

## CHAPTER V

### FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Summary of the Study

Before the child reaches the adolescence, he develops many aspirations for what he will do when he grows up. He also learns to aspire in a way which may be realistic or unrealistic. They may develop the habit of allowing themselves to be swayed by others in setting his goals; or they may set them with little outside influence, based mainly on an assessment of his abilities acquired from past success and failures.

The present study tend to study the occupational aspirations of all the under graduate students in Shillong. People of north east comprise of different tribes and race and opportunity for different occupation is also different in north-eastern region compared to other parts of India. Therefore in order to generate adequate opportunities educationist and policy makers need to understand the occupational aspirations of the young generation of this region. Understanding of occupational aspirations of undergraduate students in Meghalaya seeks the answer of following research questions;

- i) What are the vocational aspirations of under graduate students of Shillong?
- ii) Do undergraduate students differ in their occupational aspiration on the basis of various demographic variables?

To answer the above research questions systematically following objectives were formulated.

- (1) To find out the vocational aspirations of the under graduate students of Shillong.
- 2) To find out the difference in vocational aspiration of under graduate students of Shillong in relation to their;
  - a) sex
  - b) stream of study
  - c) local
  - d) Ethnicity (tribal / non-tribal)
  - e) class

The population of the study comprised of all the under graduate students in Shillong. There were 28 colleges in Shillong which offered the study of arts, science and commerce stream. The sample of study included 185 under graduate students, who were sampled through purposive sampling technique. For the representation of all subgroups in population i.e. Male-females, tribal, non-tribal, science students, arts students, and commerce students, researcher tried to have a proportionate representation of all these groups in selected sample. The sample comprised of 77 females and 108 males studying in the under graduate level in Shillong. To measure the occupational aspiration of the sample of students the Occupational aspiration scale (OAS- CNLVSR) was used developed by Prof. N.P.S. Chandel professor of Education, department of Pedagogical Sciences, Faculty of Education, Dayalbagh Education Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra. Dr Vibha Laxmi Assistant Profesor, Faculty of Education, Swami Vivekananda Subharati University, Meetut. And by Mr. Ranjeet Kumar Singh, M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil. (Education). A time period of one week was taken to collect the data.

## **5.2 Findings of the Study**

### **5.2.1) Occupational Aspiration of Undergraduate Students:**

**Findings 1:** As per results of the study it was observed that a remarkable percentage of undergraduate students fell under the low level of occupational aspirations i.e. 43.2 percent and followed by high level of occupational aspirations with 34.2 percent of students and lastly by the average level of occupational aspirations with 22.7 percent of the students. *Overall larger proportion of population fell under low and average level of occupational aspiration as per the finding of present study.* This finding of the study contradicted the study conducted by *Patel (1976)* as in his study larger proportion of student fell under high level of occupational aspiration.

### **5.2.2. a) Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Sex**

**Findings 2:** *It was found that the male students had higher level of occupational aspiration as compared to the female students in the high order occupations.* A good proportion of female students i.e. 25.3 percent had average level of occupational aspirations which was much more than the male students i.e. 20.9 percent. A large proportion of both categories had low level of occupational aspirations. The finding of this study was in continuum with the study conducted earlier by *Grewal (1971)* and affirms the same that both sexes differ in terms of their occupational aspirations.

### **5.2.2.b) Occupational Aspirations of the Under Graduate Students in Relation to their Stream of Study**

**Findings 3:** As per the results of the study it was observed that *the science students had the highest occupational aspirations* followed by the commerce students and the arts students. In the average level of occupational aspirations it was found that the commerce stream students had more concentration in average level of occupational

aspiration compared to the science and arts students. Lastly the student studying in arts stream were found to had low level of occupational aspirations i.e. 51 percent of them, followed by the commerce stream with 40.4 percent and the science students with 34 percent of students.

#### **5.2.2. c) Occupational Aspiration of the Under Graduate Students in Relation to Locale**

**Findings 4:** *In relation to locale it was found out that the students residing in the urban areas had higher level of occupational aspirations with 11.3 percent more than the students residing in the rural areas. A quarter of the student's i.e. 25 percent residing in the rural areas had average level of occupational aspiration which was 4.2 percent more than the students residing in the urban areas. Lastly a large proportion of both categories were found to have had a large percent of students in the low level of occupational aspirations with 46.6 of rural students and 40.5 percent of students residing in the urban areas. This finding of the study affirms the findings of the study conducted by Singh (1967).*

#### **5.2.2. d) Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Relation to ethnicity**

**Findings 5:** *In relation to tribes it was found that the non-tribal students had higher level of occupational aspirations as compared to the tribal students. 23 percent in both categories were found to have had average level of occupational aspirations. Lastly the tribal students had 44.4 percent of its students in the low level of occupational aspirational which was four percent more than the non – tribal students. This finding of the study is in continuum with the finding of earlier research, George (1975).*

### **5.2.2. e) Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Class**

**Finding 6:** It was found that the 3<sup>rd</sup> year students had higher level of occupational aspiration. This was followed by the 1<sup>st</sup> year students and then the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students. The average level of occupational aspirations had a few differences at all three classes with 22 percent in 1<sup>st</sup> year, 23.4 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year and 22.4 percent in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year students. Lastly more than half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students had low level of occupational aspirations, followed by the 1<sup>st</sup> year students with 45 percent and 30.6 percent in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year students.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Overall it was found that the under graduate students of Shillong had average and low level of occupational aspiration. In relation to sex, local, ethnicity, stream of study and class, it was found that the male students had higher occupational aspiration compared to the females; the students living in urban areas had higher occupational aspiration as compared to the students residing in the rural areas. The non-tribals aspired more than the tribal students, science stream students and students in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of their study had higher occupational aspiration as compared to other streams and year of study.

### **5.4 Educational Implications of the study**

The finding of the study suggests a lack of awareness among students regarding available opportunities therefore the policy makers and stakeholders are recommended to provide guidance and counseling at under graduate level so that student will have awareness about available and feasible vocations in the state. The

study has strong recommendation for special attention required for different social categories i.e. females, rural students and tribal students. Therefore these groups require specific mentoring and counseling services. Accessibility of these facilities also need to be ensured by policy makers.

#### **5.5 Suggestions for further researches:**

- A qualitative and in depth study can be conducted for knowing the reason of differences in occupational aspirations of under graduate students.
- Same study can be repeated on larger population for the purpose of generalization of research findings.
- Micro level studies can be planned for the holistic understanding the occupational behavior, culture and choices of different sub groups.

#### **5.6 Limitation of the study:**

Socio-economic status could have been added tom the study to find out the relation between the occupational aspirations of the student in relation to socio-economic status.