

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method, tools and technique applied in present research work along with appropriate reason and justification. It gives a complete and detailed description of method, tools and statistical techniques in a systematic manner. It also presents the population, sample and sampling technique adopted for this work.

3.1 Method

Descriptive survey method was adopted for the purpose of present study, as a study tends to find out the existing status of occupational aspiration among specific group. Descriptive research describes what is. It involves description, recording, analysis and interpretation of conditions that exist. It involves some type of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover relationships between existing non-manipulated variable

Descriptive research is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist, opinion that are held, process that are going on, effect that are evident, trends that are developing, descriptive research sometimes known as non-experimental research, deals with the relationships between variables, the testing of hypothesis and the development of generalization, principles or theories that have universal validity

3.2 Population

The population of the present study comprises of all the under graduate students of Shillong. There are 28 colleges in Shillong which provides the study of arts, science and commerce stream, male and females: tribal and non-tribal studying in all the colleges of Shillong

3.3 Sample of the Study

The sample of study includes 185 under graduate students. Purposeful sampling was used giving the representation for males, females, tribal, non-tribal, science students, arts students, and commerce students. The sample comprised of 77 females and 108 males studying in the under graduate level in Shillong. A description of the sample is given in table 3.1

TABLE 3.1 Sample of the Survey

	COMMERCE	ARTS	SCIENCE	TOTAL
Male	28	39	41	108
Female	22	39	16	77
Total	50	78	57	185

3.4 Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique was used in the present study giving the proportionate representation to different subgroups under study i.e. males, females, tribal, non-tribal, science students, arts students, and commerce students.

3.5 Tools Used

To measure the occupational aspiration of the sample of students the following tool is used Occupational aspiration scale (OAS- CNLVSr) developed by Prof. N.P.S. Chandel professor of Education , department of Pedagogical Sciences, Faculty of Education, Dayalbagh Education Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra. DrVibha Laxmi Assistant Profesor, Faculty of Education, Swami Vivekananda Subharati University, Meetut. and by Mr. Ranjeet Kumar Singh, M.A., M.Ed.,M.Phil. (Education)

Occupational aspiration scale: as already stated the level of occupational aspiration (LOA) is considered as the orientation towards occupational goal. The LOA is considered as a concept which is logically a special instance of the concept level of aspiration. Its special nature consists only in the continuum of difficulty. This continuum of difficulty is the occupational hierarchy.

Level of Occupational Aspiration is the degree of individual desire to attain or feel he can achieve. Level of occupational aspirations orientation towards occupational goal [Heller and Miller, 1963]

In order to develop the present scale with the help of magazines, university news, employment news, employment notification in newspaper, investigator collected names of designation, post professions position and occupations which are popular in India. All these occupations were listed roughly. The list figured 250 occupations of different level. With a view to detect the duplication and inadequacy, the items of occupations were reviewed carefully and 25 items were deleted from the list the final list consisted of 225 occupations belonging to different areas, was prepared

The list of occupation was given to ten judges from different streams of higher education. The judges were requested to classify these occupations into ten categories [e.g. a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,I,j] these categories have been arranged hierarchically on the strength of occupational prestige that these occupations command respect in Indian society and in continuum of difficulty in attainment

After having got the 225 items of occupations classified in 10 piles by 10 judges the items classified by each judge were systematically recorded. From the list of each judge, those common items which had 70 percent consistency in each of the piles were retained and uncommon inconsistent items were deleted. 10 items were selected from the list of 225 items. These 110 items were further subjected to rank order criteria being social prestige and level of difficulty in attaining them. An intra – pile rank order technique was employed and top eight occupations in each of the piles are evaluated by the same 10 judges, were retained for preparation of present OAS

Eight items from all the 10 piles were randomly assigned to eight multiple choice type questions of the OAS. So as to assure that each question of OAS consist of one item from each pile

These items were arranged in mixed order the OAS asks for both short and long range realistic as well as idealist expressions of the level of occupation preference. [As used by Haller and Miller1967] and Grewal 1984. Each of these four combinations [i.e. idealist short range and long range and realist short range and long range] is assessed twice thereby making the number of items to eight. Occupations were arranged in mixed order in eight multiple choice questions in format given below

3.6 Data collection: The occupational aspiration scale was administered individually by researcher on selected sample. The researcher asked the subjects to read the instructions carefully before answering the questions and they were asked to fill out all the details asked in the questionnaire. The researcher asked the subjects to select one answer out of the following. The subjects took about 20-25 minutes to fill out the questionnaire.

3.7 Scoring: All the items were scored as per the scoring key given in manual. There were ten alternatives for each question. Respondents were supposed to select only one alternative. Scores for each alternative of different questions are given.

TABLE 3.2 Norms for interpretation of level of occupational aspirations

Sr. No.	Percentile Range	Level Of Occupational Aspiration
1	P91+	Extremely High
2	P76 to P90	High
3	P61 to P75	Above Average
4	P40 to P60	Average
5	P25 to P39	Below Average
6	P10 to P24	Low
7	P00 to P09	Extremely Low

3.8 Analysis and Interpretation of the Data: Data obtained from scale was of quantitative in nature. Researcher used percentage and percentile rank for the purpose of analysis and interpretation of the data obtained. Analyzed data was

presented in tabulated form for the purpose of interpretation and discussion, which is presented in next chapter.