

Goal Orientation of Higher Secondary School Students: An Analysis

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Abstract - The present study was conducted to investigate the goal orientation of higher secondary school students. The Goal Orientation Scale (GOS) validated by the investigator in 2020 were used to collect the data from a sample of 600 higher secondary school students studying in Villupuram District of Tamilnadu. The survey method had been followed and simple random sampling technique was used in administration of the research tools. Higher secondary school students in relation to Type of school management, Type of family and Parental Education. The result of the analysis reveals that the high level of goal orientation There is significant difference among the higher secondary school students in their goal orientation based on type of management and type of family, There is no significant difference among the goal orientation of higher secondary school students based on parental education.

Index Terms - Goal Orientation and Higher Secondary School Students.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the process of bringing desirable changes in the behavior of human beings. Education is the process of development which consists the passage of human being from infancy to maturity, the process whereby the individuals adapt themselves gradually in various ways to their physical and spiritual environment. Education serves as a powerful instrument of social, economic and cultural transformation which is necessary for the realization of the national goals.

One of the variables that may play a role in the use of Self-Regulated Learning strategies for students is goal orientation. Goal Orientation is a comprehensive, individual-specific variable described as "an integrated pattern of beliefs that leads to different ways of approaching, engaging in and responding to achievement situations" (Ames, 1992, p. 261); "an

individual's general schema or theory for approaching the task, doing the task" (Pintrich, 2000). It might be interpreted that achievement goals are tantamount to the individuals' discernments about their achievement behaviours. They indicate the meaning that "individuals assign to an achievement situation, providing a cognitive structure for organizing how individuals define success and failure, their affective reactions, and their subsequent behaviours" (Urduan, 1997).

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Goal Orientation implies behaviour intentions that determine how students approach and engage in learning activities. There is an urgent need to find a solution to the problem of academic stress in higher secondary school students. It is one of the major causes of mental health problems in higher secondary school students. The reason is that academic achievement is stressful in Indian context. It is stressful for the higher secondary school students, the parents as well as the school. It is stressful for the parents because they want their child to enter into professional education in a reputed institution. Since the competition for such institutions is heavy, a very high academic achievement is essential. Even this does not guarantee admission in such institution.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the level of the goal orientation of higher secondary school students
2. To find out the goal orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples

3. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the Goal Orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples Type of Management
4. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the Goal Orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples Type of family
5. To find out whether there is any significant difference in the Goal Orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples Parental Education

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. The level of goal orientation of higher secondary students for the entire sample and its sub sample is low
2. There is no significant difference in the Goal Orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples Type of Management
3. There is no significant difference in the Goal Orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples Type of family
4. There is no significant difference in the Goal Orientation of higher secondary school students with respect to sub samples Parental Education

METHOD OF STUDY

Normative survey method has been used for conducting the present study.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

In the present study has 600 higher secondary school students studying in 13 higher secondary schools of Villupuram district have been selected by using simple random sampling technique.

TOOLS USED OF THE STUDY

The following tools have been administered in the study for the collection of data from the respondents:

1. Goal Orientation Scale (GOS) – constructed and validated by Bakkiyalashmi. E and Jayanthi N. L. N (2020)

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data collected were descriptively analyzed by employing the following statistical techniques:

1. Descriptive Analyses
 - i. Measures of central tendency (Mean)
 - ii. Measures of variability (Standard Deviation)
2. Differential Analyses ('t' test and 'F' test) and

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Result of Hypothesis 1

The level of goal orientation of higher secondary school students is low.

Table 1-Mean and Standard Deviation for the Goal Orientation Scores of Higher Secondary School Students

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Goal Orientation	600	236.66	24.16

From table-1, it is observed that the calculated mean and standard deviation for the goal orientation scores of the entire sample were found to be 236.66 and 24.16 respectively. One can get a maximum score of 275 on goal orientation scale. The Goal orientation score the high value (221 and above), so the framed hypothesis 1 is rejected and it is concluded that the goal orientation of higher secondary school students is high.

Differential Analysis of Goal Orientation

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference among the government, aided and private higher secondary school students in their goal orientation.

Table 2-Goal Orientation Scores of Higher Secondary School Students Based on Type of Management

Dimension of Variations	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	'F' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Goal Orientation	Between Groups	1905.951	2	452.975	4.75	Significant
	Within Groups	360460.790	597	63.787		
	Total	362366.741	599			

Table 2 the computed 'F' value difference is significant [$F_{(2,597)} = 4.90 > P$ at 0.05]. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 7 is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference among the

government, aided and private higher secondary school students in their goal orientation.

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference between the nuclear family and joint family higher secondary school students in their goal orientation.

Table 3-Mean Difference of Goal Orientation Scores of Higher Secondary School Students Based on Type of Family

Variable	Type of Family	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Goal Orientation	Nuclear Family	473	199.69	23.89	2.51	Significant
	Joint Family	127	195.43	24.08		

Table 3 the computed 't' value for the mean goal orientation scores between nuclear family and joint family higher secondary school students [$t_{(600)} = 3.51 > p$] is significant. Hence, the framed null hypothesis 9 is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference between the nuclear family and joint family higher secondary school students in their goal orientation.

Hypothesis 4

There is no significant difference in the goal orientation of higher secondary school students whose parents are illiterate, school education and college education.

Table 4-ANOVA results for Goal Orientation Scores of Higher Secondary School Students based on Parental Education

Variable	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	'F' Value	Level of Significance at 0.05 Level
Goal Orientation	Between Groups	386.929	2	143.464	1.07	Not Significant
	Within Groups	361279.811	597	605.159		
	Total	361666.740	599			

Table 4 show that the computed 'F' value difference is significant [$F_{(2,597)} = 1.07 < P$ at 0.05]. Hence, the

framed null hypothesis 10 is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the goal orientation of higher secondary school students whose parents are illiterate, school education and college education.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The level of goal orientation of higher secondary school students is average.
2. There is significant difference among the higher secondary school students in their goal orientation based on type of management
3. There is significant difference among the higher secondary school students in their goal orientation based on type of family
4. There is no significant difference among the goal orientation of higher secondary school students based on parental education

CONCLUSION

In the present study of goal orientation of higher secondary school students , findings revealed that the high level of goal orientation, There is significant difference among the higher secondary school students in their goal orientation based on type of management, There is significant difference among the higher secondary school students in their goal orientation based on type of family, There is no significant difference among the goal orientation of higher secondary school students based on parental education an there is significant and positive relationship between goal orientation

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