



'A Study on Vocational Interest of Uttar Pradesh (India) Board Students'

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Abstract

Indian is a developing country many of the face the difference problem like literacy, unemployment, poverty etc. Unemployment records in India are kept by the Ministry of Labour and Employment of India. From 1983 till 2011, Unemployment rates in India averaged 7.6 percent reaching an all time high of 9.4 percent in December 2010 and a record low of 3.8 Percent in December 2011. In India, the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labour force. The number of unemployed persons in India decreased to 39963 thousand in 2009 from 39974 thousand in 2007. Unemployed persons in India averaged 36933 thousand from 1985 until 2009, reaching an all time high of 41750 thousand in 2001 and a record low of 24861 thousand in 1985. In India, unemployed persons are individuals who are without a job and actively seeking to work. India has a Gini coefficient of 36.8. Thus, Census 2011 shows the total literacy rate Male literacy rate India 74.0 percent (Male literacy rate 82.14% & Female Literacy Rate 81.8%). In Uttar Pradesh total 69.7% (Male literacy 79.2% & female literacy rate 59.5%). In this way female literacy rate is low that male literacy rate. Now to increase the literary rate of Uttar Pradesh as well as India Vocationalization in education is necessary. In the light of educational vocationalization this study have been conducting and finding show the magical results. The summary of the results of this shows comparatively the interest of vocationalization of female in difference stream (art, science and commerce) low that male. The need of vocationalization is necessary for grow the literary rate of female.

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Introduction

The right choice of the vocations will bring in the best in the individual consequent to which he will be happier within himself as well as with the sole he is pursuing an individual can be helped to choose a proper vocation in relation to his interest and ability only when the person helping him has sufficient data pertaining to the vocational preferences and factors influencing them.

The main reason for such an assumption is that a vocation involves a collection of task to be performed in the organize way.

The term occupation and career are used in a synonymous sense. This however is not true whereas occupation involves the performances of activities leading to some concrete products, career embrace a sequence of occupations engaging an individual throughout his life span. However, if an occupation commensurate to an individual's abilities interest, values and desires and keep him engaged for a substantial period of time it tends to be designated as vocation.

Vocationalization of Education is very essential. The importance of this has been immensely recognized in the basic system of education which is work for craft centered the craft in basic education so exercise and train the creative facilities of child that in later life there is an inner urge in the youth in do some job and do it gracefully and to the maximum of his abilities and capacities. Work experience must be first article of faith in a school. Basic education ants every boy and girl to come out so equipped from school that they school be able to fail upon themselves and pull their own weight if they failed to get any job. Mahatma Gandhi says, "True education ought to be for them (boys and girls) a kind of insurance against unemployment.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the studies are as follows:

1. To compare the vocational interest of student of different streams.
2. To compare the vocational interest of male and female students of arts stream streams.
3. To compare the vocational interest of male and female students of science stream streams.
4. To compare the vocational interest of male and female students of commerce stream streams.

Hypothesis of the Study

On the basis of above mentioned objectives following hypotheses are formulated:

1. There is no significant difference in vocational interests of male and female students of art streams.
2. There is no significant difference in vocational interest of male and female students of science stream.
3. There is no significant difference in vocational interest of male and female students of commerce stream.

Method of the Study

This study was carried out by using comparative method of research causal comparative method and survey method of research was adopted for study.

Population

The population of the study was included all the academic streams of Government schools in Hapur city.

Sample

Stratified purposive sample was used in this study. The research investigation was carried of 150 students of class XII of different subject group i.e. Arts, Science Commerce. So Students were related from each group.

Variable

Independent and Dependent variables which influence the study have been summarized below:

1. Independent variable-Different subject groups and Gender of the students.
2. Dependent Variable-Level of vocational interest of Student.

Research Tools

The following tool was used for data collection:

Vocational Interest Record -By Dr. S.P. Kulshreshta

The present record contains 200 Vocation belonging to different vocational interest areas: 1. Literacy (L), 2. Scientific (Sc), 3. Executive (E), 4. Commercial (C), 5. Constructive (Co), 6. Artistic (A), 7. Agriculture (Ag), 8. Persuasive (P), 9. Social (S) and 10. Household (H).

Statistical Techniques Used

Test and statistical techniques have primarily been employed for achieving the objectives as well as for testing hypothesis of the study

Statistics Techniques as Mean, SD, 't' value and the level of significance were used for achieving the objectives of the study:

Formula: t-test :

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}}$$

Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

The responses given by the subject on vocational record were record and tabulated for statistical analysis. The data were analyzed using 't' test. This test is used to determine the significance of difference between two groups.

The table No. 01 shows the vocational interest of art stream students. This table presents that there are significance difference in S and H areas of occupation. While there is no significance difference in L, Sc, E, C, Co, A, Ag and P areas.

The table No. 2 showing the 't' value and there significance level in each occupation of science stream students. it presents that in (at 0.05 level), Co and H areas there are significance difference. While is L, Sc (at 0.01 level), E, C, A, Ag, P, S there is no difference in there areas of occupation.

The table No. 3 shows that vocational interest of commerce stream students. There are C, Co, Ag and H area where there is difference in their vocational interest. There are L, Sc, E, A, P and S area which indicate that there is no significance difference in these areas of occupation.

TABLE No. 01
Table showing means, SD's 't' value and level of significance of the art group on vocational interests record:

Occupations	N ₁ =25 Boys		N ₂ =25 Girls		't' value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
L	4.27	3.35	3.06	3.71	1.210
Sc	1.03	1.50	0.53	1.04	1.369
E	4.41	3.79	3.97	3.80	0.411
C	6.17	3.59	6.38	4.33	0.186
Co	4.89	3.95	4.75	4.10	0.123
A	1.12	1.75	1.17	1.83	0.098
Ag	1.65	2.27	1.12	1.17	0.037
P	12.01	6.07	11.51	5.27	0.311
S	2.35	1.17	5.91	4.77	3.633**
H	4.90	3.94	8.37	5.38	2.617**

** Significant at .01 level

* Significant at .05 level

RESULTS OR FINDING OF THE STUDY

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in vocational interest of male and female students art stream.

Conclusion Further while comparing the vocational interest of male and female students of art stream it was found that they have different interest in social (S) and household (H) areas while they have no difference in literacy (L), scientific

(Sc), executive (E), commercial (C), constructive (Co), artistic (A), agriculture (Ag), persuasive (P) areas.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in vocational interests of male and female students of science streams.

Conclusions: while comparing the vocational interest of male and female students of science stream it was found that there were difference in interest in constructive (Co) and house-

TABL No. 02

Table showing means, SD's 't' value and level of significance of the science group on vocational interests record:

Occupations	N ₁ =25 Boys		N ₂ =25 Girls		't' value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
L	11.98	6.52	10.97	6.77	0.537
Sc	6.02	2.41	8.41	4.80	2.225*
E	7.70	3.05	7.75	3.90	0.050
C	5.90	5.22	6.05	5.20	0.102
Co	2.43	1.21	6.01	4.79	3.623**
A	6.41	3.65	6.39	4.34	0.018
Ag	4.99	2.90	5.40	4.40	0.389
P	3.60	2.10	3.57	2.49	0.046
S	3.50	2.12	3.57	2.11	0.117
H	3.32	2.40	0.50	2.00	4.513*

** Significant at .01 level

* Significant at .05 level

TABLE No. 03

Table showing means, SD's 't' value and level of significance of the commerce group on vocational interests record:

Occupations	N ₁ =25 Boys		N ₂ =25 Girls		't' value	Level of sig. at	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		0.01	0.05
L	5.70	4.33	6.85	5.34	0.836	No sig.	No sig.
Sc	9.40	5.29	9.14	5.93	0.163*	No sig.	Sig.
E	9.94	3.55	9.26	4.54	0.603	No sig.	No sig.
C	3.35	1.96	1.95	1.74	2.670**	Sig.	Sig.
Co	2.35	2.35	7.94	5.77	4.454**	Sig.	Sig.
A	2.76	2.67	2.83	3.44	0.080	No sig.	No sig.
Ag	3.43	3.28	0.60	1.04	4.400**	Sig.	Sig.
P	4.47	4.10	3.07	1.09	1.651	Sig.	No sig.
S	9.97	4.56	8.85	4.85	0.841	No sig.	No sig.
H	3.88	2.74	1.93	1.23	3.263**	Sig.	Sig.

hold (H) areas. In remaining areas it was found that there was no difference in literacy (L), scientific (Sc), executive (E), commercial (C), artistic (A), agriculture (Ag), persuasive (P) and social (S) areas.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in vocational interest of male and female students of commerce stream.

Conclusion: while comparing the vocational interest of male and female students of commerce stream it was found that they have significance difference in commercial (C), constructive (Co), agriculture (Ag) and household (H) areas and have similar interest viz. there is no significance difference in literacy (L), scientific (Sc), executive (E), artistic (A), persuasive (P) and social (S) areas.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The investigator facts that further researchers in these areas can undertake on the following guidelines:

1. A study can be done on students of Government and Private Schools in relation to their socio-economic status.
2. The relationship of personality traits and occupational choices of students who are coming from different socio-economic status can be taken.
3. Vocational interest can be compared with another variable like intelligence, achievement etc.'
4. The vocational interest of students belong to rural Vs Urban background can be compared.
5. Studies may be conducted on vocational interest of the students studying indifferent classes.

6. Studies may be conducted on vocational interest of the students studying indifferent types of institutions
7. A larges studies may be conducted on state level and national level as well.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study is delimited as under:

1. The study is delimit to the students of intermediate level only.
2. The study is delimit to the U.P. board students of intermediate level in Hapur city.
3. The study is delimit to schools of Hapur City.
4. The study is confined to subject choice of students.

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