

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF MOTIVATION OF POST GRADUATE STUDENTS TOWARDS STUDIES IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC CONDITION UNDER GAUHATI UNIVERSITY OF ASSAM

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Abstract

The present study is focused on the Motivation of post-graduate students towards studies in relation to economic condition under Gauhati University of Assam. The present study aims at finding out whether there are significant differences between the motivation and adjustment among university students of Assam. The present investigation is descriptive survey method used. For this purpose, a sample of 80 students was randomly selected from Gauhati University. The present investigator has observed into light some investigating result that indicates the Male and Female batter result towards Arts Streams and Science Streams, which is intellectual dimension significant only, but the result of other factor of motivational between the male and female post-graduate students of Gauhati University differ statically significant at both levels. It is critical observation there are significant difference between factor of physical, social, moral educational and temperamental status character towards motivation.

Keywords: Motivation, Post-Graduate, Economic, Condition, Streams.

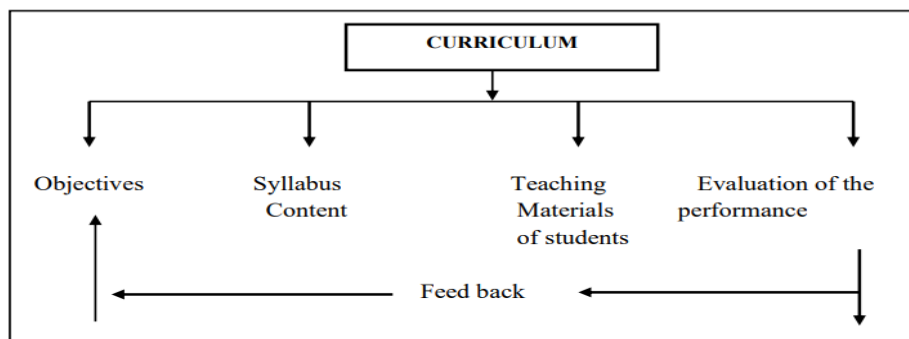
Introduction:

The challenges of education towards 21st century, stress appears when our bodies react to a challenge, mental or physical, by increasing Success of the nation is determined by the quality of its citizen. Nation is not built by bricks and mortars but by the quality of men. It does not require any evidence to say that society and its development are positively correlated to the development of education. The outcome of this study would reveal the role of motivation, gender, economics condition and organizational commitment in determining the level of higher education in Assam with special reference to post-graduate students. Assam lies in India's North-east, one of its remotest and most problematic regions. The present investigation has broad in to light some interesting fact and a significant relationship existing between motivation and gender as well as economics condition of the interims evaluated. Motivation can be term as the driving force behind all the activities of an individual. The influence of an individual's needs and desires both have a strong impact on the direction of their behavior. Motivation is based on emotions and achievement-related goals. Motivation is the driving force that causes the flux from desire to will in life. For example, hunger is a motivation that elicits a desire to eat. Motivation has been shown to have roots in physiological, behavioral, cognitive, and social areas. Motivation may be rooted in a basic impulse to optimize well-being, minimize physical pain and maximize pleasure. It can also originate from specific physical needs such as eating, sleeping or resting, and sex (McClelland, 1985). Motivation is an inner drive to behave or act in a certain manner. These inner conditions such as wishes, desires and goals, activate to move in a particular direction in behavior. Motivation in education can have several effects on how students learn and how they behave towards subject matter. It can:

- Direct behavior toward particular goals
- Lead to increased effort and energy
- Increase initiation of, and persistence in, activities
- Enhance cognitive processing
- Determine what consequences are reinforcing
- Lead to improved performance.

Because students are not always internally motivated, they sometimes need situated motivation, which is found in environmental conditions that the teacher creates. According to Maslow, people are motivated by unsatisfied needs. The lower level needs such as Physiological and Safety needs will have to be satisfied before higher level needs are to be addressed. We can relate Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory with employee motivation. For example, if a manager is trying to motivate his employees by satisfying their needs; according to Maslow, he should try to satisfy the lower level needs before he tries to satisfy the upper level needs or the employees will not be motivated. Also he has to remember that not everyone will be satisfied by the same needs. A good manager will try to figure out which levels of needs are active for a certain individual or employee. Maslow has money at the lowest level of the hierarchy and shows other needs are better motivators to staff. McGregor places money in his Theory X category and feels it is a poor motivator. Praise and recognition are placed in the Theory Y category and are considered stronger motivators than money. Motivation is broadly divided into two types- i) Intrinsic Motivation. ii) Extrinsic Motivation.

In fact, there has been considerable improvement in the education scenario of India in both qualitative and quantitative terms. In the emerging global world order, India is trying to position itself as a knowledge driven economy. It has been realized that for bright future country needs to strengthen its education roots first. Owing to this, the central and state governments of India are bringing out policies and regulations that can bring effective and timely changes in the field of education. The Performance of students, so curriculum includes the goals, objectives, contents, process, resources and means of evaluation of all the learning experiences planned for pupils.



To prepare students for research and teaching, to provide highly specialized training courses adapted to the needs of economic and social life, to be open to all, so as to cater to the many aspects of lifelong education in the widest sense and International co-operation. The universities should also be able to speak out on ethical and social problems as entirely independent and fully responsible institutions exercising a kind of intellectual authority that society needs to help it of reflect, understand and act. Higher education occupies a special position in the educational system of any nation because it is at the apex of the entire educational structure and thus influences all levels of education. Higher education refers to post higher secondary education in the colleges and Universities. It is concerned with processes in the more advanced phases of human learning. Universities should be central to the higher level of the system, even if, as is the case in many countries, there are other, non-university establishments of higher education.

Assam boasts of the most wide-ranging networks of higher educational institutions in the whole of North-Eastern region of India. Presence of institutions like the National Institute of Technology, Silchar; Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati and Tezpur University (A Central University) and several others help to add stature to the higher education system of Assam. The state is also home to several elite higher education institutions which include:

Assam University (Silchar) , Gauhati University (Gauhati), Dibrugarh University (Dibrugarh), Assam Medical College (Dibrugarh), Guwahati Medical College (Guwahati), Assam Agricultural University (Jorhat), Assam Engineering College (Guwahati), K.K. Handique State Open University (Jorhat) and Jorhat Engineering College (Jorhat). In the context of growing knowledge and skills in the global society, the higher education system needs to be recognized and revitalized meticulously in order to meet the requirements of new vocations and professions while keeping pace with international standards in different branches of knowledge and human achievements.

Review of Related Literature:

Review of related literature is an indispensable and important part of research process. It establishes the key foundation for the researcher of his problem of research. A review of related literature provides the academic guidance to the researchers. According to Good, "Survey of related literature helps us to know whether evidence is already available to solve problem adequately without further investigation and thus may save duplication. Mc Clelland (1957, 1964) the pioneer achievement motivation theorist, conceived achievement motivation as a learned motive, unconscious in nature, resulting from the reward or punishment of behavior. Vygotsky (1998) argued that one internalizes higher cognitive ability through social interaction. Weiner (1999) emphasizes the importance of individuals' attributions their perceptions of the cause of achievement outcomes. Akintoye (2008) asserts that money remains the most significant motivational strategy. Khaleque, et.al. (2013) examined the effects of the formality of the policy and perceptions of usability on attitudes in relation to personality types among the primary school children in Assam. Cavington (2017) found a direct relationship between achievement and motivation. Irfan & Khaleque (2019) found out that achievement

oriented pupils showed greater growth in academic achievement and more interest in school work when placed in ability groups.

Significance of the Present Study:

The outcome of this study would reveal the role of motivation of post graduate students towards studies in relation to gender, faculties and economic condition under Gauhati University of Assam. The standards of education need to be defined in the wider sense of the all-sided development of the personality of the individual and his commitment to social objectives and these would have to be substantially improved and continually raised to suit the changing needs of the country. The system of double standards in educational institutions-one for the rich and the well-to-do and the other for the large majority of the people-should be done away with. The present study emphasized is completely the urgent need for effective higher education system under Gauhati University and this field is relatively unexplored in Assam. It is a pity that scholarly research and keen reflection are insufficient in our universities. It should be realized that research is the main spring of university education; if it is neglected reason will disappear. The quality of education depends on research, and without quality a nation will fall depends on research, and without quality a nation will fall back. There is an urgent need for reforming and reorganizing post-graduate teaching and research-work in our country. Which the individual views as a part of characteristics of himself on the other hand life experience too affect the motivation the urgent need for effective higher education system under Gauhati University . It also signifies his way of thinking, feeling and behaving. Therefore, the present study within its limitations has implications for policy planners, educational experts, teachers and all the society itself urgent need in this area. To ensure the quality of higher education, University Grants Commission (UGC), the agency responsible for co-ordination and maintenance of standards of higher education in India, has set up an inter-university institution of quality Assessment and Accreditation named as National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 1994 under section (12 ccc) of the UGC Act. NAAC will carry out periodical assessment of universities and colleges through the country and will accredit the status of quality of education imparted in the institutions considering the parameters like: Institutional goals and objectives, curriculum design and review, teaching, learning and assessment. In the present study the urgent need of the researchers has been going to motivation and attitude of post-graduate students towards studies in relation to gender, faculties and economic condition under Gauhati University of Assam have been included. The significance of higher education in the development of human potentials needs no evidence. In the light of the above discussion of the significance of the study, the title of the study has been fixed as, "An Empirical Study of Motivation of Post-Graduate Students Towards studies in Relation to Economic Condition Under Gauhati University of Assam". But no empirical studies of motivation of the sexes have been made in Assam.

Statement of the problem:

Precisely stated the problem in the present study is an entitled as, "An Empirical Study of Motivation of Post-Graduate Students Towards studies in Relation to Economic Condition Under Gauhati University of Assam".

Objectives of the Present Study:

The main objectives of the present investigation are as follows -

- i) To analysis the motivational status of post graduates students under Gauhati University of Assam.
- ii) To compare motivational for studies of male and female post graduates students of different faculties.
- iii) To compare the motivational for studies of male and female post graduates students of different economic status.

Hypotheses of the Present Study:

To fulfill the objective in the present study will have the following hypotheses -

- i) There is no significant difference in motivational of post graduates students.
- ii) There is no significant in motivational of male and female towards student's studies.
- iii) There is no significance difference graduate in motivational for studies of post graduates student's of different economic condition.

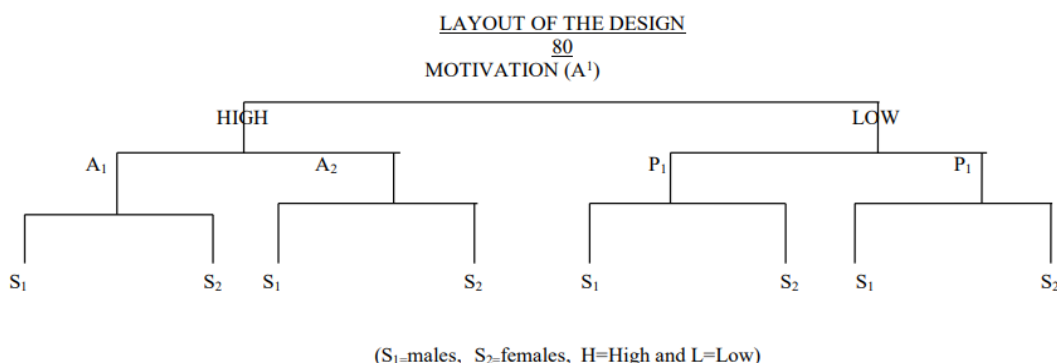
Limitations of the Study:

The present study has been carried out some limitations as following:

- i) The present study has been confined to study the variable of motivation of post-graduates student and economic condition only.
- ii) The study has been delimited to the post-graduates student only.
- iii) The areas of has been restricted in Gauhati University of Assam only.
- iv) The study has been confined only male and female towards student's studies only.

Methodology:

This study was based on Descriptive survey method. For the present study the investigator had selected sample consisted of 80 post-graduate students that met the criteria set by the researcher to represent the entire population. The investigation proceeds to formulate the plan and design which follows in the present study.



Statistical Techniques Used:

The relevant statistical techniques were employed under following categories: Means and Standard Deviations, Computation of Kurtosis and Skewness.

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Analysis of data means scrutinize the organized materials in order to discover inherent facts. After data is processed it has to be analysed for testing the significance of the hypotheses framed as following formulated. Table NO-1, Shows the Department wise levels of Motivation of the Post-Gradute Students of Gauhati University N=80

Sl.No	Name of the Departments	M	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	Education	64.59	5.91	0.374	-0.738
2	English	57.73	4.94	-0.184	0.483
3	Political Science	53.94	3.46	0.638	0.463
4	Sociology	44.28	3.57	0.264	0.364
5	Mathematics	53.65	3.58	0.276	0.115
6	Physics	65.07	12.99	0.604	0.397
7	Commerce	70.95	4.342	0.334	0.213
8	Anthropology	32.64	5.63	0.434	1.05
9	History	60.78	5.01	0.433	-0.814
10	Assamese	56.21	5.32	0.318	0.380

From the Table No. 1, it is clear that the scholastic achievement of the post graduate students of Education, History, English, Commerce, Assamese, Physics departments is high in comparison to Political Science, Sociology, Anthropology departments. As per table no. 1 shown that the positively skewed indexes indicated that then distribution of the scholastic achievement motivation scores is skewed positively or to the right. Hence, the post- graduate students under the Gauhati University are massed at the low end of the scale. The negatively skewed index indicates that the distributions of the scholastic achievement scores are skewed negatively or to the left. Therefore, the post- graduate students under the Gauhati University motivation scores are massed at the high end of the scale. The positive and greater than 0.263 kurtosis indexes indicate that the distribution of scholastic achievement scores is platykurtic and negative kurtosis means the distribution is leptokurtic. So, the first hypothesis as state as, ‘there is no significant difference in motivational of post graduates students”, is partially accepted.

Table NO-2, Showing the Values of Means and Standard Deviations of Motivation of the Post-Gradute Students under Gauhati University

Sl.NO.	Variables	Means	S.Ds
1	Home	261.94	16.156
2	Department	213.74	14.54
3	Society	207.85	14.39

As per Table No. 2 shown that the mean score of motivation of the post-graduate students under Gauhati University are Home is 261.94 and SD 16.156, department- mean score is 213.74 and SD is 14.54 and Society mean score is 207.85 and SD is 14.39 respectively. It can be understood that there was statistically significant difference between these two categories of post-graduate students of Gauhati University with respect to their motivation. Hence, it may be inferred that there was no significant relationship between post graduates students and home and department and also between post graduates students and society.

Table NO-3, showing the Values of Mean, SDs and t-value of Attitude of Male and Female Post-Graduate Students of Gauhati University

Variable	Category	N	Mean	SD	t-value
Gender	Male	200	171.90	33.85	3.739 (S)
	Female	200	169.84	28.67	

It can conclude that male higher motivated attitude then the female towards of total attitude. So, it is cleared that total attitude of female post-graduate students is very low. Hence, the second hypothesis state that “There is no significant in motivational of male and female towards student’s studies” is significant and fully accepted. From the observation of the table-3 calculated t-value 3.739, it can be understood that there was statistically significant difference between these two categories of post-graduate students of Gauhati University with regard to their motivation. Hence, it may be concluded that there was no significant in motivational of male and female towards student’s studies of attitude post-Graduate students of Gauhati University. The finding is supported by some studies Irfan & Khaleque (2019).

Table-4, Showing the Values of Mean, S.D and t-value of motivational for studies of Post-Graduate Students of Gauhati University in Arts and Science Streams

Variable	Category	Mean	SD	t-value
Streams	Arts	197.94	22.63	3.054 (S)
	Science	188.21	18.03	

It has shown that, the male and female batter result towards arts streams and science streams, which is intellectual dimension significant only, but the result of other factor of motivational between the male and female post-graduate students of Gauhati University differ statistically significant at both levels. It is critical observation there are significant difference between factor of physical, social, moral educational and temperamental status character towards motivation. Therefore, the third hypothesis stated as, “There is no significance difference graduate in motivational for studies of post graduates students of different economic condition”, is significant and fully accepted. Hence, it may be inferred that there was no significant relationship between post graduates students and economic condition. As regard streams, no significant difference was found in study involvement of women students. The result is corporate by the finding of Sarma, (2016) and Sarabjit (2019).

Conclusion of the Present Study:

On the basis of analysis, interpretation of data and discussion of results, the hypotheses were tested and verified. Some of them were accepted, other were rejected.

Therefore, the 1st hypothesis stated as, ‘here is no significant difference in motivational of post graduates students’ is significant and fully accepted. Therefore, the second hypothesis stated as, ‘there is no significant in motivational of male and female towards student’s studies’, is also significant and fully accepted. The present investigator has observed into light some investigating result that indicates the male and female batter result towards Arts streams and Science streams, which is intellectual dimension significant only, but the result of other factor of motivational between the male and female post-graduate students of Gauhati University differ statically significant at both levels. It is critical observation there are significant difference between factor of physical, social, moral educational and temperamental status character towards motivation.

Suggestions for Further Research:

Having completed the present study, the investigator has put some suggestions for the further research study as follows:

Reflective study involving large and different population, as also follow-up study may be undertaken to establish the validity of findings of the present study. An effective policy on recruitment of teachers, policy on job security, service rules, regular payment, retirements benefit etc. to be made by the concerned authority for professional development of Junior college teachers is urgently needed. From the above results, discussions,

findings and conclusions as well as further suggestions revealed that developmental change in the strategy of using the secondary schools teachers. Thus, comprehensive study including others areas can be conducted.

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