



# Educational Problems And Aspiration Levels Of Tea Garden Students At Secondary Level In Alipurduar District, West Bengal

Somdatta Ghosh  
Student

Satyapriya Roy College of Education

## ABSTRACT

This study intended to observe Educational Problems and Aspiration levels of Tea Garden students at Secondary Level in Alipurduar District, West Bengal. Analyzing 100 participant's school going children's self-reported questionnaire. The result of the present study there is no significant difference between male and female tea garden students regarding problems faced in education at secondary level and also there is no significant difference between male and female tea garden students regarding aspiration faced in education at secondary level.

**Keywords:** Educational Problems, Aspiration levels, Secondary Level Students, Tea Garden.

## INTRODUCTION

The word 'EDUCATION' is a powerful word itself. To improve as an individual or to develop the mankind Education is like the Banian tree which helps everyone to achieve their goals and protect any type of hustle. Education can change Sociological, Economical, and aspect of any country, moreover it is the most powerful weapon to make a whole society.

India is a developing Democratic Country in Asia. To boost up the development, India needs a well programmed and scientific educational system. In our current education system, there has some drawbacks. Drawbacks means less numbers of school building, lacks of trained teachers, unhygienic washroom, a smaller number of general and vocational colleges etc. Because of these Villages, Township areas of India are not very educationally developed.

In other hand India produced largest number of Tea in the world. Tea industry is one of the major benefactors of Indian economy. Assam, West Bengal, Tamil-Nadu, and Kerala are the major 4 tea producing states in India. In India Tea garden areas are not very sociologically and economically developed, Primary, Secondary schools are not up to the marks and the numbers of schools are not sufficient.

There are many other problems related to schools, like- broken state of school building, teacher problem, gender issues, transport problems, limited book supply, parental education, aspirational problems etc.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**Sarkar D.K (2018)** conducted the research entitled as “**Education of Tea Garden Children with Special Reference to Nagaon and Golaghat District**”. The objectives of this study were to study the educational frame work of tea garden children, infrastructure of the schools, educational status of the parents and children, socio-economic condition, and the causes of wastage in education. The research study based on descriptive survey type of research. The researcher took 500 school going tea 3garden students, 200 parent and 50 teachers as a sample and made the interpretation through simple mathematical calculation i.e., percentage. In this research the author was found that in provincialized and tea garden authority schools the number of boys and girls were sufficient but there was no psychological teaching method for the students. The teachers were strongly in favor of vocational studies for the students. The parents were aware about the necessity of the education especially for the girl child but their monthly income was not sufficient to run a family and child education and they are very much addicted to consuming alcohol. Because of their habit and poor economic background, the socio-economic status was not good. Decreasing number of teachers in schools and poor communication enhance the rate of the wastage in education.

**Dr Roy N.R (2021)** conducted the research entitled as “**Problems Faced by The Children of Tea Workers at Secondary Level Education in Assam: An Analytical Study**”. The objectives of this study were to study the nature of educational problems faced by the children of Tea Garden workers in Assam. Find out the factors responsible for poor participation in education or to study the attitude of the parents, community members and students towards education. Lastly to conduct village campaign to aware people about the importance of education. The area of the study was Dibrugarh and Biswanath district of Assam. The author used survey method and as a sample he used 300 students, 100 parents, 100 community members, 10 School Headmaster and 15 villages leaders, to collection the data the author use- a. Problem questionnaire, b. Interview schedule and c. Attitude scale. The author was found that most of the girl’s students in tea garden area did not continue their education because most of the school does not have basic facilities. He found that students are comfortable in Assamese as medium of construction but in many schools, students were not choosing any other subjects and the dropout rate in schools are very high. The workers have faced financial problem as big challenge to continue their education. The community members are very negative thoughts about child marriage. Early marriage practices among the tea garden workers are very common because of this problem malnutrition among the child, low IQ, low span of life etc. the author prescribed Education Awareness Programmes to promote education among the tea garden community, families, and students.

**Kurmi P (2014)** conducted the research entitled as” **Problem of Educational Attainment of Children, A Case Study of The Tea Garden Labourer’s House Holds in Derby Tea Estate**”. The objectives of this were to study the condition of higher education, schools, and the socio-economic background of the backward classes in tea states in Assam, Cachar especially in Derby Tea Estate. The study was based on primary data collection like 48 children who were aged 16 as a sample and selected purposively from tea garden labours’ household for this study and they took 59 households in Derby Tea Estate, so it was a Survey method. To analysis the data the author used statistics like Mean, Standard Deviation and Variables. In this article the author was found that education of this tea garden children depends on the socio-economic conditions of the families. The author mainly precise importance of Mother’s Education for the children. The numbers of students in Secondary Level School and Higher studies were very much low and in the Tea Estate the number of the schools are not up to the marks. They also had a problem in medium of instruction. There are also some social issues as well because there are many types of people who lives in the garden area as worker or labour.

**BORA, B. P. (2021)** conducted research entitled as “**Educational Aspiration of the Secondary School Students in Char Areas of Barpeta District of Assam**”. This study main purpose is to find out the level of educational aspiration of the Secondary School students and the study 5 schools were selected as sample Schools by using simple random sampling technique and 463 Class-X students from the sample schools were selected as sampled students by using incidental sampling technique. Educational aspiration scale (EAS) was used as tool of the study. This study result shows that most of the Secondary School students of the char areas in Barpeta district of Assam have Average level of educational aspiration.

**Begum, S & Islam, Q. F. (2022)** conducted research entitled as “**Education of Children of Tea Garden Workers: Organisations, Provisions and Challenges**”. In this paper, the main objective is the education of children of tea garden in the state of Assam and its aims to highlight the various government organizations, schemes and provisions and the challenges in attaining the benefits from these. The study draws on the review of secondary data such as journals, articles, document, and newspaper clippings etc. After observing and analysing all the secondary sources, the results reveals that the condition of education of tea garden workers children is still very impoverished.

**Kalita.S (2021)** conducted the research entitled as – “**Educational Aspiration of Secondary School Students of Slum and Non-Slum Areas: An Empirical Study** “. The objectives of this article were i) to reveal the educational aspiration of secondary school students of slum and non-slum areas of Guwahati. ii) to study the educational aspiration in slum area and non-slum area of Guwahati (gender, c mother tongue, caste), iii) to compare the educational aspiration in secondary school students belonging to slum area and non-slum area of Guwahati (gender, class, and mother tongue). The study based on Normative Survey Research. The author used different statistical tools. The author found that in slum area the educational aspiration level was average and between boys and girls the aspiration level higher in girls. In non-slum area the educational aspiration level also moderate and between boys and girls the aspiration level higher in girls. But in Assamese medium school the aspiration level is lower than Bengali medium school at slum and non-slum area in Guwahati.

**Das S.S (2020)** conducted the research entitled as- “**A Study on The Perception of Boys and Girls in Secondary Level from Tea Garden Areas of Titabor, Assam in Regards to Their School Environment**”. The objectives of the article i) to study the perception of boys and girls regarding school environment and ii) to find out the significant difference between boys and girls regarding school environment. The author took 98 boys and girls both of class 9-10 as a sample. To analysis the data the researcher used T-test and Graphs. In this research the researcher found that there was significant difference regarding school environment as perceived by the boys and girls. The analysis shows that in school girls are more acceptable than boys. In creative stimulation girls are more active than boys. Girls are more acceptable in between teacher and the boys and girls are not comfortable and expressive to share their problem. Female secondary of government school student performed better as compared to male secondary students in the same schools.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In view of the basic research questions and delimitation of the study the following objectives identified.

- To find out the major educational problems faced by the Tea Garden students at Secondary Level.
- To find out if there is any type of Gender Difference exist in major problems of education faced by Tea Garden students at Secondary Level.
- To find out the major educational aspiration of tea garden students at secondary level.
- To find out if there is any type Gender Differences exist regarding aspiration levels of tea garden students at secondary level.



## HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

In view of the basic research question and objectives of the study the following the Null hypothesis were formulated:

- **Ho1:** There are no significant differences between male and female tea garden students regarding problems faced in education at secondary level.
- **Ho2:** There are no significant differences between male and female tea garden students regarding levels of educational aspirations at secondary level.

## DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study was delimited to the following:

- Only IX and X grade tea garden students will be considered for the study.
- The data will be collected only from 5 schools at Alipurduar Sadar.

## STUDY DESIGN

A Cross-sectional survey design provides a quantitative description of beliefs, trends, attitudes, opinion or values of a population by studying a sample pooled from that population.

### Sample

Since a good number of samples representing the population is require collecting information from the target group, the pupils were chosen randomly from Alipurduar District and its surroundings rural areas to represent the target group. The study was conducted on a total participant of 100 pupil (N=100). Out of the total 100 adolescents people included in the study, 50 were male and 50 were female adolescents.

### Variables

In this study following independent and dependent variables were taken –

- Independent Variables –  
Education Problem, Education Aspiration
- Dependent Variable –  
Secondary school students

### Instrument for data collection

- A questionnaire consisting of 27 questions. Each item consists of five-point responses -Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly disagree and Numerical values (5,4,3,2,1) are assigned to the responses for statistical analysis of data and an interview schedule with 27 questions has been developed based on an in-depth study of research done in the area and consultation with the supervisor. The tool has been duly standardized.
- A questionnaire consisting of 30 questions. Each item consists of three- point responses- Yes, Undecided, No and Numerical values (3, 2, and 1) are assigned to the responses for statistical analysis of data and an interview schedule with 30 questions has been developed based on an in-depth study of research done in the area and consultation with the supervisor. The tool has been duly standardized.

## RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

**Ho1: There Are No Significant Differences Between Male and Female Tea Garden Students Regarding Problems Faced in Education at Secondary Level.**

SL.NO	CATEGORIES	N	MEAN	S.D.	VARIANCE	't'	df	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AT 0.05
1.	Educational Problems (female)	50	97.98	10.98	119.20	2.80	98	N.S
2.	Educational problems (male)	50	96.1	10.92	120.66			

After the analysis it was found that the mean value of female tea garden students' educational problem is 97.98, variance is 119.20 and the mean value of male tea garden students' educational problem is 96.1, variance is 120.66.

Whether the difference between two mean values is significant or no t-test is employed and after the analysis it was found that the calculated t-value is 2.80, t-critical is 2.00. Here 't' is not significant and therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between male and female tea garden students regarding problems faced in education at secondary level.

**Ho2: There is No Significance Differences between Male and Female Tea Garden Students Regarding Levels of Educational Aspirations at Secondary Level.**

SL.NO	CATEGORIES	N	MEAN	S.D.	VARIANCE	't'	df	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AT 0.05
1.	Educational Aspiration (male)	50	39.02	5.41	29.32	0.62	98	N.S
2.	Educational Aspiration (female)	50	39.74	6.16	37.95			

After the analysis it was found that the mean value of male tea garden students' educational aspiration is 39.02, variance is 29.32 and the mean value of female tea garden students' educational aspiration is 39.74, variance is 37.95.

Whether the difference between two mean values is significant or no t-test is employed and after the analysis it was found that the calculated t-value is 0.62, t-critical is 1.98. Here 't' is not significant and therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. Hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between male and female tea garden students regarding aspiration faced in education at secondary level.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSSION

The tea garden students at secondary level faces, number of problems in their education. It is well known fact that home and school environment are the most supportive and conductive area to develop ta educational desire of a child or student. Parents act the vital role in student's life to encourage and help them in study and achieving the educational goal. The school and teachers play important role as well, they encourage them provide guidance and counselling and watch the progress of the students.

The tea garden students at secondary level have the aspiration in the field of education. Educational Aspiration is the goal that sets by tea garden which they desire to achieve in future. Educational aspiration plays an important role to motive the students' career.

## REFERENCES

- Begum, S & Islam, Q. F. (2022). "Education Of Children of Tea Garden Workers: Organisations, Provisions and Challenges". *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(4), pp. 4701-4708
- Bharali,D.(2013). "Education And Rural Health A Study of Adolescent Mothers in Tea Gardens of Golaghat District of Assam." *The Thesis submitted to the Dibrugarh University*.
- BORA, B. P. (2021). "Educational Aspiration of the Secondary School Students in Char Areas of Barpeta District of Assam." *Psychology and Education*, 58(2), pp. 2767-2775.
- Bosumatari, D. & Goyari, P. (2017). 'Education among Tea Garden Workers: A Study on the Availability and Accessibility in Udalguri District of Assam'. *Journal of educational and social research*, 3(1), pp. 311-328.
- Das S.S (2020). "A Study on The Perception of Boys and Girls In Secondary Level from Tea Garden Areas of Titabor, Assam In Regards to Their School Environment". *Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(9), ISSN 1567-214x
- Dr Roy, N.R (2021). "Problems Faced by The Children of Tea Workers at Secondary Level Education in Assam: An Analytical Study". *The Thesis submitted to the JNU Institute Area*.
- Kalita, S (2021). "Educational Aspiration of Secondary School Students of Slum and Non-Slum Areas: An Empirical Study ". *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)*, 12(7), pp- 2997-3003
- Kurmi, P (2014). "Problem of Educational Attainment of Children, A Case Study of The Tea Garden Labourer's House Holds in Derby Tea Estate." *Research Journal of Language, Literature and Humanities*, 1(4), pp. 1-7
- Pal S. and Sarkar P (2022). "A Comparative Study of Career Aspiration Level between Tribal and Non-Tribal Students in Patulia Gram Panchayet of North 24 Pargana District in West Bengal". *AGPE The Royal Journal of History, Science, Economic, Political and Social Science*,3(3), pp- 87-96
- Sarkar, D.K (2018). "Education of Tea Garden Children with Special Reference to Nagaon and Golaghat District". *The Thesis submitted to the Assam University*.