade, about 40% of boys and up to 20% of girls held occupational aspirations that could be classified as

fantasy. Based on these studies, it was expected that no more than 30% of all students with in the present Swiss sample would only report fantasy vocations or have no realistic idea about a possible career at all.

It was also expected that their aspirations would reflect the existing opportunities in their specific environment in terms of available educational, work, and training positions. Pearce and Stacchetti (1989), Rabin (. 1993), Yariv (2001) and Bracha (2004). All these approaches share the feature that attitudes are determined at equilibrium, in conjunction with the conscious decisions. So as to maximize some unconscious deeper needs of the individuals. This idea underlies the following model in section 2, Which we then substantiate in section 3 with an example featuring an aspirations trap. Section 4. Concludes. The appendix extends the model from the single-Person setting to a game-theoretic one.

## CONCLUSION

This simple example manifests the stark deference UN conclusions when we replace transparency. By consistency. Under the standard assumption of transparency, an uneducated person should be eager to study once supplied with the information about the return to education. If the facilities to study are available, the social planner need only worry about the adequate dissemination of this information and in many societies the relevant information is indeed, by and large, freely available in the media.

In contrast, revealed preference might be a poor indication for optimal behavior under the alternative approach that we propose here. This approach admits that individuals not only learn new facts over time, but are inherently nuanced by their life experience, by their encounter with new people and new ideas, in ways they cannot foresee advance.

Formally, therefore, we have here Nash equilibrium between a mature individual and the unconscious preference-formation mechanism of the young. Unlike in the standard Economic model, the individual is not atomistic, and her preferences are not well de. Ned and do not form outside a social context. On the other hand, unlike in some Sociological models, the individual is not a leaf in the swaying winds of social norms and forces. In the proposed model, the two approaches are interwoven. Regard in big choices the individual is subject to the socialization process, while she is a standard economic maximize concerning day today alternatives embedded nests is expressed by the idea that these two dimensions are at equilibrium with one another.

In this present study it is clear both ideas recognize that individual preferences are nuanced by social factors, and treat these social factors as given from the point of view of the individual, grounded in past aggregate experience. Children of poor families are likely to take higher education than children of richer families. Models invoking culture or identity explain this observation by arguing that if a child of a poor family takes high education she pays a cost in terms of dissonance or lost identity. This lack of capacity to aspire is the burden that the individual inherits from her origins. But if she were to try a new course of action, her preferences would evolve, and sustain her choice. In this interpretation, the role of the social group is not that of a punishing device for those who put into question a static and immutable group identity or an established social equilibrium. Change does not have to wait for aggregate transformations in culture or identity, but it will not come about spontaneously, individuals might remain stuck in an aspiration trap.

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