

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

During the last several decades, there had been several studies that had been conducted on the occupational aspirations. Different educational policy and recommendations had been formulated and according to these policies and recommendations the the students develop their occupational aspiration.

2.1 Review Related to Occupational Aspiration Conducted In India

The following are some of the studies on aspirations conducted in India.

Govil (1967) studied on the influence of social at-titudes on behavior patterns of students and concluded that:

- (i) Higher education is gaining popularity with the object of better job facilities;
- (ii) Selection of a post graduate study largely rest on the probability of its job and potency; and
- (iii) Professions considered for women are those of teachers, physicians, surgeons, nurses, clerks, stenogra-phers and administrators.

Patel (1967) conducted a study on the occupational interest of school pupils and reported that while the professions of medicine and engineering had the maximum appeal, that of the clerical work the minimum appeal. On a compara-tive analysis it was found that the differences in interest on the basis of age and sex were significant. The difference on the basis of urban, semi-urban, and rural samples were also found significant in a few cases.

Singh (1967) studied on the patterns of educational and vocational interests of adolescent boys and girls from rural and urban areas and found that educational and vocational interests of adolescents were not in agreement with each other. Urban male were more interested in literacy vocations while the rural males preferred aesthetic Vocations. Again, the urban girls were mostly interested in persuasive vocations and the rural girls in household vocations. Both group of girls being least interested in agricultural vocations.

Syed (1967) conducted a study to assess the relative strength and importance of various factors influencing the occupational choice. The study was conducted on a sample of 275 doctors, engineers, lawyers and teachers working in the district of Aligarh and Agra. It was found that none of the subjects belonging to the medicine, engineering, law and teaching professions were influenced by parental occupations. A vast majority of the subjects in each group showed an agreement between the course of study opted for the school stage and the profession adopted in their future career"

Mathur (1970) studied on the relationship between frustration on one hand and the level of Educational and Vocational Aspirations on the other hand. 772 adolescents of Class IX formed the sample. He concluded that pupils were found to have a higher level of Educational and Vocational Aspirations than their socio-economic conditions would normally permit.

Grewal (1971) conducted a study on the differences between vocational preferences of secondary school students He used tools like 'vocational environment scales', 'vocational preference inventory' adopted by Haller and Millers, 'Occupational Aspirations Scale.' the 'Educational Vocational Plans Questionnaire'

and the 'Joshi's General mental ability Tests' He found that the boys differed significantly from girls in their levels of vocational preferences.

Shah and Sewell (1971) studied on examining the relationship of socio-economic status, and academic performance to educational vocational Aspirations. The study revealed that 87 per cent of the students aspired for higher education. It further indicated that a majority of the aspirants for higher education were found to have in mind factors such as a high rate of unemployment difficulties in finding a suitable white collar job etc Further, the independent influence of socio-economic status was found to be much greater than of academic performance on their Educational vocational Aspirations.

Reddy (1974) conducted a study of development of vocational sense among adolescents and found that in case of urban subjects the percentage making occupational choices increased with grade level Middle socio-economic group showed knowledge of distinctively higher number of occupations than those in high and low socio-economic group and this knowledge increased with increasing grade levels. Also, there appeared increasing integration between pupils' value orientation and their choice of occupation with increasing grade level and socio-economic status. It was also reported that the urban pupils chose occupations which were in agreement with their self-concept.

Quite a few studies have been conducted on the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe also Dubey (1974) in a study on scheduled caste and scheduled tribe college students in Assam found that both scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students had high Educational and Vocational Aspirations

On contrary to the above Gangrade (1974) studied on the educational problems of scheduled caste college students in Haryana and found that the Educational and Occupational Aspirations were very low.

On the other hand Goyal (1974) conducted a study on the scheduled caste college students in East U P and found that the Educational Aspirations of the scheduled caste students were very high. Scheduled caste students with better education were more receptive to the programmes for their upliftment.

Rajagapalan (1974) while surveying the conditions of Schedule caste/Schedule tribe high school students found the economic condition of these students was uncomfortable. They were inspired mostly by national leaders. The Educational vocational Aspirations of scheduled tribe students were higher as compared to scheduled caste students

Sachchidananda (1974) also reported two parallel studies on Educational and Occupational Aspirations among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students at school/ college students in Bihar. He found that most of the college students had high academic and Occupational Aspirations Educational of both male and female students were nearly the same as also their patterns of social interaction

George (1975) the Educational problems of scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe college students in Kerala, found that both scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students did not have high aspirations for technical and professional jobs

In the study conducted by Chitnis (1976) on the problem of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe college students of Bombay found that by and large the students were in arts faculty. The Educational and Occupational Aspirations of the scheduled

caste and scheduled tribe students were appreciably high among the non-scheduled caste students a higher percentage of those who aspired for professional degree had highly educated parent.

Lyngdoh (1976) investigated into the achievement Motive, fear of failure concerns, Occupational Aspirations and family influence of the college tribal and nontribal boys and girls of Meghalaya and found that (i) the aspirations of the girls for occupation was higher than that of boys; (ii) the Occupational Aspirations levels of tribal's and non-tribal's differed significantly at 0.01 levels

Chopra (1984) on a study socio-economic and Occupational Aspirations found that when an absolute standard was used the students from the higher occupational group aspired for comparatively higher occupations However, when a relative standard was used it was observed that "students from the lower occupation also showed the desire for upward occupational mobility and aspired for occupations higher than those in which their fathers were engaged.

Jagdish Chand (1985) in a comparative study of various Naga tribal pupils found that there was a significant difference between the Educational and Vocational Aspirations of Nagas belonging to Angami, Ao and Serna communities based on their level of advancement

2.2 Review Related to Occupational Aspirations Conducted Abroad

Studies on occupational aspirations have also been conducted abroad. All reviews done by researcher are presented in chronological order;

Counts (1925) was the first person who worked in the direction of demonstrating the social prestige of occupations 'He selected 25 occupations

representing different occupational groups and asked his subjects to rank them according to their preferences. Deeg and Paterson (1946) replicated that Counts' study on four groups of subjects* the ranking of both the studies correlated to extent of eating that there was almost no change in the social prestige of occupations in the intervening years Undoubtedly different segments of population value the income and education associated with various occupations different The studies made in this field show there exists a social status hierarchy in the occupational realm Greatest prestige is usually associated the professional and higher business occupations Skilled trades ,technical and distributive occupations occupy an intermediate position followed by the semi-skilled and unskilled occupation ranked at the bottom of the hierarchy.

The vocational Aspirations of adolescents were found to be clearly consonant with those of their peers in a study conducted by Haller and Butterworth (1960). Concordance between the aspirations of adolescents and parents was found to be greater than that for peer generally.

Wilma Goetz (1962) university of St Thomas Huston Texas in her study occupational aspirations of the male students in a selected high school investigated the occupational aspirations and actual occupational expectations of high school boys with high and low socio-economic backgrounds in relation to their attitudes toward monetary success as a life goal, their attitudes toward work as a value their acceptance of illegitimate means and their perception of the opportunities accessible in the social structure for the realization of their goal. For this purpose a questionnaire including attitude scales was administered to 141 students the entire male enrollment of a co-educational parochial high school. The general hypotheses tested are: (1) Levels of occupational aspirations will vary directly with socio-

economic status. (2) Socio-economic status differences will be reflected in the respondent's attitudes toward money work, opportunity, and the acceptance of illegitimate means. (3) Attitudes toward money, work, opportunity, and the acceptance of illegitimate means will be related to occupational aspirations.

Victor Q Cicirelli (1966) the university of Michigan in his study vocational aspirations and creativity found that Children who select unconventional (U) careers have more creative ability than those who select conventional (C) ones. C or U careers were determined by frequency of occupational choice of 609 sixth grade children. Measures of creativity were the Minnesota Tests of Creative Thinking. Using t tests at the .05 level of confidence, U boys were compared against C boys and U girls against C girls on four different measures of creativity. While a U groups scored higher than C groups on the creativity measures (with one exception), the results were statistically significant only for nonverbal elaboration. The results partially confirm the hypothesis and simultaneously provide evidence of the validity of the Minnesota tests. The norms on occupational choice contribute to identifying the developmental sequence of career aspirations.

Leonard W. Phillip (1968) of Nevada southern university in his study occupational choice and vocational interest is concerned with the problem of why certain high-school boys make tentative occupational choices which are more congruent with their inventoried vocational interests than do other boys. A sample of eighty-seven eleventh-grade boys was divided between a group with interests which were congruent with their occupational choice and a group with interests incongruent with their occupational choice. If the congruent group were found to be higher than the incongruent group in terms of selected variables (e.g., knowledge of one's interests) the variables were considered a likely source of occupational choice-

interests congruency. Results suggested the following are possible sources of occupational choice interest congruency: (1) knowledge of one's vocational interests, (2) use of school as one's main source of occupational information, (3) deliberate orientation toward decisions regarding social phenomena, and (4) continuity between the so canalization of upper-middle-class children by their family and by society. Results showed no association between apparent crystallization of occupational choice and occupational choice-vocational interest's congruency.

Kandel and Lesser (1969) revealed that far from supporting the notion that adolescents are influenced by their peers more than by their parents, their findings suggested the opposite; namely, that parents are more influential than peers as regards future life goals.

M S Tseng (1971) of West Virginia University in the study social class, occupational aspirations and other variables found that Measures of occupational aspiration, perception of occupational prestige, achievement motivation, and fear of failure of 179 high school boys were investigated with Ss' socioeconomic and grade levels as independent variables. ANOVA on a 3x4 factorial design and multiple comparisons showed that Ss from the lower and lower socioeconomic groups had significantly lower occupational aspiration and more distorted perception of occupational prestige hierarchy than Ss from the middle class and that among the ninth grade Ss', the middle-class group possessed significantly higher achievement motivation than the lower and lower-lower groups, whereas among Ss' from the lower-lower class., the twelfth grade group showed significantly higher achievement motivation than the ninth and tenth grade groups. Analyses of covariance were also carried out on a 3x4 factorial design with regard to occupational aspiration and

perception of occupational prestige and the four dependent variables were factor analyzed and results discussed.

Shirley Angrist (1972) School of urban and public affairs in her study of variation in women's adult aspiration during college found that Intensive study over four years of one class in the women's college of a private coeducational university yields varied types of adult aspirations. Since all the women aspire to family life, career aspirations are defined as the desire to pursue one's chosen occupation in addition to familial roles. Five types of students are described: Careerists, Non careerists, Converts, Defectors, and Shifters. Only the Careerist consistently plans her adult life around both family and occupation; the Convert comes to that plan by senior year. While some students develop career interests, some move away from them, and still others oscillate in uncertainty. Most striking is the large number of women whose adult aspirations remain unaffected by the college years.

Herbert H Hyman, Weleyan(1973) University Janet Stokes Columbia University and Helen M Strauss Rutgers University in their university occupational aspirations among the totally blind found that Fundamental problems in social psychology are being explored through a program of research among the totally blind. This article presents comparative findings on the occupational aspirations of children and adults, both Negro and white all of whom have been blind from birth or early childhood, plus col-lateral findings on the parents and sighted siblings of the blind children. Neither ignorance and fantasy nor the sense that they have been labeled and consigned to a brutish existence-both plausible hypo-theses-haves, in fact, shaped their approach to a career. The burdens of class and race that weigh heavily upon ordinary aspirants are unexpectedly lightened for them, and special processes of socialization within the family and of communicaArchibald O. Haller

(1974) University of Wisconsin(Madison) Luther B. Otto Washington State University(Pullman) Robert F. Meier University Of Wisconsin(Madison) George W. Ohlendorf Louisiana State University(Baton Rouge) American Sociological Review 1974, Vol. 39 (February): 113-21 in their study level of occupational aspirations : an empirical analysis found that American high school students were used to determine patterns of responses (factor structures, reliabilities, means, and standard deviations) to an indicator of level of occupational aspiration (LOA). Comparable analyses were performed on the total group and sixteen mutually exclusive and exhaustive subsamples cross-classified by sex, lower and higher socioeconomic status (SES) and grade in high school (9-12). LOA appears to be a single-factor concept in the total sample and in each subsample. Contrary to previous thinking, no evidence was found of non-trivial response pattern variations in realism or idealism by grade. The only nontrivial sex differences in response patterns concerned the reliabilities, which were slightly lower for females than for males. SES differences were found only for means. Idealistic LOAs (so-called "aspirations") are as meaningful and as variable as realistic LOAs (so-called "expectations'). Both contribute to the same underlying psychological dimension, LOA. LOA response patterns are essentially the same for boys as for girls and for youth in all high school grades. By analogy, the analysis also elucidates certain parallel concepts: level of educational aspiration and significant others' levels of occupational and educational expectation lead to the setting of high but not unrealistic goals.

Y .P .Gupta (1977) -The educational and vocational aspirations of Asian Immigrants and English school leavers- a comparative study. This study was conducted n two senior comprehensives schools in one of the Outer London

boroughs which contain a considerable proportion of Asian immigrants. Two questionnaires were administered to 42 Asian pupils (27 boys and 15 girls), and 50 English pupils (27 boys and 23 girls) of school-leaving age. The two groups were matched as closely as possible by age, sex, form, neighborhood and intelligence. The study showed that Asian boys and girls, as compared to their English counterparts, expressed significantly higher educational as well as vocational aspirations. Compared to the English sample the Asians also showed high inter-generation occupational mobility. The possible reasons for the higher educational and vocational aspirations of the Asians were considered to be parental motivational attitudes, migration to the U.K. and ethnic colored minority status

Caples - Osorio (1979) conducted a study on vocational Aspirations of school children. An instrument titled, 'The Aspiration Preference Test (APT)' was constructed. The test allowed students to rank their aspiration preferences with reference to (i) education (ii) work (iii) social wishes (iv) play, and material possessions. These contextual areas were then cross-referenced with a series of key persons who could be perceived as important in respect of aspirations. There were designated as social factors and consisted of (1) self, (ii) family, (iii) friends, (iv) peers, (v) teachers and (vi) others. Findings indicated that higher levels of Educational Aspirations existed for both groups than any other continual area. The significance of self and family were dominant positive effects and a negative influence between Educational Aspirations and peer influence appeared for the overall population.

Marfra(1979) revealed that (i) students aspirations were anticipated in the predicted direction. (ii) occupational status and day schools were found to be the first and second most consistent courses of differential levels of Educational and

Occupational Aspirations for higher education Influences, values and career aspirations of future professional's in education: a gender perspective

Hanna Ayalon and Ephraim Yuchtman- Year (1989) in their study educational opportunities and occupational aspirations: a two dimensional approach proposes that the study of early career formation has failed to notice that inequalities in educational opportunities may generate alternative patterns of occupational aspirations. In particular ,standard scales of aspirations cannot identify the economically ambitious who aim at occupations that generate high income but require low education .This type of ambition is likely when schooling cannot function as an effective mean of mobility. To examine this proposition, the authors constructed a scale that captures this dimension and used it, together with the standard scale, to study the occupational aspirations of high school students in Israel. The results show that the aspiration levels for the two dimensions are affected by individual (gender) and institutional(tracking) factors.

2.3 Conclusion

Thus, from the review of related literature it can be concluded that the people aspired for different occupations. The studies done by Govil (1967), Patel (1967) , Singh (1967) , Syed (1967) , Mathur (1970) , Grewal (1971) ,Risht (1972) , Reddy (1974) , Dubey (1974) , Gangrade (1974) , Goyal (1974) Lyngdoh(1976) and Jagdish Chand (1975) , were on occupational aspirations. It can be concluded that the aspiration of the students in India and abroad differ from time to time and from place to place. They are due to the influence of different factors like socio- economic status, parents, peers, community, ethnicity, exposure to mass media as reflected in studies reviewed by researcher.