



A STUDY ON OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF P.U.COLLEGES STUDENTS OF DAVANGERE DISTRICT

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to determine the study of occupational aspiration of P.U. College students. The sample of study consists of 200 students of P.U. Colleges of Davangere District. The tool used in this study is Occupational aspiration scale. It is developed by J.S Grewal (1998). This study reveals that there is significant difference between the mean scores of occupational aspiration of male and female, SC and ST students, urban and rural, Govt and Private P.U.College students.

Keywords: Aspiration, occupational aspiration, P.U. College

1. Introduction:

Education is a never-ending process of learning, acquiring skills and knowledge about anything and everything. It stands for all those changes and modifications in the behaviour of the individual, which he undergoes during his lifetime. Education aims at tapping the potentialities of an individual to the maximum. Therefore education should aim at preparing students for adult life. It must develop such abilities and capabilities which make the child competent enough to deal with various challenges of life. Education should, therefore, have utilitarian aim and enables the pupil to make both ends meet in order to live happily. Life is meaningless without competency to earn one's livelihood.

Tremendous development in education are introduced since independence and newer and newer lines of training and employment has given new impetus to the awakening of occupational aspiration among the school population. These aspirations are often unrealistic and failure to achieve them leads to maladjustment. The youths of today are the adults of tomorrow and upon them rest the destiny of the nation lies. Thus the parents, teachers and counselors are now beginning to probe to how and what extent occupational aspiration develop among the children and to what extent they are influenced by some factors. The

2. Concept of Aspiration:

Aspiration means to set up a goal by one for oneself in the life which has a great personal significance. To determine one's future attainment aspiration is a most relevant factor. This could be educational or socio-economic (Trice & King, 1991). The goals of aspiration helps a student to perceive a sense of distinction of status and the standard of participation and the reference groups set in him the level of his aspiration. Raynor (1978) states that children from a very early age try-out career roles as doctor, nurse, policeman, teacher, fireman etc although realistic striving for one of them does not be until after a whole series of identities have been explored and either some initial differentiating competence has been developed and an appropriate extrinsic motivation is roused for one path of career than another. Thus in various ways and to various extents, children and adolescents learn about the work of adults like occupations or careers. Parents, grandparents, relatives, friends, children-readers, folk images, teacher and in modern society particularly the mass media personalities are sources of information on vocations. It provides role models for the acquisition of the appropriate or not so appropriate behaviour and expects consequences of career-related activity. In psychology, aspiration level is a determinant of an individual's performance level in the future and as a level of quality of a task to be desired in for the task (Markus et al 1986). Career aspirations represent a type of mental self-selection. These are hopes and ambitions which influence by the intrapersonal and interpersonal factors (Cooper et. al 1994). It sets the goals of an individual for a task and it has an intensive personal significance for the person in whom his ego is involved (Startle 1961). It caters to the desires which an individual try to attain for future (Williams 1972). The realistic aspiration is applied when one's educational and career aspirations are tempered by knowledge of obstacles and opportunities of future (Gottfredson 1981).

So aspiration means 'to desire' or 'to wish'. In other words, it denotes ambition for something in life. It is an integral part of a person's self-pictures not only what he is but also what he would like to be. Aspirations are not static and rigid. These are changed radically under strong-conditions, even break down entirely and these cannot be cultivated in a day. Since children are taught to acquire skills, values and information of various kinds, such acquisition of knowledge helps in developing educational and vocational aspirations.

3. Occupational aspiration:

The occupational aspirations of adolescents are a cause of educational and career attainment. They have been viewed as significant determinants of both short-term educational and long-term career choices (Looker et. al 1989). These are expressions of occupational goals which lead several authors to predict their later career attainment levels (Johnson (1995)). The occupational choice is an expression of personality with the particular personality characteristics which match to a particular occupation. Occupational aspirations are “an individual’s expressed career-related goals or choices” (Rojewski 2005). It refers to the students’ ability and power of narrowing the gap between effort and capacity to adjust the aspired goals (Creed et al 2014). It is a motivation and goal determination to achieve the target of life. When one does not have a clear career aspiration it may result in disorganization of potential and frustration which causes aimless wandering and a feeling of lassitude. Therefore, finding of career aspiration is very important. To find out career aspiration one should make a clear note of his or her own strengths and weaknesses and should consider financial needs, family and personal development as well as other interests. One must be aware of the possible difficulties in achieving goals and to think of some corresponding solutions. An aptitude test should be taken to know more about oneself.

4. Significance /Rationale of the Study:

Future of students plays a significant role in developing a country forward. Educational and occupational career are basic in monitoring the standard of life of every individual (Rojewski, 2009). Higher education, particularly professional education, has a significant key role in predicting future prospects of students. Hence, it is important to study the choices of higher education and the opportunities that support in accessing professional education. The competition prevailing in the society for professional

education is higher than competition for liberal programs. Generally, when competition prevails for certain course of study, it is understood that the returns of such courses are high when compared to other courses of study. Returns from education are considered as a person's victory over his life. Returns from education can be referred to employment opportunities and also financial benefits from education in addition to the acquisition of knowledge and skills. It is also important to perceive education from the perspective of economics of education.

Occupational aspiration is conceptualised as a major career developmental task for adolescents. When adolescents become more occupationally mature they should know their abilities, interests as per their occupational aspirations (Super, 1990). Many students have a limited knowledge of occupations and a very narrow range of alternatives are available to them. In many of the cases, an individual makes choice of an occupation as a result of the parental pressure, or as an influence of friends or prestige value of that occupation, not on the basis of his/her interests, abilities, and values. Students, who do not know the routine features of work like nature of work, tasks involved, skills and eligibility required for various careers, end up making unrealistic occupational aspirations. Therefore, it is important to understand the level of students' occupational aspiration so that career and occupational guidance programmes, interventions and modules can be developed further accordingly.

5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

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6. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the Occupational Aspiration.
- 2) To study the Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges different of P.U. College male and female students.
- 3) To study the Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges different of urban and rural P.U. College students
- 4) To study the Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges different of Govt. and Private P.U. College students
- 5) To study the Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges different of P.U. College SC/ST non SC/ST students

7. HYPOTHESIS:

- 1) There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. College male and female students.
- 2) There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of urban and rural P.U. College students
- 3) There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of Govt. and Private P.U. College students
- 4) There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. College students

8. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The present study was delimited to P.U. College of Davangere district.
2. The present study was delimited to class XI and XII students.
3. The present study was delimited to class XI students of Science/Arts Stream only.

9. METHODOLOGY:

Methods selected should be appropriate to the problem under investigation, feasible, well-planned and well-understood. Following design and sample are used in this study.

9.1. Design of the study:

In the present study, the descriptive survey method is employed to collect the data to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the current status of the phenomenon and to draw valid conclusions from the facts discovered.

9.2. The sample of the study:

The sample of the study is Male and Female Students of class XI and XII in P.U. Colleges of Davangere district. The sample of the study is selected randomly. The total number of students is 200.

9.3. Tools used in research:

Keeping in view the main objectives of this study, the investigator used the Occupational aspiration scale developed by J.S Grewal (1998).

9.4. Statistical techniques used:

Mean, Standard deviation and t-test Statistical techniques were used

10. Results and Discussion:

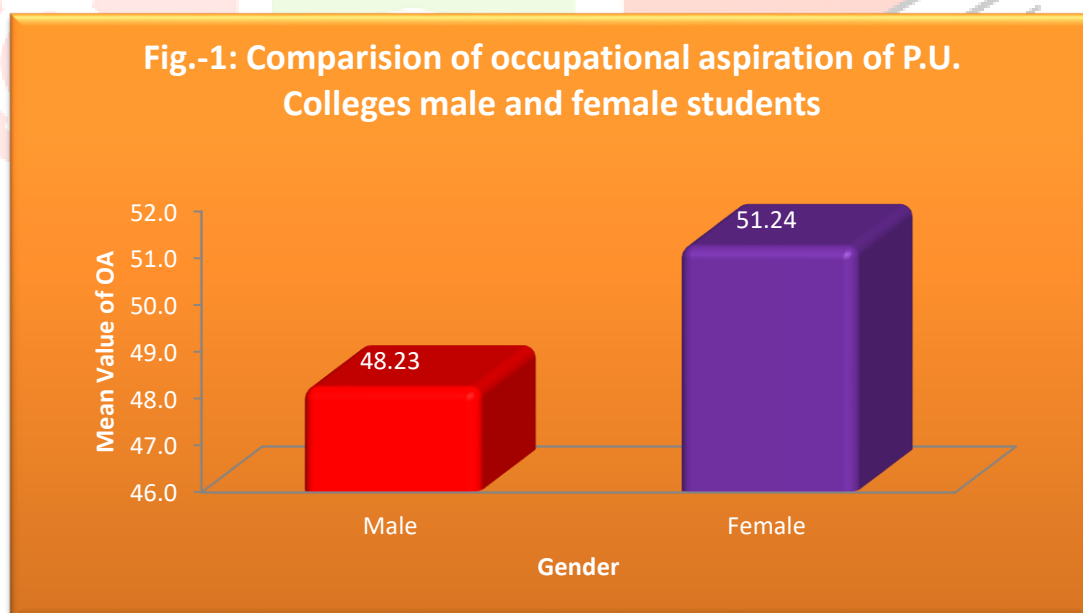
Data analysis based on Hypothesis:

- 1) H_0 1: There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges male and female students.

Table-1: Mean, Standard deviation and t-value of mean score of Occupational aspiration of P.U. Colleges male and female students.

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	t- value
Occupational aspiration	Male	100	48.23	12.12	4.521
	Female	100	51.24	12.88	

Above Table-1 reveals that the mean scores of occupational aspiration of secondary male and female students come out to be 48.23 and 51.24 respectively. The t-ratio is 4.521 with $df = 198$ which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence. Hence null hypothesis-1 rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It means there exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges male and female students. Female students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of male students. Haller and Miller (1963), Grewal (1971) study revivals there is significant difference between male and female students Occupational aspirations

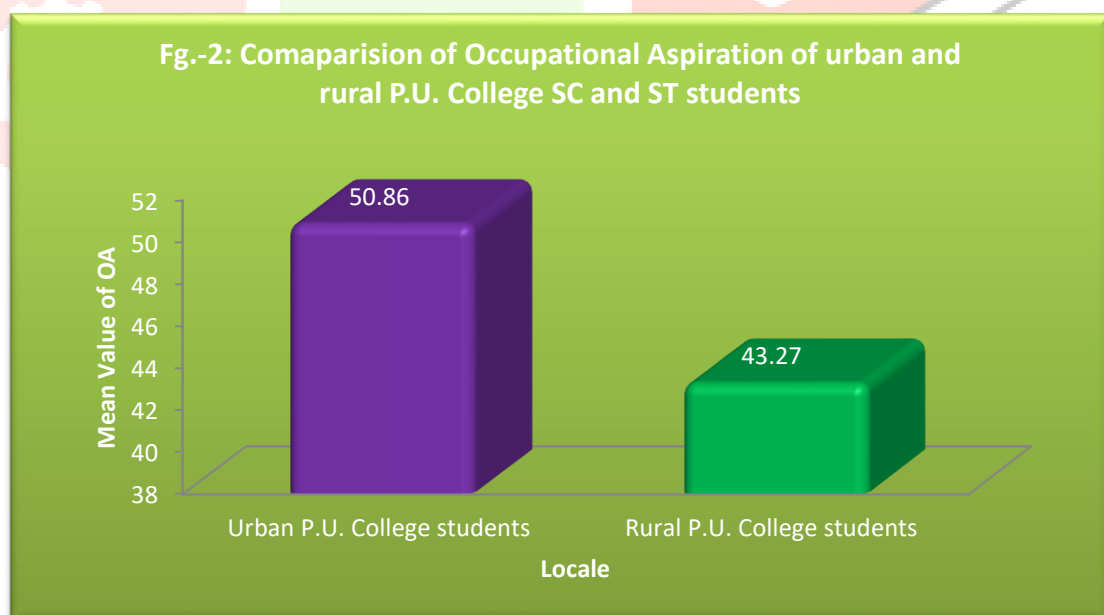


2) **H₀2: There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of urban and rural P.U. College students**

Table-2: Mean, Standard deviation and t-value of mean score of Occupational aspiration of urban and rural P.U. College students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	t- value
Occupational aspiration	Urban P.U. College students	100	50.86	14.56	7.241
	Rural P.U. College students	100	43.27	14.47	

Above Table-2 reveals that the mean scores of occupational aspiration of urban and rural P.U. College students come out to be 50.86 and 43.27 respectively. The t-ratio is 7.241 with df =198 which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence. Hence null hypothesis-2 rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It means there exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of urban and rural P.U. College students. Urban P.U. College students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of Rural P.U. College students. Naidoo, L (2015) conducted similar study found that there significant difference between urban and rural school students Occupational aspirations

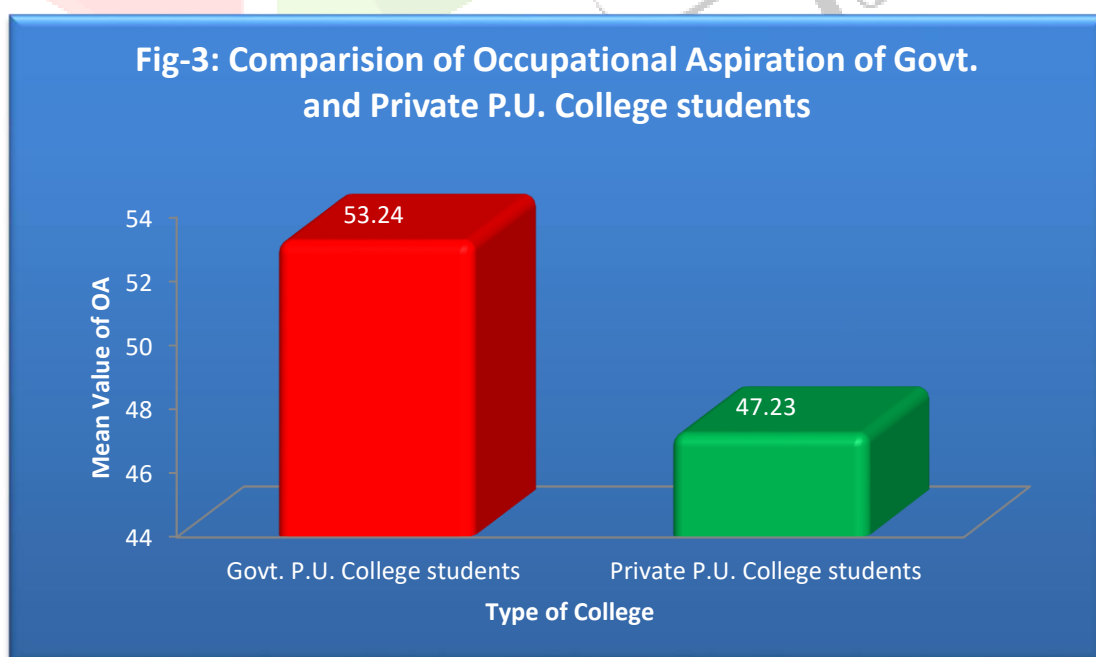


3) H_03 : There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of Govt. and Private P.U. College students

Table-3: Mean, Standard deviation and t-value of mean score of Occupational aspiration of Govt. and Private P.U. College students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	t- value
Occupational aspiration	Govt. P.U. College students	100	53.24	10.77	4.521
	Private P.U. College students	100	47.23	11.32	

Above Table-3 reveals that the mean scores of occupational aspiration of Govt. and Private P.U. College students come out to be 53.24 and 47.23 respectively and their standard deviation as 10.77 and 11.32 respectively. The t-ratio is 4.521 with $df = 198$ which is not significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence. Hence null hypothesis-2 rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It means there exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of Govt. and Private P.U. College students. Govt. P.U. College students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of private P.U. College students. Kanna, A (2009) conducted a study on academic achievement and occupational aspirations of learners of the eleventh grade students and the results of the study showed that Govt. and private learners differ significantly in their occupational aspiration.

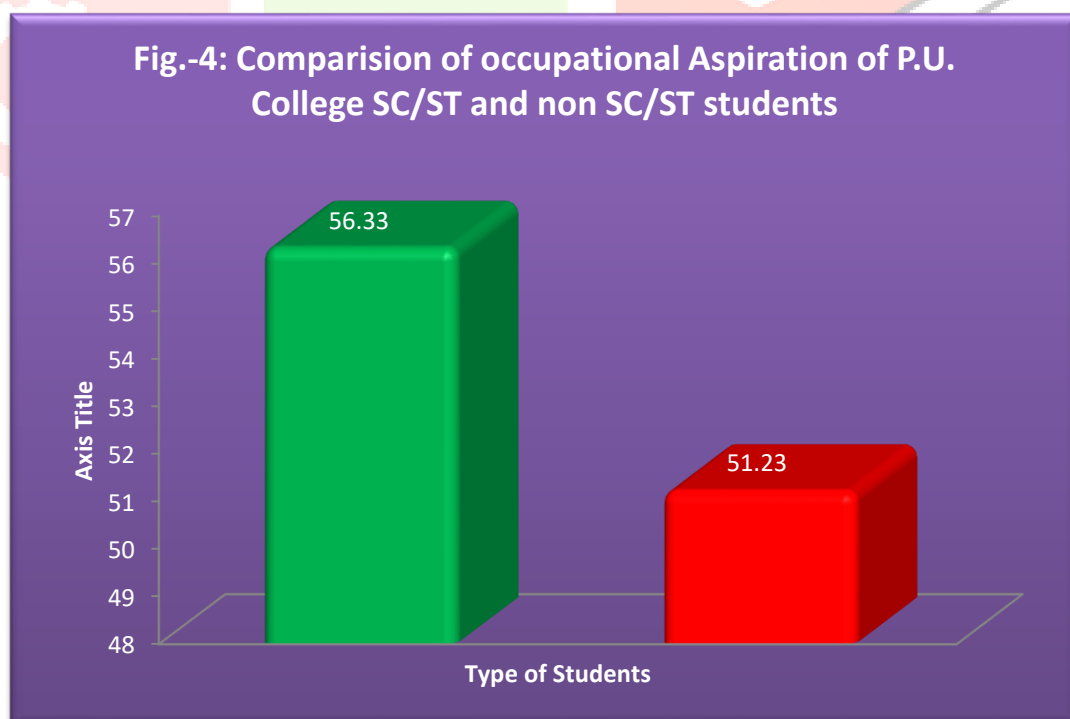


4) **H₀4: There exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students**

Table-4: Mean, Standard deviation and t-value of mean score of Occupational aspiration of P.U. College SC and ST students

Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	t- value
Occupational aspiration	P.U. College SC/ST students	100	56.33	13.21	6.472
	P.U. College non SC/ST students	100	51.23	14.32	

Above Table-4 reveals that the mean scores of occupational aspiration of P.U. College SC/ST and non SC/ST students come out to be 56.33 and 51.23 respectively. The t-ratio is 4.521 with df =198 which is significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of confidence. Hence null hypothesis-4 rejected and alternate hypothesis accepted. It means there exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. College SC/ST and non SC/ST students. P.U. College SC/ST students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of P.U. College non SC/ST students. Anderson, Hauser, R. M., and Douglas, K (1991) study found that there was no significant difference found between black and white in aspirations towards post high school activities



11. Findings:

- 1) There is significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. Colleges male and female students. Female students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of male students
- 2) There exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of urban and rural P.U. College students ($t=4.521$). Urban P.U. College students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of Rural P.U. College students
- 3) There exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of Govt. and Private P.U. College students ($t=7.241$). Urban P.U. College students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of Rural P.U. College students
- 4) There exists significant difference between Occupational Aspiration of P.U. College SC/ST and non SC/ST students ($t=6.472$). P.U. College SC/ST students were having more Occupational aspiration than that of P.U. College non SC/ST students

12. Educational Implications of the Study:

- 1) Career decisions are generally made at P.U. College stage. It would help the students to know their occupational aspiration.
- 2) It would help to the choice of occupation in later years.
- 3) Students can be made aware of their potential and abilities to choose the right profession for their livelihood and nation

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