

Effect of Socio-Economic Status on Vocational Aspiration of Professional College Students

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Abstract

A study was conducted to determine the Vocational Aspiration of professional college students. 480 students were selected randomly in this study. 240 Male and 240 Female students consisted in this study and attending 15 professional college of Meerut city. The data was collected with Vocational Aspiration scale by Dr. S.K. Pundir, Dr. S.K. Agarwal and Munendra Kumar and Socio economic status scale by S.P Kulshreshta. Analysis of variance and t-test statistics were utilized to analyze the data. Result indicated Socio economic status was significant on students -Vocational aspiration. On the basis of these findings suggestions were made on the ways to enhance career development of students.

Keywords- Socio economic status, Vocational aspiration, student.

Genesis of the Problem

Throughout the life an individual constantly makes decisions to listen to one radio programme or another, whether to vote for one candidate or another, whether to vote for one candidate or another, whether to make along, short or vocation, whether to buy a Maruti, Santro, Hyundai etc. Whether it is a matter of deciding what to have for breakfast or deciding what college to enroll in the common characteristics is that a man must make a choice from among certain range of alternatives.

Getting right down to it, however, there aren't many really "big" decisions that have to be made in a means lifetimes decisions which involve very long commitments which influence chances for living rich, satisfying lives, which influence a man's thoughts, feelings, actions for years to come. One of these 'big' decisions is marriage to marry and if so, to whom. Another is choosing one's life if work-whether to work at this job or that. It is plan that the selection of a particular kind of work has important implications both for the individual and for the total society. It means individuals occupation decision has important implications both for society and for his future life activity and satisfactions. Behind every decision about occupations many factors play on important role, and the important factor is individuals Vocational Aspiration. Rhee, Ock, Stein (2011) described the ,vocational aspiration of Korean .female adolescent. The purpose of the study was to determine the family background variables of Korean female if adolescents in relation to traditional versus non-traditional occupational aspiration. The sample comprised at 1,320 junior and senior high school girls in Seoul Korea. The findings revealed that socio-economic status of the family was a variable related to the vocational aspiration of female adolescents.

Sewell William, Straues H., et.al, (2010) conducted a research on social status and educational and vocational aspiration among the more than four thousand Wisconsin high school seniors in all parts of the state to test the hypothesis in respect of level of occupational aspiration of youth and their families where the effects of intelligence were controlled. In the end, it was concluded that among both high schools boys and girls there was significant associating between their level of vocational aspiration and the social status of their families.

Westaway, Margaret et. al. (2009) investigated the relationship between vocational aspirating and socio-economic status. The sample consisted of 120 white 15-16 years old females in Johannesburg, Sought Africa. The result indicated that socio-economic status was the most important predictor of high vocational aspiration.

Indowu and Dere (2007) conducted a study on vocational aspiration of high school seniors in Nigeria in relation to their socio-economic status and showed that higher the socio-economic status higher would be the aspiration level of subjects

Mahale (1999) conducted a study on the adolescent's Vocational Aspiration and Socio Economic status of the family, it-conducted that the economic condition of the family is one of the main deciding factor whether it can or cannot provide adolescents to achieve higher education in accordance to their vocational aspiration.

Every student must have that opportunity to get a vocational education and must have the choice. This is not to say that every student can have any skills he or she desires. This is not to say that every student can have any skill he or she deserves. No person can have any skill just because he wants it. Students should not have to make absolute yes or no choices

(U.P.) about jobs. There are many types of work associate with every occupation. The chances are that a person's desires and skills can be matched with some aspect of the particular field he or she may want to enter. For example, a student may want to work with animals. Maybe he or she will never be above to learn to be a full fledged veterinarian. But he or she probably could assist at a kennel or zoo. A student can be given choices by someone taking the tie to see him or her as an individual with hopes and dreams. Society can open up choices by seeing beyond labels just by asking abbuteach persons "What does he or she want to do, how can we help him or her to do it?" aspiration is now the need of-the hour, and socio-economic status of family play important role in career make up of a student.

So, in the present investigation the investigator will seek to identify and clarify the effect of Socio-economic status on students vocational aspiration.

Statement of the Problem

The problem may therefore, be stated as "Effect of Socio Economic Status on Vocational aspiration of Professional-College Students."

Objective of the Study

The present study has been undertaken with the following objective:

1. To study the effect of Socio -economic status on Vocational aspiration of Professional college students.

Hypothesis

In order to achieve the forgoing objective following hypothesis is formulated and tested:

1. Students with high, medium and low socio-economic status do not differsignificantly with respect to vocational aspiration,

Delimitations

1. The present study was confined only to the professional college students.
2. The study has been conducted in Meerut city only.
3. 480 students have been studied.
4. The study was confined to 15 professional college students of Meerut city only.

Research Design

Method

Considering the nature and objectives of the present study as well as the resources of the research, the under the **descriptive Research Method survey method** was used for this purpose.

Population and the Sample

Students studying in professional colleges (Engineering, Management, Teacher education) situated Meerut city comprised the population of the study.

15 Professional colleges (Engineering, Management, Teacher Education) were selected through random sampling (Lottery;, method). The total number of selected students" was 480. The total sample consists of 480 students in which 240 boys and 240 girls and were present. The distribution of the sampling category According Gender are given in follow tables.

Table-1: Category of Colleges and number of Boys and Girls respondents

Category of Colleges	Boys Respondents	Girls Respondents	Total Respondents
Engineering (B.Tech)	80	80	160
Management (B.B.A)	80	80	160
Teacher Education (B.Ed)	80	80	160

Data Gathering Tools

1. Vocational Aspiration: Vocational Aspiration scale developed by Dr. S.K. Pundir, Dr. S.K. Agarwal and Munendra Kumar.
2. Socio-economic status: Sodio Economic status scale form A (urban) by S.P. Kulshreshta.

Statistical Technique Used

The researcher was used Mean, StandardDeviation, t-test, Analysis of variance (ANOVA) for analyzing data as per the objectives of the study stated earlier.

Data Analysis

Hypothesis: Students of professional colleges with high, medium and low socio-economic status do not differ significantly with respect to their vocational aspiration. Regarding to this hypothesis researcher has applied ANOVA for testing in following manner.

Table-2: Mean and SD value of High SES, Medium SES, Low SES Students with respect to their Vocational aspiration

Groups	High SES	Medium SES	Low SES
N	105	268	107
SUMS	005172	005269	005301
MEANS	0043.10	0043.91	0045.18
SD	0016.50	0012.78	0019.06



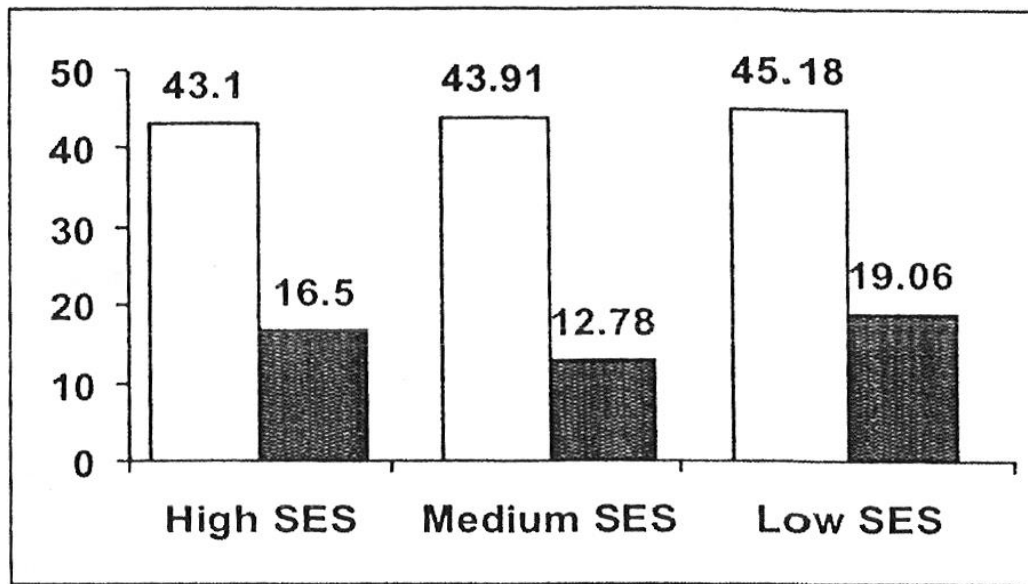


Table-3: Result of ANOVA test between students with High, Medium and Low Socio-economic status with respect to their Vocational aspiration

SV	N	DF	S.S.	MSS	F value	P-value	Significance
Between	480	2	48.54	75.21	4.91	0.01	Significant
Within group		477	5461.42	15.30			
Total		479	5509.96				

Table 3. Clearly shows that obtained F-value 4.91 is greater than F-value at 0.01 (4.65) level of significance at df/479 because the value is significant at 0.01 level so this will be significant at 0.05 (3.01) level also at df/479. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Discussion and Finding

On behalf of analysis of data and signification of hypothesis following findings are yield.

To achieve the objective of the study, the researcher has tested the null hypothesis in table 3 by using ANOVA t-test at 0.05 and 0.01 level in which null hypothesis was rejected. Which reveals that the high, medium and low socio-economic students of professional college students have difference.

Result

Above discussed finding shows:-

1. The high, medium and low SES students have difference regarding to their vocational aspiration.

Implications of Findings

A number of implications have emerged from the result of the present study for parents, teachers, policy makers, guidance co workers and counselor and also implication for social progress and nation demand. The path to career success is now even more apparent and educators, counselor and parents can help to communicate vocational planning by following a few guidelines:

- ❖ Student coming from low SES should also be given proper attention. They should be helped through scholarship, free-concession and free tuitions. Books should be encourage the students to them from library that cannot purchase the books the teacher should encourage the students to develop better study practices and should any individual attention to them.
- ❖ Suitable career counseling programs catering to individual differences should be designed for young generation.
- ❖ Encourage students to think about and highlight the connections between skill development in the subjects studied at school and the skills used in occupation that interest them.

- ❖ Help students to connect their academic studies to the world of work and their interest, in an attempt to motivate students to see relevance of their academic efforts.
- ❖ Expose students to a wide range of career alternative in effort to promote interest development and help them make informed choices.
- ❖ Provide students with opportunities to have career related success experiences that can serve to further reinforce student's interest in and pursuit, of various occupations.
- ❖ Provide students with adult mentors who can help them establish realistic career and educational plan in keeping with their interest on one hand and potentiality on the other.
- ❖ Use various assessment tools to help students identify their interests, values, beliefs, lifestyle preferences, aptitudes and abilities, and relate them to the world of work.
- ❖ Facilitate career management and career decision making workshops.

The out flow of the study is of immense significance from the social stand point as it explores the check of the progress of the student. The study proves itself suggestive in forwarding and contribution of the students to social progress. The formation as yielded from the study of the factor, influencing students aspiration on the occupation choice in carrier decision process is of almost theoretical and practical importance in designing educational programmers, studied to need to student with varied back ground. Thus, it become helpful in providing the identification of potential talents for various filed of national demand.

First there is a need for development career intervention. This becomes imperative when viewed against the back drop that there is no formal career program in our school. If such program is mounted, many students may benefit from increased attention to career knowledge, and females from attention to the appropriateness of career planning. Promoting the career decision making skills of individuals is one of the cardinals goals of career guidance program which can only be meaningfully implemented by a trained guidance counselor. The democratic nature of our society coupled with the increasing complexity of our school and world of the work which often confronts youths with unlimited array of educational and career options, the government, more than ever before, owes youth the responsibility of providing specialized assistance in the often arduous task of career decision making.

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