



Interest towards Higher Education of Secondary and Higher Secondary Students: A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary level school students in relation to their gender, locality, class and occupation of parents. A sample of 168 students (45 boys and 123 girls reading in various school of the Ranaghat, in the district of Nadia of West Bengal state was selected by purposive sampling method for the study. The self made questionnaire was used for collection of primary data. The data were analyzed with the help of mean, SD and t-test to study the interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary students. The result revealed that there is significant difference in the interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary students in relation to their gender, Academic class, locality and occupation of parents.

Keywords: Interest, Higher Education, Gender, Class, locality, Occupation

1. Introduction

Education is crucial need of human being. Education plays a vital role in the development of human capital in any society and also linked with an individuals well being and opportunities for better living. It enables individuals to improve the quality of life. This increase in productivity also leads towards new sources of earning which enhance the economic growth of a country. There are large number of educational streams for which an individual can go. Choosing an educational stream is choosing a life style is a well- said opinion. A person's educational interest is related to his general intelligence and special attitudes and it determined in part by his environment, parental qualification and his opportunity to explore different kinds of activities. It is important to investigate at an early stage of one's educational interest so as to render appropriate advice to him or her and to motivate her or him towards higher education. In educational psychology the concept of educational interest is interpreted as a content specific motivational very well that can be investigated and theoretically constructed. An important analysis lies in the manifold interrelations between educational interest learning and human development.

2. Review of Related Literature

Tiwari, R.K., Sattar, A., (2018), Investigated "A study of educational interest of higher secondary students of tribal dominated areas of Chattisgarh". The main objective of the study was to comparative assess educational interest of higher secondary students of Gariband district, a tribal dominated area of Chhattisgarh in relation to gender. The result of the study shown that educational interest of female higher secondary students in areas such as fine arts, home science, humanities and science are higher as compared to male higher secondary students and at per in areas such as agriculture, commerce and technology respectively.

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Mondal,C.G,Majumder,P,(2018),Studied on “A comparative study of vocational interests of secondary school students”.The objective of the study was to study vocational interest patterns of secondary school students in the different vocational areas and to find out significant difference in interest of different vocational areas of secondary students in relation to gender variation.This analysis revealed the girls were slightly more interested in Artistic,commercial household and social fields.In agriculture,executive,literary fields boys were slightly more interested than that of girls.

Upadhyaya,B. K. Sisodiya(2016),studied on “Interest of secondary school students in selection of subject and sources of guidance”.The main objective of this research was to study the interest of secondary school students in the selection of subject and sources of guidance.The result of the study shown that mostly students are interested in fine arts and science subjects and they are confused whom should they take in selecting the subject at 10+2 level.

3. Objectives of the Study

The study was conducted on the basis of following objectives:

1. To study the interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary students.
2. To find out significant difference in interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary students in relation to their gender, class,locality,occupation of parents.

4. Hypothesis of the Study

The following hypotheses have been constructed to achieve the objectives of the study:

HO1- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of female students and male students.

HO2- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class IX and class X.

HO3- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class XI and class XII.

HO4- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the class IX and class XII students

HO5- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class X and class XI.

HO6- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of rural and urban area.

HO7- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of children of labour and other occupational parents vs merchant and farmers children.

HO8- There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of merchant and farmer children vs service parents' children.

5. Delimitation of the Study

- The study will delimited to a sample of 168 students (45 boys and 123 girls) of secondary and higher secondary (class IX to XII) level of Ranaghat school only.
- The descriptive survey method of research was employed to investigate the interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary school level students.

6. Methodology of the Study

Sample :

For the present study the samples were taken from seven number of higher secondary schools of Ranaghat, of Nadia District;168 numbers of secondary and higher secondary school students were the sample for the present study. Purposive sampling procedure was used for selection of the sample.

Tools used:

The self made questionnaire ,consisting of a series (39) of items was used for the collection of data.

Data collection:

Sample of the present study consisted of 168 secondary and higher secondary (class IX to XII) level school students which were drawn purposefully from different schools of Ranaghat, Nadia .Survey method was used for collection of data.

Statistical techniques:

Descriptive and inferential statistics techniques used to analyze the data.

Analysis of data:

The data in the present study was collected with the help of tool educational interest record. The analysis and interpretations of data obtained which the help of tools is given as under:

Comparison of interest towards higher education of secondary and higher secondary students:-

Table 1 given below provide the summary of statistical correlation for obtaining t-ratio with regard to comparison of male and female student on interest towards higher education.

Table 1: Comparison of Interest towards Higher Education of Female and Male Students

Female		Male		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	123	n	45			
Mean	34.29	Mean	32.4			
SD	4.62	SD	6.8	(1%) 2.61	Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

From the above table it is clear that there exist a significant difference between interest towards higher education of female and male students. The tabulated value of t is 1.98 at 0.5 level and 2.61 at .01 level of significance and the computed value is 4.39. thus the calculated value of t is greater than tabulated value both at .05 and .01 level of significance, so the given difference in sample means being significant.

Hence hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of female and male students is rejected.

Table 2 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for or obtaining t ratio with regard to comparison of class IX and class X standard students on interest towards higher education.

Table -2 : comparison of interest towards higher education of class IX and class X -

Class IX		Class X		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	29	n	25			
Mean	34.97	Mean	34			
SD	4.36	SD	4.45	(1%) 5.68	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

From the above table it is clear that there is no significant and difference between interest towards higher education of the students of class 9 and class 10. The computed value of 't' is 1.70 and the tabulated value of 't' is 2.01 at of significance. Thus the calculated value of t is less than tabulated value both at .05 and .01 level of significance and hence fail to reach at both the level of significance.

Hence hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of class IX and class X stands accepted.

Table 3 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for obtaining t ratio with regard to comparison Of students of class XI and class XII on interest towards higher education.

Table 3: Comparison of Interest towards Higher Education of the Students of Class XI and Class XII.

Class XI		Class XII		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	52	n	62			
Mean	32.88	Mean	33.9			
SD	5.86	SD	5.6	(1%) 2.63	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

From the above table it is clear that there is no significant difference between interest towards higher education of the students of class XI and class XII. The computed value of 't' is -2.31 and the tabulated value of 't' is 1.98 at 0.05 level and 2.63 at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the computed value of t is less than tabulated value both at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and hence fail to reach at both level of significance.

Hence hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of class XI and class XII stands accepted.

Table 4 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for obtaining' t 'ratio with regard to comparison of students class IX and class XII on interest towards higher education.

Table 4 : Comparison of Interest towards Higher Education of the Students of Class IX and Class XII.

Class IX		Class XII		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	29	n	62			
Mean	34.97	Mean	33.9			
SD	4.36	SD	5.6	(1%) 2.64	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

from the above table it is clear that there is no significant difference between interest toward higher education of class IX and class XII. The computed value of 't' is 2.22 and the tabulated value of 't' is 1.99 at .05 level and 2.64 at 0.01 level of significance. Thus the calculated value of 't' is greater than

tabulated value at .05 level and less than at 0.01 level of significance show the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class IX and class XII is rejected at 0.05 level of significance but accepted at .01 level of significance.

Table 5 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for obtaining 't' ratio with regard to comparison of students of class X and class XI on interest towards higher education.

Table 5: Comparison of Interest towards Higher Education of the Students of Class X and Class Xi.

Class X		Class XI		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	25	n	52			
Mean	34	Mean	32.88			
SD	4.45	SD	5.86	(1%) 2.62	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

from the above table it is clear that there is significant difference between interest towards higher education of class X and class XI. The Computed value of 't' is 2.11 and the tabulated value of 't' is 2.00 at .05 level and 2.65 at .01 level of significance. So the calculated value is greater than tabulated value of 't' at 0.5 level of significance and less than at 0.1 level of significance. so the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class X and XI is rejected at 0.5 level of significance but accepted at 0.1 level of significance.

Table 6 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for obtaining t ratio with regard to comparison of rural and urban students on interest towards higher education.

Table -6 : Comparison of Interest Towards Higher Education in Relation to Rural and Urban Students

Rural		Urban		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	106	n	62			
Mean	34.11	Mean	33.23			
SD	4.67	SD	6.32	(1%) 2.61	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

From the above table it is clear that there is significant difference between the interest towards higher education of rural and urban students. The tabulated value of t at 0.05 level is 1.98 and 2.61 is at .01 level, the computed value is 2.37. Thus the calculated value of t is greater than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance and less than 0.01 level of significance.

Hence hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of rural and urban students can be rejected at 0.05 level only and the given difference in sample means being significant.

Table 7 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for obtaining t ratio with regard to comparison of children of labour and other occupation parents vs merchant and farmer's children on interest towards higher education.

Table -7: Comparison of Interest towards Higher Education Of Children of Labour and Other Occupational Parents Vs Merchant and Farmer's Children

Labour & other Occupational		Merchant & Farmers		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	56	n	97			
Mean	33.96	Mean	33.81			
SD	4.61	SD	5.45	(1%) 2.61	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

from the above table it is clear that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the children of labour and other occupational vs merchant and farmer's children. The computed value of 't' is 0.41 and the tabulated value of 't' is 1.98 at .05 level and 2.61 at 0.01 level. Thus the calculated value is less than tabulated value both at 0.05 and .01 level of significance and hence fail to reach at both level of significance. show the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the children of labour and other occupation vs merchant and farmer's children stands accepted.

Table 8 given below provide the summary of statistical calculation for obtaining t ratio with regard to comparison of the interest towards higher education of merchant and farmer's children vs service parents children.

Table -8: Comparison of Interest towards Higher Education of Merchant and Farmers Children Vs Service Parents Children

Merchant & Farmers children		Service Parents Children		Computed value	't' value/table value	significance of 't' value/table value
n	97	n	15			
Mean	33.81	Mean	32.93			
SD	5.45	SD	7.22	(1%) 2.63	Not Significant	
n =	Number					
SD =	Standard Deviation					

Discussion:

from the above table it is clear that there is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the children of merchant and farmers vs service parents children. The computed value of 't' is 1.22 and the tabulated value of 't' is 1.98 at 0.5 level and 2.63 at .01 level of significance. Thus the calculated value is less than the tabulated value both at level of significance of 0.05 and 0.1. show the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the interest of merchant and farmers children vs service parents children stands accepted.

Major findings:

Findings of an investigation are the most essential and vital aspect of entire investigation process. The investigator has found some major findings which are given below:

1. There is significant difference between the interest towards higher education of female students and male students.
2. There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class IX and class X.
3. There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class XI and XII.
4. There is significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class IX and class XII.
5. There is significant difference between the interest towards higher education of students of class X and XI.
6. There is significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of rural area and urban area.
7. There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the children of labour and other occupation parents vs merchant and farmers' children.
8. There is no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of merchant and farmer children's vs service parents children.

After analyzing the data, it is found that there exists significance difference in the interest towards higher education of the students. The mean (34.29) of female students was a little more than the mean (32.4) of male students. So the female students were more interested towards higher education as compared to male students. As well as the study revealed that the students of class IX (mean 34.97), class X (mean 34) and the students of rural area (mean 34.11) were slightly more interested towards higher education than the students of class XI (mean 32.88), class XII (mean 33.9) and the students of urban area (mean 33.23). But the study indicates that the students of class IX and class X shows same interest towards higher education and there exists no significant difference in the interest towards higher education of the students with respect to their parents occupational variation.

7. Conclusion

It was concluded from the present investigation that there are significant difference between the interest towards higher education of female and male students as well as between the students of class IX and class XII, students of class X and class XI, students of rural and urban area. But there are no significant difference between the interest towards higher education of the students of class IX and class X, as well as between the students of class IX and class XII children of labour and other occupational parents vs merchant and farmers' children.

8. Educational Implication

1. Educational interest will play a very important role in educational guidance to solve their personal as well as professionals problems.
2. Educational interest will help the students of adolescence periods to choose the subject of their own choice to avoid the hardship they have been dealing during the selection of the course viz-a-viz to grow professionally in the subject of their own interest.

9. Suggestions for Further Study

1. The present study has been conducted on their students of secondary and higher secondary level. Study may be replicated on students at other levels of schooling.
2. Relatedness of vocational interest may be studied.
3. The study may be conducted on different dependent variables like mental health and social adjustment attitudes personality traits emotional intelligence etc.

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