

Comparative Study of the Vocational Interest of the Secondary School Students Interest

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ABSTRACT

Human being work hard to earn for a living in order to meet the basic needs for food, shelter and many other physical as well as psychological needs. Although everyone has to work hard to earn a living but it is not necessary that everyone is satisfied with his or her job according to the interest. We can be happy with our jobs and are able to do our jobs comfortably if the jobs and interest of ours matched with each other. Career interest or Vocational interests are the pattern of likes or dislikes and indifference regarding career relevant activities and occupations and career interest predict career choices and performance (lent et.al.,1984). Individual performs most of the activities in the life because of the interest in the life. When someone is forced to do the activities not according to the interest, the person try to avoid those work. Interest is the tendency which motivates the individual for a particular activity in which individual try to indulge himself. Vocational Interest means the interest that in which vocation a child is interested. The present study deals with the comparative analysis of the vocational interests of government and non- government secondary school students and also between vocational interests of boys and girls.Descriptive method of survey was employed for conduct of present study.A sample of 100 students were selected from both government and non-government schools which includes both boys and girls. It was found from the study that difference in vocational interest was found between girls and boys in some dimension. Also no significant difference was found in vocational interest of government and non-government school students.The study provides better understanding for teachers and parents to aware about the career choices of our children and try to help them for better adjustment in their future vocational life.

Keywords: Vocational Interest, Secondary School Students

INTRODUCTION

Human being work hard to earn for a living in order to meet the basic needs for food, shelter and many other physical as well as psychological needs. Although everyone has to work hard to earn a living but it is not necessary that everyone is satisfied with his or her job according to the interest. Holland(1985) contended that we can be happy with our jobs and are able to do our jobs comfortably if the jobs and interest of ours matched with each other. Career interest or Vocational interests are the pattern of likes or dislikes and indifference regarding career relevant activities and occupations and career interest predict career choices and performance (lent et.al.,1984).

Individual performs most of the activities in the life because of the interest in the life. When someone is forced to do the activities not according to the interest, the person try to avoid those work. Interest is the tendency which motivates the individual for a particular activity in which individual try to indulge himself. Vocational Interest means the interest that in which vocation a child is interested. Vocational Interest are one of the most central constructs in the career development (Best Worth & Fouad, 1997).A person vocational interest playsan important role in the entire life.Research and theory suggest that being employed in a vocation, congruent to one's interest will lead to more job satisfaction(Spokane, Meir and Catalano,2000).

Choudhary(1990) conducted a study on the vocational aspiration of class IX students of English medium school of Pune City. She found that majority of the students liked subjects from the science stream and disliked those from the arts streams.

Mehta et.al.(1990) found in their studies that urban students differed significantly from semi urban students on the duration of training and on the total information about the expected occupations. Semi urban students scored higher than urban groups of students. In urban students significant sex differences appeared on nature work and type of

training, with girls have more information on all these aspects. In semi urban area, significant sex differences appeared on need of special training, type and duration of training with girls scoring higher than boys. Alutu(2001) found career development and choice should be initiated as early as the nursery school years through the primary, secondary and to the tertiary school levels. The choice of the work is one of the most important decision one makes. The choice of the work is one the most important decisions one makes. It determines to a large extent a person's social status, income, life style, choice of friends, mental and physical states are influenced by the work he or she does. In other words, a person's career plays an important role in entire life. Okon (2001) stated that the vocational development of youths and preparation and guidance they receive for the world of work should be of interest of all of us. Kumar, R.(2017) acknowledged the vocational interest of secondary school students. According to him girls were more interested in music, agriculture and clerical area of vocational interest while the boys were found to be more interested in the literary, mechanical, outdoor, business and artistic, social, executive, teaching and scientific area of vocational interest.

Objectives of the study:

1. To compare the vocational interest of secondary school boys and girls.
2. To compare the vocational interest of government and non-government secondary school students.

Hypothesis of the study:

1. There is no significant difference in vocational interest of secondary school boys and girls.
2. There is no significant difference in vocational interest of government and non-government secondary school students.

Method:

Descriptive method of survey was employed for conduct of present study.

Sample:

The population of the study was students of 9th grade students of Sonapat district from both government and non-government schools. A sample of 100 students were selected from both government and non-government schools which includes both boys and girls.

Instruments:

Vocational Interest record (VIR) developed by Dr. S.P. Kulshrestha was used to collect the data. The test includes 10 vocational areas and also each of these areas has 20 jobs/vocations/ assignment 10 are in horizontal and 10 in vertical side. The areas includes Literacy, Scientific, Executives, Commercial, Constructive, Artistic, Agriculture, Persuasive, Social and Household.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Table-1: Comparison of the Mean Scores on different dimensions of Vocational interest of government and non-government secondary school students.

Obtained data were analysed by using descriptive statistics to ascertain normalcy of data, t-test was used to examine the data.

Dimensions	Mean of govt. school students	S.D of govt. School students	Mean of non- govt. School students	S.D of non- govt. School students	t- test
Literary(L)	7.53	3.30	8.7	4.6	1.3
Scientific(SC)	10.36	4.1	9.6	4.1	0.95
Executive(E)	9.93	3.5	10.8	4.67	0.96
Commercial(C)	8.25	4.2	7.9	3.8	0.4
Constructive(CO)	6.3	3.4	6.6	3.6	0.28
Artistic(A)	9.3	3.6	10.3	3.8	1.38
Agriculture(AG)	8.1	4.1	8.8	4.7	0.88
Persuasive(P)	9.6	3.7	9.9	3.8	0.25
Social(S)	9.24	3.7	9.8	4.3	0.76
Household(H)	8.6	3.8	10.2	4.6	1.83

t value at 0.01 level (2.6) t value at 0.05 level (1.98)

The table shows the various areas of vocational interest scale of Govt. & Non-Govt. School students and their significance difference. From the table it was found that mean scores of non-government school students was more on

dimensions Literacy(L), Executive(E) Commercial(C), Constructive(CO), Artistic(A), Agriculture(AG), Persuasive(P), Social(S) Household(H) while the mean scores of government students was more on scientific and commercial. There is no significant difference in anyone of the areas of vocational interest because in these areas the calculated value of t-test is less than t-table value so in these areas our hypothesis is accepted.

Table-2: Comparison of the Mean Scores on different dimensions of Vocational interest of girls and boys secondary school students.

Obtained data were analysed by using descriptive statistics to ascertain normalcy of data, t-test was used to examine the data.

Dimensions	Mean scores of girls	S.D of girls	Mean scores of boys	S.D of boys	t-test
Literary(L)	9.23	3.40	8.97	4.36	0.31
Scientific(SC)	11.2	2.78	8.84	4.58	3**
Executive(E)	11.3	3.3	9.4	4.6	2.4*
Commercial(C)	8.73	3.63	7.47	4.32	1.6
Constructive(CO)	6.42	3.02	6.49	3.86	0.11
Artistic(A)	9.78	3.08	9.78	4.38	0.03
Agriculture(AG)	9.18	3.84	7.75	4.86	1.89
Persuasive(P)	10.5	2.9	8.9	4.3	2.2*
Social(S)	10.8	3.7	8.2	3.5	3.74**
Household(H)	10.6	3.5	8.1	5.3	2.90**

*shows significance at .05 level

** shows significance at .01 level

The above table shows the various areas of vocational interest scale of girls & boys and their significance difference. From the table it was found that mean scores of girls was more in all areas of vocational interest i.e. Literary (L), Scientific (SC), Executive(E), Commercial (C), Constructive (CO), Artistic (A) & Agriculture (AG) There is no significant difference in the areas Literary (L), Scientific (SC), Executive(E), Commercial (C), Constructive (CO), Artistic (A) & Agriculture (AG) because in these areas the calculated value of t- test is less than the t-table value so in these areas our hypothesis is accepted. Also there exist a significant difference in the areas Scientific (Sc), Executive (E), Persuasive (P), Social (S) & Household (H) because in these areas the calculated value of t- test is greater than the t- table value so in these areas our hypothesis is rejected.

DISCUSSIONS

The purpose of the study was to study the difference in vocational interest of government and non-government secondary school students and also the difference among vocational interest of male and female secondary school students. It was found from the study that there exist a significant difference in the areas Scientific (Sc), Executive (E), Persuasive (P), Social (S) & Household (H). These results were similar with the research studies of Kumar(2017) and study by Y.K.Nagle & Rajindra, P.(2008). The study has provided information regarding the vocational choices of government, non-government secondary school students and also provides us the information regarding the vocational interests of girls and boys. So as teachers and parents we must aware about the career choices of our children and try to help them for better adjustment in their future vocational life.

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