Career Orientation And Level Of Aspiration Among The Students Of 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 two types of institutions viz. Government and Private Schools and the same was done for district Srinagar. It revealed that the students of 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.

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INTRODUCTION

Career orientation refers to the direction that an individual takes, career-wise, throughout his or her life. Individuals who pursue a career that meshes well with their personalities and desires for a working environment tend to be the most successful, so it can certainly be beneficial to try.

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.

Experiencing feelings of success is a fundamental component of individual's career aspirations. Aspirations represent a person's orientation towards a particular goal and can be influenced by variables such as gender, socio-economic status, family support, parental expectations, and cultural values (Khallad, 2000; Rojewski, 1996). Every individual has goals and he aspires to achieve this goal. In the course of achieving this goal he has some expectations. The standard he wants to achieve in any task is described by psychologists as his level of aspiration. The term 'level of aspiration' was first used by a German Psychologist namely Hoppe. The young child has to be guided and helped in the process of setting up a level of aspiration appropriate for him. Level of aspiration should be high enough to be challenging, low enough to be attainable.

For the cultivation of excellence, it is necessary that the talent along with aspiration level of the students in diverse field should be identified at an early age so that every stimulus and opportunities is given for its proper development. While going through the available literature, it is felt that no work has been done on Madrasa students with respect to the career orientation and level of aspiration. Moreover, the students of Government and Private Schools need further exploration on these variables viz. career orientation and level of aspiration.

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 has been reported as under:

Sample

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 two types of institutions viz. 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 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 Government and Private Schools.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Showing Description of Vocational Interest Pattern on the Basis of Dominant Scores of the Students of Government Schools.

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 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 2: Showing the Predominant Vocational Interests of the Students of Private Schools on Chatterji's Test

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 2 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 3 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 4 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 3: Showing the Vocational Interest Pattern on the Basis of Dominant Scores of the Students of Private Schools

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 4: Showing the Mean and SD of the Students of Government Schools on Ten Areas of Vocational Interests

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 5: Showing the Mean and SD of the Students of Private Schools on Ten Areas of Vocational Interests

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 5 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 6: Showing the Distribution of Sample Subjects of the Government Schools on Level of Aspiration

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 6 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 7: Showing the Distribution of Sample Subjects of the Private Schools on Level of Aspiration

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 7 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 8: Showing the Overall Comparison of the Predominant Vocational Interests among the Students of Government and Private Schools on Chatterji's Test (Percentage wise).

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

Table 8 shows the overall comparison of the predominant vocational interests among the students of 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).
ii. In the area of Literary, the highest percentage of students showing greater in Private Schools (13%) as compared to 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%).
iv. In the field of Medical, the Private Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (24%), followed by Government Schools (19%).
v. In the area of Agriculture, the highest percentage of students in Government Schools (2%) as compared to 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%).
vii. In the field of Craft, the highest percentage of students in the Government Schools (3%) as compared to 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%).
ix. In the field of Sports, the Government and Private Schools exhibit the highest percentage of students showing greater inclination (16%, each).
x. In the area of Household, the highest percentage of students in Government Schools (5%) as compared to Private Schools (2%).

Table 9: Showing the comparison of the Vocational Interest pattern of the students of Government and Private Schools (Percent wise)

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

Table 9 shows the description of vocational interest pattern of the students of Government and Private schools. 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 10: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Fine Art Interest

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 10 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 11: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Literary Interest

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 11 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 12: Showing the Mean Comparison between the Students of Government and Private Schools on Scientific Interest

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 12 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 13: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Medical Interest

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 13 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 14: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Agricultural Interest

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 14 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 15: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Technical Interest

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 15 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 16: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Craft Interest

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 16 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 17: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Outdoor Interest

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

Table 17 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 18: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Sports Interest

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

Table 18 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 19: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on House hold Interest

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 19 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 20: Showing the Mean Comparison of the Students of Government and Private Schools on Level of Aspiration

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		

Table 20 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).

CONCLUSION

The present study yielded the following conclusions:

1. In Government Schools, only Fine Arts and Household areas of the vocational interests exhibit similar percentage of students' inclination (5%). While, 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.
2. The preference wise interest patterns of the students of Government Schools have been found to be: Scientific, Medical, Sports, Outdoor, Literary, Technical, Fine Arts and Household, Craft, Agriculture
3. In Private Schools, 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.
4. In case of students from Private Schools, the preference wise pattern of their vocational interests was found to be as: Scientific, Medical, Literary, Sports, Outdoor, Fine Arts, Technical, Craft and Household, Agriculture.
5. Based on the mean scores, the students of 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.
6. Based on the mean scores, the students of Private Schools show the greatest inclination in the field of Science, followed by Medical, and then by Literary. The other areas of the vocational interests can be written in the decreasing order of their tendencies as; Sports, Outdoor, Technical, Fine Arts, Craft, Household and Agriculture.
7. In Government Schools (59%) are low aspirants, (40%) are average aspirants, while as only (1%) are high aspirants.
8. In Private Schools,49% of the students are low aspirants, 47% are average aspirants and 4% are high aspirants.

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