

Study of Vocational Interest of English and Bengali medium Students at Secondary Level in Relation to their Socio-Economic Status.

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Abstract: The present study investigates the relationship of vocational interest of medium of study at secondary level. Survey method is used to select a sample of 170 students at secondary level. Vocational Interest Record (V.P. Bansal) is used to measure student's vocational interest and Socio-Economic Status Scale (SESS) (Dr. Gyanendra P. Srivastava) to test the student's socio-economic status. The results of the statistical analysis shows that though there is no significant variations in vocational interest of English medium students and Bengali medium students but there is a significant difference in vocational interest of students in relation to their gender and socio-economic status.

Keywords: vocational interest, socio-economic status, medium of study

I. INTRODUCTION

Democracy demands that education should be useful rather than ornamental. It prepares the public for vocation and helps us to earn a livelihood. Education has to be founded on four pillars, Learning to know, learning to be, learning to do and learning to live together (Jacques Delor, 1996). No doubt, livelihood is very important problem before every individual. An education system is useless if it makes the individual a parasite on the others even for the fulfilment of basic needs of life. Not the knowledge for the sake of knowledge, but to make the both ends meet is the ultimate aim, however it may be controversial, of acquiring education. When thousands of healthy educated youth clamour for employment, may be for existence and survival, Can we deny them to earn bread and butter, is this the aim of education?

There was a time when nature itself provided the means for survival abundantly, but that era has ended. Today man is no more a nomad; rather he is a socialized one having distinct identity. The 21st century has given much operational value to the concept of Darwin's theory that only the fittest will survive. Capitalism and individualism is the dominating philosophy of life, where fight for supremacy, wealth, prestige, and power have been creating rivalry and cut throat

competition. The present society has become wholly consumerist, where only earning members have the right to be.

A cursory glance at the pitiable plight of India even after 65 years of independence highlights how slow we are in providing due importance to the bread and butter needs of the society. Tremendous achievement in the field of science and technology may, for the time being, cover some of the stark realities. Yet the figure of poverty and unemployment is so overwhelming that directly or indirectly mars our accomplishments.

A. Significance Of The Study

In a country like India, the second most populous country of the world which accommodates more than one billion population of the world herein, the problem of unemployment is very rampant. Here some employment fields are overcrowded by personal whereas some others lack efficient ones. On the other hand, there are some people doing their jobs below their capacity, qualities and interests. Though Government has taken several necessary steps to solve these problems, yet it has become necessary that the interests of a person should be judged since early stage of life.

At present there is such glamour of university education that more and more individuals seek admissions into colleges, and on the other hand more colleges are opening day by day. Whosoever passes the secondary and senior secondary school examination wants to enter university irrespective of percentage of marks, thus wasting a couple of years till realization dawns that the efforts will not lead them to any fruitful employment situation.

The problem of unemployment is increasing day by day, but in the vast ocean of unemployed people, we do not get the right type of personal for the right job. We find that there is as much as surplus of manpower as there is shortage. There are number of jobs going vacant due to shortage of right personnel.

Considering these facts, the researcher felt the necessity of conducting research on vocational preferences of students in

order to determine their vocational choice in future on the basis of medium.

B. Statement Of The Problem

Study of Vocational Interest of English and Bengali medium students at secondary level in relation to their Socio-economic Status.

C. Objectives Of The Study

The researcher forms the following objectives for the present study.

1. To find out the vocational interests of English and Bengali medium students of secondary level.
2. To find out the socio-economic status of the English and Bengali medium students of secondary level
3. To compare the vocational interests of English medium girls and boys at the secondary level
4. To compare the vocational interests of Bengali medium girls and boys at the secondary level.
5. To find out the vocational interests in relation to their Socio-economic status.

D. Hypotheses Of The Study

Following hypotheses were framed for the study:

H₀₁ There is no significant difference between the vocational interests of English and Bengali medium students at secondary level.

H₀₂ There exists no significant difference between the socio-economic status of English and Bengali medium students at secondary level.

H₀₃ There is no significant difference between the vocational interests of English medium boys and girls students at secondary level.

H₀₄ There is no significant difference between the vocational interests of Bengali medium boys and girls students at secondary level

H₀₅ There is no statistical significant difference in vocational interests of students at secondary level in relation to their socio-economic status.

II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Anup Singh (2014) conducted a study “A comparative study of vocational interest of secondary level students”. Through this research work, the researcher has tried to know and acknowledge the vocational interests of secondary students. In this study, Vocational Interest Record (VIR) by Dr. S.P. Kulshrestha (1971), published by National Psychological

Corporation, Agra is used. The data were analyzed with the help of ‘_Mean’, ‘_S.D.’ and ‘_test’ to study the vocational interest of secondary students. The mean of the girls was a little more than the mean of the boys in some fields, so the girls were slightly more interested in literary, commercial, constructive, artistic, social and household fields. In case of scientific, executive, agriculture and persuasive fields, boys were slightly more interested than girls. The findings of study are likely to prove of immense importance to educational thinkers, teachers, psychologists, parents and others who are concerned with the sphere of education.

Monika, Santosh, Lega Sushil (2014) the present investigation was conducted on a total of 50 students of Department of Physical Education of CDLU Sirsa. The subjects were in the age group of 20-25 years. Out of total sample of 50 players, 25 were male and 25 were female. The Vocational interest record constructed and standardized by V.P. Bansal was used for collecting the data. The purpose of the study was to find the difference between vocational interests of boy and girl students of department of Physical Education of Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa. The researcher used the t test for analyzing the data. In the present study it has been found that the students of department of Physical Education differ significantly in inter-vocational interests. These findings show that with the spread of educational opportunities and the explosion of knowledge almost all the students are aware of the present development in the field of physical education. And this awareness has helped then in bringing the gap among various students with regard to the vocational choices. The female students have poor vocational interests; the cause might be such that the female students are not equally exposed to the educational opportunities like male again.

ShoaibKiani, Sumara Masood-ul Hassan, Sidra Irfan (2013) the research was designed to explore in detail the vocational aspirations of the high school students. Majority of the students (N = 482) mentioned doctor, army, teacher, lawyer, and engineer as their vocational aspirations. The gender differences and the degree of agreement between vocational aspirations and vocational interests measured by SDS (Self Directed Search) were determined. The results provided support for the moderate degree of congruence for the vocational aspirations of doctor and teacher and a state of incongruence for the army, lawyer and engineer once compared with their vocational interests. The results may be helpful in the career decision making process and is valuable to the students, career experts, and educational policy makers.

Dr. (Mrs) Nasrin (2013) the aim of this present study was to examine the Vocational Interests of Secondary School Students in relation to their Achievement Motivation. A sample of 50 boys and 50 girls of Secondary Schools were selected for this study. Rao Achievement Motivation Test, by Dr. D Gopal Rao and Vocational Interest Record, by V. P. Bansal and Prof. D. N. Srivastava were used to collect the data. Data was analyzed by statistical techniques, Mean, S.D.,

t-test and Product Moment Coefficient Correlation. The study revealed that –

1. There was no significant difference in the Achievement Motivation between male and female Secondary School Students,
2. There was significant difference in the Vocational Interests of male and female Secondary School Students and.
3. There was significant relationship between Achievement, Motivation and Vocational Interests of Secondary School Students. Significant difference was found in Vocational Interests of boys and girls. Positive correlation was found between Achievement Motivation and Vocational Interests of Secondary School boys and girls.

Casey C. Onder (2012) the present study aimed to extend research distinguishing affective interest from enjoyment to the context of vocational preferences, and to determine whether incorporating affective interest items into an enjoyment-based vocational interest measure would improve its criterion related validity for academic major choice and satisfaction. 423 university undergraduates completed online survey items rating vocational activities on various dimensions, including enjoyment and interest, and indicated their academic majors and major satisfaction. Results regarding the discriminate validity of enjoyment and interest in vocational activities were mixed. Affective interest did not have incremental criterion-related validity for academic major choice and satisfaction. These findings and the study's limitations suggest the need for further research on the potential role of affective interest in vocational interest measurement.

F.E. Ota1, NjokuOkwuonu Williams (2012) This study examined Self Concept and Vocational Interest among secondary school students in Ohafia Education zone of Abia State. Through purposive random sampling technique, a total of seven hundred and ninety nine (799) SS II students participated in the study. Instruments used in the study were Adolescent Personal Data Inventory (APDI) Akinboye (1985) and Vocational Interest Inventory (VII) Bakare (1977). Regression Analysis, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Z Test statistics and Pearson Product Moment were used as statistical tools for data analysis. Moreso, frequency counts, percentages and rank were also used to analyze data. The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between self-concept and vocational interest. Those adolescents with high vocational interest turned towards scientific, literary, persuasive, and computational and social services interest areas; whereas low vocational interest turned towards outdoor activities, mechanical, musical and artistic areas of interest. There was no significant difference between the male in their vocational interest. Implications of these findings were stressed. It was recommended among others that well packaged seminars and workshops be organized regularly, including the school based management committee in various schools to intimate parents, teachers and counsellors on self-concept, interest and needs of the adolescents. Limitations of

the study were highlighted and summary and conclusion drawn.

Mohd. Sadique (2012) conducted a research entitled a study of Vocational Education of secondary school students in Relation to their gender and intelligence. The study sample consisted of one hundred students from STS High School and AMU Girls High School both 50 boys and 50 girls. The objectives of the study were to ascertain the vocational interest of secondary school girls and boys in relation to their gender and intelligence. The result of the study showed that there was no significant difference between the secondary school girls and boys towards vocational interests in relation to their gender. The study revealed that there was significant difference between the secondary school girls towards vocational interest in relation to their high and low intelligence and there was also a significance difference among boys in terms of vocational interest in relation to their low and high intelligence.

P. Adinarayana REDDY, Mahadeva REDDY (2011). The study identifies the priorities of vocational educational courses and interests of the Indian undergraduate students. The study was conducted in S.V. University area covering 300 undergraduate students of Arts, Commerce and Science streams. The study identified the more prominent, prominent and less prominent vocational educational courses. Further, studies the association between vocational education interests and the background of the students (sex, caste, stream of study, year of study and area). The difference between various groups of students belonging to above groups in their vocational education interests of the undergraduate students was also identified. The study provided a suggestive list of vocational educational courses for undergraduate students for enhancing their employability.

Khan Amir (2010) conducted a study entitled 'A comparative study of Vocational interests among Muslim and Non-Muslim Adolescents'. The sample consisted of 100 students (50 Muslim and 50 non-Muslim) from STS high school, AMU Girls High school, ABK Union High School and Sri Mad Brahmin Inter College. The objectives of the study was to ascertain vocational preferences of adolescents, to find out vocational preferences of Muslim and Non-Muslim adolescents, to determine vocational preferences of male and female, to find out vocational preferences of Muslim male and female adolescents, to find out vocational preferences of non-Muslim male and female adolescents. The result of the study showed that there was significant difference in the vocational preferences of adolescent, there was existed difference in the second and third vocational preferences of male and female adolescent, there was no difference in the vocational preferences of Muslim male and female adolescents, there was differences in vocational preferences of Non-Muslim male and female adolescents.

Begum Parveen (2009) conducted a study on the attitude of secondary schools girls and boys towards Vocational Education in Aligarh in relation to their motivation. The

sample of the study consisted of 100 students include both 50 boys and 50 girls, selected from AMU schools. The objectives of the study were to find out the vocational interest of secondary school girls and boys in relation to their high motivation. To ascertain the attitude of secondary girls in relation to their high and low vocational interest, To ascertain the attitude of secondary boys in relation to their high and low vocational interest. To ascertain the attitude of secondary school boys and girls in relation to their high motivation and high vocational interests. The result of the study revealed that there was no significant difference the vocational interests of girls and boys of Aligarh, there was no significance difference between the attitude of secondary school girls and boys towards vocational interests in relation to their motivation. There was difference between the attitude of secondary school girls and boys in relation to their high and low vocational interests.

III. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

As the method of investigation is designed on the basis of the problem, objectives and hypotheses formulated, it warrants a psychometrically sound design, procedure, tools and execution. The investigation is planned to verify hypotheses using suitable tools and appropriate statistics for data processing.

A. Research Design

For the present study Descriptive Survey Method was used by the investigator.

B. Sample Selected

From the population, a sample of 170 students was chosen from the secondary level students studying in Bengali and English medium schools by random sampling technique. The chosen sample comprised of 84 students from Bengali medium students and 86 from English medium students from govt’s school.

C. Tools Used For The Study

The research tools used for the study to analyse the vocational interest and socio-economic status of students at secondary level are as follows:

- Vocational Interest Record (B.P. Bansal & D.N. Srivastava)
- Socio-economic Status Scale (SESS)

D. Statistical Techniques Used In The Study:

For the analysis and interpretation of results, SD AND t-test were used by the investigator.

IV. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Objective-1

To find out the vocational interests of English and Bengali medium students of secondary level.

H₀₁

There is no significant difference between the vocational interests of English and Bengali medium students at secondary level.

Table-4.1. Showing vocational interest

Group	Mean	SD	df	't' value	Hypothesis
English medium	15.10	12.82	168	1.77	Accepted
Bengali medium	19.90	21.55			

Tabulated value 2.60 at 0.01 level

It was revealed from the above table that the calculated t-value was less than the tabulated 't' value at 0.01 significant level, hence the null hypothesis was accepted. So it can be interpreted, that there is no significant difference between the vocational interest of English and Bengali medium students at secondary level.

Objective-2

To find out the socio-economic status of the English and Bengali medium students of secondary level.

H₀₂

There exists no significant difference between the socio-economic status of English and Bengali medium students at secondary level.

Table-4.2. Showing socio-economic status

Group	Mean	SD	df	't' value	Hypothesis
English medium	24.44	6.96	168	5.76	Rejected
Bengali medium	18.36	7			

Tabulated value 2.60 at 0.01 level

The result revealed that there was significant difference in the socio-economic status of students at secondary level in relation to their medium as the calculated value was higher than the tabulated value at 0.01 significant levels. After going through all the data it is clear that the English medium students belong from high socio-economic status than Bengali medium students.

Objective-3

To compare the vocational interests of English medium girls and boys at the secondary level.

H₀₃

There is no significant difference between the vocational interests of English medium boys and girls students at secondary level.

Table-4.3 . Showing vocational interest of boys and girls of English medium students.

Group	Mean	Sd	Df	T value	Hypothesis
Boys	14.50	12.81	84	1.53	Accepted
Girls	15.68	12.81			

Tabulated value 2.63 at 0.01 level

It was revealed from the above table that at 84 degrees of freedom, tabulated at 0.01, level of significance was 2.63 and the calculated value was 1.53 which was less than the tabulated value. As the calculated t value was lower than the tabulated t value, null hypothesis is accepted. So it can be concluded that, there is no statistical significant difference between the vocational interest of English medium boys and girls at secondary level.

Objective-4

To compare the vocational interests of Bengali medium girls and boys at the secondary level.

H₀₄

There is no significant difference between the vocational interests of Bengali medium boys and girls students at secondary level

Table-4.4 .Showing vocational interest of boys and girls of Bengali medium students

Group	Mean	Sd	Df	T value	Hypothesis
Boys	28.75	24.58	82	4.74	Rejected
Girls	9.70	9.56			

Tabulated value 2.63 at 0.01 level

From the above table it shows that calculated t value was 4.74 and tabulated t value was 2.63 at 0.01 level of significance. The calculated t value was more than the tabulated value, hence the null hypothesis is rejected. So it can be interpreted, that there is significant in the vocational interest of boys and girls in Bengali medium students at secondary level.

Objective-5

To find out the vocational interests in relation to their Socio-economic status.

H₀₅

There is no statistical significant difference in vocational interests of students at secondary level in relation to their socio-economic status.

Table-4.5. Showing vocational interest in relation to socio-economic status.

Group	Mean	Sd	Df	T value	Hypothesis
Low SES	12.42	8.95	16	.50	Accepted
High SES	10.45	6.38			

Tabulated value 2.92 at 0.01 level

It's clear from the above table that there is no significant difference in the vocational interest of high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status students at secondary level.

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