Career Orientation And Level Of Aspiration Among The Students Of Madrasas, Government And Private Schools

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ABSTRACT: The aim of the present study was examined the career orientation and level of Aspiration among the students of Government and Private schools as such, descriptive method research was employed to carry out this piece of research. The total sample for the present investigation consists of 300 students (150 students from each of the districts Baramulla and Srinagar). A sample of 150 students was collected randomly from the district Baramulla from three types of institutions viz. Madrasas, Government and Private Schools and the same was done for district Srinagar. It revealed that the students of Madrasas have a high level of aspiration as compared to the students of Government Schools and Private Schools and also revealed that Government Schools exhibit the greatest tendency in the area of Scientific, followed by Medical and then by Sports. The other remaining areas of the vocational areas can be written in the decreasing order of their tendencies as; Literary, Outdoor, Technical, Fine Arts, Household, Agriculture and Craft.

INTRODUCTION

In an informative age where globalization and fast scientific and technological developments take place, the youths all over the world are facing manifold challenges in their career planning and selection. To choose a right career in accordance with his/her abilities, potentialities, skill, cognitive structuring, interest patterns, value systems and personality dispositions, one can perform the maximum possible with high degree of satisfaction. Therefore, one should be very serious while planning and selecting a career because this provides the base of individual's life-long career and his social recognition. An interesting area for research in vocational education is the development of vocational interest among the students. Vocational interests influence the vocational maturity and vocational choices in later life which in turn effect job satisfaction and optimization of job performance. Assisting students in reaching their full potential requires the cooperative efforts of school administration, teachers, community representatives, Government officials, parents, the students as well as a trained staff of school counsellors who are able to facilitate students development and achievement.

Method and Procedure

The present study was designed to compare the students of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools on career orientation and level of aspiration. As such, descriptive method research was employed to carry out this piece of research. The details regarding sample, tools and statistical analysis has been reported as under:

Sample

The total sample for the present investigation consists of 300 students (100 students from each of the districts Baramulla and Srinagar). A sample of 100 students was collected randomly from the district Baramulla from three types of institutions viz. Madrasas, Government and Private Schools and the same was done for district Srinagar.

Tools Used

The following tools were employed for the purpose of collecting relevant data from the selected subjects.

A. **Chatterji's Non-language Preference Record Inventory:** This test was used to assess the vocational preferences of the students (11-15 years old) of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools.

B. **Shah and Bhargava's Level of Aspiration Scale:** This test was used to assess the level of aspiration among the students (11-15 years old) of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Showing the Predominant Vocational Interests of the Students of Madrasas on Chatterji's Test (N=100).

S.No	Areas of Vocational Interests	Percentage of Students showing greater inclination
1	Fine Arts	2%
2	Literary	30%
3	Scientific	18%
4	Medical	14%
5	Agriculture	3%
6	Technical	3%
7	Craft	8%
8	Outdoor	7%
9	Sports	8%
10	Household	7%

Table 1.0 shows the predominant vocational interests of the students of Madrasas. It is clear from this table that some areas of the vocational preferences have similar percentage of students inclination, while as some show variation. e.g., the areas of Craft and Sports exhibit 8% of students inclination, Outdoor & Household exhibit 7%of students inclination, and Agriculture and Technical show 3% of students inclination. The other areas of vocational preferences showing variations in students inclinations are; Fine Arts (exhibiting 2% of students inclination), Literary (showing 30% of students inclination), Scientific (showing 18% of students inclination) and Medical (exhibiting 14% of students inclination).

Table 1.1: Showing Description of Vocational Interest Pattern on the Basis of Dominant Scores of the Students of Madrasas (N=100).

S.No.	Area of Vocational Interest	percentage of students showing greater inclination
01.	Literary	30%
02.	Scientific	18%
03.	Medical	14%
04.	Craft	8%
05.	Sports	8%
06.	Outdoor	7%
07.	Household	7%
08.	Agriculture	3%
09.	Technical	3%
10.	Fine Arts	2%

Table 1.1 shows the description of vocational interest pattern on the basis of dominant scores of the students of Madrasas on all the ten areas of Chatterji`s Non-language Preference Record. It is quite apparent from this table that the percentage of students showing greater inclination towards the different areas of Vocational interests has been found to be 30% in the area of Literary, 18% in the area of Scientific interest, 14% in Medical, 8% in Craft & 8% in Sports, 7% in Outdoor& 7% in Household, 3% in Agriculture & 3% in Technical, and 2% in Fine Arts.

Table 1.2 Showing the Predominant Vocational Interests of the Students of Government Schools (N=100).

S.No	Area of vocational interest	Percentage of students showing greater inclination
1	Fine Arts	5%
2	Literary	9%
3	Scientific	22%
4	Medical	19%
5	Agriculture	2%
6	Technical	6%

7	Craft	3%
8	Outdoor	13%
9	Sports	16%
10	Household	5%

Table 1.2 shows the predominant vocational interests of the students of the students of Government Schools. It is clear from the table that only Fine Arts and Household areas of the vocational interests exhibit similar percentage of students inclination (5%).While as the rest of the eight areas viz. Literary, Scientific, Medical, Agriculture, Technical, Craft, Outdoor and Sports show variation in percentage of students inclination, which is as; 9%, 22%, 19%, 2%, 6%, 3%, 13% and 16%, respectively.

Table 1.3: Showing Description of Vocational Interest Pattern on the Basis of Dominant Scores of the Students of Government Schools (N=100).

S.No.	Area of Vocational Interest	Percentage of students showing greater inclination
01.	Scientific	22 %
02.	Medical	19 %
03.	Sports	16 %
04.	Outdoor	13 %
05.	Literary	09 %
06.	Technical	06%
07.	Fine Arts	05 %
08.	Household	05 %
09.	Craft	03 %
10.	Agriculture	02 %

Table 1.3 shows the vocational interest pattern on the basis of dominant scores of the students of the Government Schools on all the ten areas of Chatterji`s Non-Language Preference Record. It is quite revealing from this table that about 22% of the sample subjects are inclined towards area of Scientific interest, 19% in Medical, 16% in Sports, 13% in Outdoor, 9% in Literary, 6% in Technical, 5% in Fine Arts, 5% in Household, 3% in Craft and 2% in Agriculture.

Table 1.4 Showing the Predominant Vocational Interests of the Students of Private Schools on Chatterji's Test (N=100)

S.No.	Areas of Vocational Areas Interests	Percentage of Students showing Greater Inclination
1	Fine Arts	5%
2	Literary	13%
3	Scientific	25%
4	Medical	24%
5	Agriculture	1%
6	Technical	4%
7	Craft	2%
8	Outdoor	8%
9	Sports	16%
10	Household	2%

Table 1.4 shows the predominant vocational interests of the students of Private Schools. It is quite revealing from this table that only the areas of Craft and Household show similar percentage of students inclination (2%). While as, the other eight areas of the vocational interests viz. Fine Arts, Literary, Scientific, Medical, Agriculture, Technical, Outdoor and Sports show variation in percentage of students, which is as; 5%, 13%, 25%, 24%, 1%, 4%, 8% and 16%, respectively.

Table 1.5: Showing the Vocational Interest Pattern on the Basis of Dominant Scores of the Students of Private Schools (N=100).

S.No.	Area of Vocational Interest	Percentage of students showing greater inclination
01.	Scientific	25 %
02.	Medical	24 %
03.	Sports	16 %
04.	Literary	13 %
05.	Outdoor	8 %
06.	Fine Arts	5%
07.	Technical	4 %
08.	Craft	2 %
09.	Household	2 %
10.	Agriculture	1 %

Table 1.5 shows the description of vocational interest pattern on the basis of dominant scores of the students of Private Schools on all the ten areas of Chatterji's Non-language Preference Record. It is apparent from this table that 25% of the students show inclination in Scientific, 24% in the area of Medical, 13% in Literary interest, 16% in Sports activities, 8% in Outdoor activities, 5% in Fine Arts, 4% in Technical, 2% in Crafts and 2% in Household, and 1% in Agriculture.

Table 1.6: Showing the Mean and SD of the Students of Madrasas on Ten Areas of Vocational Interests (N=100).

S.No	Areas of Vocational Areas	Mean	SD
1	Fine Arts	12.37	4.494
2	Literary	33.54	7.327
3	Science	30.44	6.815
4	Medical	28.66	7.031
5	Agriculture	6.46	6.208
6	Technical	12.26	8.045
7	Craft	19.79	7.026
8	Outdoor	21.73	6.651
9	Sports	21.96	6.772
10	Household	15.05	10.401

Table 1.6 shows the Mean and SD of the students of Madrasas on ten areas of vocational interests. It is apparent from this table that the students of Madrasas have a leaning tendency towards Literary (Mean=33.54), followed by Scientific (Mean=30.44), and then by Medical (Mean=28.66). The other seven areas of the vocational interests can be written in the order of their declining tendencies as; Sports (Mean=21.96), Outdoor (Mean=21.73), Craft (Mean=19.79), Household (Mean=15.05), Fine Arts (Mean=12.37), Technical (Mean=12.26), and Agriculture (Mean=6.46).

Table 1.7: Showing the Mean and SD of the Students of Government Schools on Ten Areas of Vocational Interests (N=100)

S.No	Areas of Vocational Interests	Mean	SD
1	Fine Arts	15.71	8.791
2	Literary	24.23	8.848
3	Scientific	33.22	9.545
4	Medical	31.07	9.496
5	Agriculture	11.36	9.722
6	Technical	17.10	6.978
7	Craft	10.81	6.879
8	Outdoor	23.68	9.778
9	Sports	26.91	10.716
10	Household	11.52	7.880

Table 1.7 shows the Mean and SD of the students of Government Schools on ten areas of vocational interests. It is revealing from this table that the students of Government Schools exhibit the greatest tendency in the area of Scientific (Mean=33.22), followed by Medical (Mean=31.07), and then by Sports (Mean=26.91). The other

vocational areas can be written in the decreasing order of the students tendencies as; Literary (Mean=24.23), Outdoor (Mean=23.68), Technical (Mean=17.10), Fine Arts (Mean=15.71), Household (Mean=11.52), Agriculture (Mean=11.36), and Craft (Mean=10.81).

Table 1.8: Showing the Mean and SD of the Students of Private Schools on Ten Areas of Vocational Interests (N=100).

S.No	Areas of Vocational Interests	Mean	SD
1	Fine Arts	19.22	8.505
2	Literary	32.61	8.605
3	Scientific	37.62	9.619
4	Medical	35.80	9.754
5	Agriculture	7.94	8.242
6	Technical	19.69	9.936
7	Craft	13.37	6.062
8	Outdoor	24.94	7.905
9	Sports	28.46	9.290
10	Household	8.85	4.850

Table 1.8 shows the Mean and SD of the students of Private Schools on ten areas of vocational interests. It is quite clear from this table that the students of Private Schools show the greatest inclination in the field of Science (Mean=37.62), followed by Medical (Mean=35.80), and then by Literary (Mean=32.61). The other areas of the

vocational interests can be written in the decreasing order of the students tendencies as; Scientific (Mean=37.62), Medical (Mean=35.80), Literary (Mean=32.61), Sports (Mean=28.46), Outdoor (Mean=24.94), Technical (Mean=19.69), Fine Art (19.22), Craft (Mean=13.37), Household (Mean=8.85), and Agriculture (Mean=7.94).

Table 1.9: Showing the Distribution of Sample Subjects of the Madrasas on Level of Aspiration (N=100)

Range of Scores	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Level of Aspiration
8 and above	09	09 %	High
4 – 7	56	56 %	Average
0 – 3	35	35 %	Low

Table 1.9 shows the distribution of sample subjects of the Madrasas on level of aspiration. It is clear from the above table that 56% of the students

are average aspirants, 35% are low aspirants, while as 9% are high aspirants.

Table 1.1.0: Showing the Distribution of Sample Subjects of the Government Schools on Level of Aspiration (N=100)

Range of Scores	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Level of Aspiration
8 and above	01	01 %	High
4 – 7	40	40 %	Average
0 – 3	59	59 %	Low

Table 1.1.0 shows the distribution of sample subjects of Government Schools on level of aspiration. It is clear from the above table that 59% of

the students are low aspirants, 40% are average aspirants, while as only 1% are high aspirants.

Table 1.1.1: Showing the Distribution of Sample Subjects of the Private Schools on Level of Aspiration (N=100)

Range of Scores	No. of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Level of Aspiration
8 and above	04	04%	High
4 – 7	47	47%	Average
0 – 3	49	49%	Low

Table 1.1.1 shows the distribution of sample subjects of the Private Schools on level of aspiration. It is clear from the above table that 49% of the students are low aspirants, 47% are average aspirants, while as 4% are high aspirants.

Table 1.1.2: Showing the Overall Comparison of the Predominant Vocational Interests among the Students of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools on Chatterji's Test (Percent wise, N=100 in each group).

Type of School	F	L	Sc	M	A	T	C	O	Sp	H
Madrasas	2%	30%	18%	14%	3%	3%	8%	7%	8%	7%
Government	5%	9%	22%	19%	2%	6%	3%	13%	16%	5%
Private	5%	13%	25%	24%	1%	4%	2%	8%	16%	2%

Table 1.1.2 shows the overall comparison of the predominant vocational interests among the students of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools on Chatterji's Test. A close look towards this table reveals the following findings:

i.   In the area of Fine Arts, the Government and Private Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (5%, each), followed by the Madrasas (2%).

ii.   In the area of Literary, the Madrasas exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (30%), followed by Private Schools (13%), and then by Government Schools (9%).

iii. In the field of Science, the Private Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (25%),followed by the Government Schools (22%), and then by the Madrasas (18%).

iv.   In the field of Medical, the Private Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (24%), followed by Government Schools (19%), and then by the Madrasas (14%).

v.   In the area of Agriculture, the Madrasas exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (3%), followed by the Government Schools (2%), and then by the Private Schools (1%).

vi.   In the area of Technical, the Government Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (6%), followed by the Private Schools (4%), and then by the Madrasas (3%).

vii. In the field of Craft, the Madrasas exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (8%), followed by the Government Schools (3%), and then by the Private Schools (2%).

viii. In the field of Outdoor, the Government Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (13%), followed by the Private Schools (8%), and then by the Madrasas (7%).

ix.   In the field of Sports, the Government and Private Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (16%, each), followed by the Madrasas (8%).

x.   In the area of Household, the Madrasas exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (7%), followed by the Government Schools (5%), and then by the Private Schools (2%).

Table 1.1.3: Showing the comparison of the Vocational Interest pattern of the students of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools (Percent wise, N=100 each group).

S.No.	Madrasas	Government Schools	Private schools
1	Literary (30 %)	Scientific (22%)	Scientific (25%)
2	Scientific (18 %)	Medical (19 %)	Medical (24 %)
3	Medical (14 %)	Sports (16 %)	Sports (16 %)

Table 1.1.3 shows the description of vocational interest pattern of the students of Madrasas, Government and Private schools. In Madrasas about 30% of the sample subjects are inclined towards the area of Literary interest, followed by Scientific interest (18%) and then by Medical (14%). In Government schools about 22% of the sample subjects are obtained in the area of Scientific interests, followed by Medical (19%) and then by Sports (16%). In Private schools the highest score of sample subjects are obtained in Scientific (25%), followed by Medical (24%) and then by Sports (16%).

Table 1.1.4: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Fine Arts (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	12.37	4.494	3.384	Significant at 0.01 level
Government	15.71	8.791		

The table 1.1.4 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Fine Arts. The calculated t-value comes out to 3.384 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Fine Arts. Furthermore, it can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Government Schools have a great tendency towards the Fine Arts (Mean=15.71), as compared to the students of Madrasas (Mean=12.37).

Table 1.1.5: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Literary Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	33.54	7.327	8.103	Significant at 0.01 level
Government	24.23	8.848		

The table 1.1.5 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Literary interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 8.103 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Literary interest. Furthermore, it can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Madrasas have a greater tendency towards the Literary interest (Mean = 33.54) in comparison to the students of Government Schools (Mean = 24.23).

Table 1.1.6: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Scientific Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	30.44	6.815	2.370	Significant at 0.05 level
Government	33.22	9.545		

Table 1.1.6 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Scientific interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.370 which is significant at 0.05 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Scientific interest. It can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Government Schools have a greater inclination towards the Scientific interest (Mean = 33.22) as compared to the students of Madrasas (Mean=30.44).

Table 1.1.7: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Medical Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	S.D	t-value	Result
Madrasas	28.66	7.031	2.039	Significant at 0.05 level
Government	31.07	9.496		

The table 1.1.7shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Medical interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.039, which is significant at 0.05 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the above results, out declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Medical interest. It can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Government Schools have a greater tendency towards the Medical interest (Mean =31.07), as compared to the students of the Madrasas (Mean=28.66).

Table 1.1.8: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Agricultural Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	6.47	6.208	4.250	Significant at 0.01 level
Government	11.36	9.722		

The table 1.1.8 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Agricultural interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 4.250 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No.(i) from chapter1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Agricultural interest. Furthermore, it can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Government Schools have a high tendency in the area of Agricultural interest (Mean = 11.36) in comparison to the students of Madrasas (Mean = 6.47).

Table 1.1.9: Showing the Mean Comparison ofthe Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Technical Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	12.26	8.045	4.545	Significant at 0 .01 level
Government	17.10	6.978		

The table 1.1.9 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Technical interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 4.545, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Technical interest. It can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Government Schools have a greater inclination towards the areas of Technical interest (Mean=17.10), in comparison to the students of Madrasas (Mean=12.26).

Table 1.2.0: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Craft Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	19.79	17.026	9.135	Significant at 0 .01 level
Government	10.81	6.879		

Table 1.2.0 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Craft interest. The calculated t-value comes out to by 9.135 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1,which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Craft interest. Furthermore, it is also apparent from the above table that the students of Madrasas have a higher inclination towards the area of Craft interest (Mean = 19.79), as compared to the students of Government Schools (Mean = 10.81).

Table 1.2.1: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Outdoor Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	21.73	6.651	1.650	Insignificant
Government	23.68	9.778		

Table 1.2.1 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Outdoor interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 1.650 which is statistically insignificant (calculated t-value, 1.650 being less than the tabulated t-value, 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance). Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No.(i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands rejected on the area of Outdoor interest. From the above table, through the mean of Government school students (Mean=23.68) appears to be slightly higher than the students of Madrasas (Mean = 21.73), their overall result is statistically insignificant. Thus, it can be inferred that both the groups of students (Madrasas and Government) have similar inclination towards the area of Outdoor interest.

Table 1.2.2: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Sports Interest (N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	21.96	6.772	3.904	Significant at 0.01 level
Government	26.91	10.716		

Table 1.2.2 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Sports interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 3.904 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Sports interest. It is also inferred from the above table that the students of Government Schools have a higher inclination towards Sports (Mean=26.91), as comparison to the students of Madrasas (Mean=21.96).

Table 1.2.3: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Household Interest(N =100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	15.05	10.401	2.705	Significant at 0.01 level
Government	11.52	7.880		

Table 1.2.3 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Household interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.705 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (i) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Household. Furthermore, it is also revealed from the above table that the students of Madrasas have a greater interest in the area of House hold (Mean = 15.05), as compared to the students of Government Schools (Mean = 11.52).

Table 1.2.4: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Fine Art Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	12.37	4.494	7.121	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	19.22	8.505		

Table 1.2.4shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Fine Arts. The calculated t-value comes out to be 7.121 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career

orientation", stands accepted on the area of Fine Arts. It is also revealed from the above table that the students of Private Schools have a greater inclination towards Fine Arts (Mean = 19.22), as compared to the students of Madrasas (Mean=12.37).

Table 1.2.5: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Literary Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	33.54	7.327	0.823	Insignificant
Private School	32.61	8.605		

Table 1.2.5 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Literary interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 0.823, which is statistically insignificant (calculated t-value,0.823 being less than the tabulated t-value,1.96 at 0.05 level of significance) Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1,which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands rejected on the area of Literary interest. From the above table, though the mean of Madrasa students (Mean = 33.54) appears to be slightly higher than the students of Private Schools (Mean = 32.61), but their overall result is statistically insignificant. Thus, it can be inferred that both the groups of students (Madrasas and Private students) have similar inclination towards the area of Literary interest.

Table 1.2.6: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Scientific Interest(N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	30.44	6.815	6.090	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	37.62	9.619		

Table 1.2.6 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Scientific Interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 6.090 which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Scientific interest. It is also revealed from the above table that the students of Private Schools have a higher inclination towards Scientific interest (Mean=37.62), as compared to the students of Madrasas (Mean = 30.44).

Table 1.2.7: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Medical Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	28.66	7.031	5.940	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	35.80	9.754		

Table 1.2.7shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Medical interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 5.940, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (ii) from chapter1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significant in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Medical interest. It can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Private Schools have a greater inclination towards Medical interest (Mean = 35.80), as compared to the students of Madrasas (Mean = 28.66).

Table 1.2.8: Showing the Mean Comparison between the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Agricultural Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	6.46	6.208	1.434	Insignificant
Private School	7.94	8.242		

Table 1.2.8 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Agricultural interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 1.434 which is statistically insignificant (calculated t-value, 1.434 being less than the tabulated t-value, 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance). Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands rejected on the area of Agricultural interest. From the above table though the mean of Private school students (Mean=7.94) appears to be slightly higher than the students of Madrasas (M=6.46) on the area of Agricultural interest, but their overall result is statistically insignificant. Thus, it can be revealed that both the both the groups of students (Madrasas and Private) have similar inclination towards the area of Agricultural interest.

Table 1.2.9: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Technical Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	12.26	8.046	5.814	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	19.69	9.936		

Table1.2.9 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Technical interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 5.814, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the above confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "the students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Technical interest. It can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Private Schools (Mean=19.69) have a greater inclination towards area of Technical interest as compared to the students of Madrasas (Mean=12.26).

Table 1.3.0: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Craft Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	19.79	7.026	6.918	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	13.37	6.061		

Table 1.3.0 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Craft interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 6.918, which is significant at 0.01level.Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Craft interest. It can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Madrasas (Mean=19.79) have a higher interest towards Craft than the students of Private Schools (Mean=13.37).

Table 1.3.1: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Outdoor Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	21.73	6.651	3.107	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	24.94	7.905		

Table 1.3.1 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Outdoor interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 3.107, which is significant at 0.01level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, " the students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Outdoor interest. It can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Private Schools (Mean=24.94) have a higher interest towards Outdoor activities than the students of Madrasas (Mean=21.73).

Table 1.3.2: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Sports Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	21.96	6.772	5.652	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	28.46	9.290		

Table 1.3.2 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Sports interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 5.652, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "the students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Sports interest. Furthermore, it can also be revealed that the students of Private Schools (Mean=28.46) are more interested in Sports activities than the students of Madrasas (Mean=21.96).

Table 1.3.3: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Household Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	15.05	10.40	5.401	Significant at 0.01 level
Private School	8.85	4.850		

Table 1.3.3 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Household interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 5.401, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (ii) from chapter 1, which reads as, " the students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Household activities. It can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Madrasas (Mean=15.05) have a higher interest towards Household activities than the students of Private Schools (Mean=8.85).

Table 1.3.4: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Fine Art Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	15.71	8.791	2.870	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	19.22	8.505		

Table 1.3.4 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Fine Arts. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.870, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as,' the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Fine Art interest. Furthermore, it is also revealed from the above table that the student of Private Schools (Mean=19.22) have a higher interest towards Fine Arts as compared to the students of Government Schools (Mean=15.71).

Table 1.3.5: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Literary Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	24.23	8.848	6.791	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	32.61	8.605		

Table 1.3.5 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Literary interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 6.791, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, " the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Literary interest. Furthermore, it is also revealed from the above table that the student of Private Schools (Mean=32.61) have a greater taste for Literary interest than the students of Government Schools (Mean= 24.23).

Table 1.3.6: Showing the Mean Comparison between the Students of Government and Private Schools on Scientific Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	33.22	9.545	3.247	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	37.62	9.619		

Table 1.3.6 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Scientific interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 3.247, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (iii) from chapter 1, (chapter1) which reads as, " the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Scientific interest. Furthermore, it is also revealed from the above table that the student of Private Schools shows greater tendency towards the Scientific area (Mean= 37.62) than the students of Government Schools (Mean=33.22).

Table 1.3.7: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Medical Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	31.07	9.496	3.475	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	35.80	9.754		

Table 1.3.7 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Medical interest the calculated t-value comes out to be 3.475, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Medical interest. It is also clear from the above table that the students of Private Schools (Mean =35.80) have greater inclination towards Medical as career, in comparison to the students of Government Schools (Mean = 31.07).

Table 1.3.8: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Agricultural Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	11.36	9.722	2.684	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	7.94	8.242		

Table 1.3.8 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Agricultural interests. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.684, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Agricultural interest. Furthermore, it can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Government Schools (Mean = 11.36) have a greater affinity towards the fields Agricultural nature, than the students of Private Schools (Mean = 7.94).

Table 1.3.9: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Technical Interest (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	17.10	6.978	2.133	Significant at 0.05 level
Private	19.69	9.936		

Table 1.3.9 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Technical interest. The calculated t-value comes to be 2.133, which is significant at 0.05 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Technical interest. It is also revealed from the above table that the students of Private Schools (Mean = 19.69) have a higher inclination towards Technical interest, in comparison to the students of Government Schools (Mean = 17.10).

Table 1.4.0: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Craft Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	10.81	6.879	2.792	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	13.37	6.061		

Table 1.4.0 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Craft interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.792, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (iii) from chapter 1,which reads as, "The students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Craft interest. It is also revealed from the above table that the students of Private Schools show greater interest in the field of Craft (Mean=13.37) compared to the students of Government Schools (Mean=10.81).

Table 1.4.1: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Outdoor Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	23.68	9.778	1.002	Insignificant
Private	24.94	7.905		

Table 1.4.1 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Outdoor interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 1.002, which is statistically insignificant (calculated t-value, 1.002 being less than the tabulated t-value, 1.96at 0.05 level of significance). Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands rejected on the area of Outdoor interest. From the above table, though the mean of Private school students (Mean = 24.94) is slightly higher than the mean of Government school students (Mean = 23.68) in the area of Outdoor interest, but their overall result is statistically insignificant. Thus, it can be revealed that both the groups of students of Government and Private have similar inclination towards the area of Outdoor interest.

Table 1.4.2: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Sports Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	26.91	10.716	1.093	Insignificant
Private	28.46	9.290		

Table 1.4.2 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Sports interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 1.093, which is statistically insignificant (calculated t-value, 1.093 being less than the tabulated t-value, 1.96at 0.05 level of significance). Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands rejected on the area of Sports. From the above table, though the mean of Private school students (Mean = 28.46) appears to be slightly higher than the students of Government Schools (Mean = 26.91), but their overall result is statistically insignificant. Thus, it can be revealed that both the groups of students (Government and Private) have similar affinity for the Sports activities.

Table 1.4.3: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on House hold Interest (N = 100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Government	11.52	7.880	2.886	Significant at 0.01 level
Private	8.85	4.850		

Table 1.4.3 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on Household interest. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.886, which is significant at 0.01level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table our declarative hypotheses No. (iii) from chapter 1, which reads as, "The students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their career orientation", stands accepted on the area of Household activities. It is also revealed from the above table that the students of Government Schools show higher interest in Household activities (Mean = 11.52), than the students of Private Schools (Mean = 8.85).

Table 1.4.4: Showing the Overall Comparison of the Students Distribution of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration (Percent wise, N=100 in each group).

S.No	Type of Institution	High Aspirants	Average Aspirants	Low Aspirants
1	Madrasas	9%	56%	35%
2	Government Schools	1%	40%	59%
3	Private Schools	4%	47%	49%

Table 1.4.4 shows the overall comparison of the distribution of the students of Madrasas, Government and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration. This table reveals the following findings:

i. In the category of High Aspirants, the Madrasas exhibit the highest number (9%), followed by the Private Schools (4%), and then by the Government Schools (1%).

ii. In the category of Average Aspirants, the Madrasas have the highest number (56%), followed by the Private Schools (47%), and then by the Government Schools (40%).

iii. In the category of Low Aspirants, the Government Schools exhibit the highest number (59%), followed by the Private Schools (49%), and then by the Madrasas (35%).

Table 1.4.5: Showing Comparison of Distribution of the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Level of Aspiration (Percent wise, N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	High Aspirants	Average Aspirants	Low Aspirants
Madrasas	09 %	56 %	35 %
Government	01 %	40 %	59 %

Table 1.4.5 shows the comparison of the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on level of aspiration. It can be revealed from the table that; (i) No. of students having high aspiration is 9% in Madrasas and only 1% in Government Schools. (ii) No. of students with average aspiration is 56% in Madrasas, and 40% in Government Schools. (iii) No. of students with low aspiration is 35% in Madrasas, and 59% in Government Schools.

Table 1.4.6: Showing Comparison of Distribution of the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration (Percent wise, N=100 in each group).

Type of Institutes	High Aspirants	Average Aspirants	Low Aspirants
Madrasas	09%	56%	35%
Private	04 %	47 %	49 %

Table 1.4.6 shows the comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on level of aspiration. It is clear from the above table that; (i) No. of students having high aspiration is 9% in Madrasas and 4% in Private Schools. (ii) No. of students with average aspiration is 56% in Madrasas and 47% in Private Schools. (iii) No. of students with low aspiration is 35% in Madrasas and 49% in Private Schools.

Table 1.4.7: Showing the Comparison of Distribution of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration (Percent wise, N=100 in each group).

Type of Institutes	High Aspirants	Average Aspirants	Low Aspirants
Government	01 %	40 %	59 %
Private	04 %	47 %	49 %

Table 1.4.7 shows the comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on level of aspiration. It is inferred from the above table that; (i) No. of students having high aspiration is 1% in Government Schools and 4% in Private Schools. (ii)

No. of student with average aspiration is 40% in Government Schools and 47% in Private Schools. (iii) No. of students with low aspiration is 59% in Government Schools and 49% in Private Schools.

Table 1.4.8: Showing the Mean Comparison between the Students of Madrasas and Government Schools on Level of Aspiration (N=100 in each group).

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t -value	Result
Madrasas	4.32	2.025	4.069	Significant at 0.01 level
Government	3.14	2.065		

Table 1.4.8 shows the mean comparison between the students of Madrasas and Government Schools on level of aspiration. The calculated t-value comes out to be4.069, which is significant at 0.01 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (iv) from chapter 1, which reads as, "the students of

Madrasas and Government Schools differ significantly in their level of aspiration", stands accepted. It can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Madrasas (Mean = 4.32) have higher level of aspiration than the students of Governments Schools (Mean = 3.14).

Table 1.4.9: Showing the Mean Comparison between the Students of Madrasas and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration (N=100 in each group)

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t-value	Result
Madrasas	4.32	2.025	2.10	Significant at 0.05 level
Private	3.73	1.938		

Table 1.4.9 shows the mean comparison of the students of Madrasas and Private Schools on the level of aspiration. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.10 which is significant at 0.05 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypothesis No. (v) from Chapter

1,which reads as, "the students of Madrasas and Private Schools differ significantly in their level of aspiration", stands accepted. It can also be inferred from the above table that the students of Madrasas (Mean = 4.32) have higher level of aspiration than the student of Private Schools (Mean = 3.73).

Table 1.5.0: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration (N = 100 in each group)

Type of Institution	Mean	SD	t –value	Result
Government	3.14	2.065	2.07	Significant at 0.05 level
Private	3.73	1.938		

Table1.5.0 shows the mean comparison of the students of Government and Private Schools on level of aspiration. The calculated t-value comes out to be 2.07 which is significant at 0.05 level. Thus, from the confirmation of the results from the above table, the declarative hypotheses No. (vi) from Chapter1, which reads as 'the students of Government and Private Schools differ significantly in their level of aspiration", stands accepted. It can also be revealed from the above table that the students of Private Schools (Mean = 3.73) have higher level of aspiration than the students of Government Schools (Mean = 3.14).

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