

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The raw data that had been collected employing the method and procedures described in chapter III, been arranged and classified according to the requirement of the objectives framed. The present chapter is developed according to the Occupational Aspirations of the students and dividing these students into various sub groups according to the objectives.

- 1) To find out the occupational aspirations of the students in Shillong.
- 2) To find out the difference in the occupational aspirations of the students of Shillong in relation to their;
 - f) Sex
 - g) Stream of study (B.A/ B.Sc./b.Com.)
 - h) Locale (rural /urban.)
 - i) Ethnicity (Tribal / non-tribal)
 - j) Class (1st year/ 2nd year/ 3rd year)

4.1. Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Shillong

TABLE 4.1:Occupational Aspirations of Students in Shillong

Percentile Range	Raw Score Range	No. of Students	Percentage
P ₉₁₊ Extremely High	68-76	13	7.2
P ₇₆ to P ₉₀ High	62-67	31	16.76
P ₆₁ to P ₇₅ Above Average	57-61	19	10.3
P ₄₀ to P ₆₀ Average	52-56	42	22.7
P ₂₅ to P ₃₉ Below Average	49-51	35	18.9
P ₁₀ to P ₂₄ low	42-48	25	13.5
P ₀₀ to P ₀₉ Extremely Low	0-41	20	10.8
Total		185	100

From the above table 4.1 it can be observed that 7.2 percent of students had extremely high level of occupational aspiration and 16.76 percent had high level of occupational aspirations. 10.3 percent of the students had above average level of occupational aspiration, 22.7 percent of the students had average level of occupational aspiration, 18.9 percent of the students fall under below average level of occupational aspiration and 13.5 percent of the students had low level of occupational aspiration. And lastly 10.8 students fall under extremely low level of occupational aspiration.

Discussion: From the table 4.1 it was observed that a noticeable percentage of undergraduate students fall under the low level of occupational aspiration i.e. 43.2 percent followed by high level of occupational aspiration with 34.2 percent of students, whereas 22.7 percent of students had average level of occupational aspiration. Low level of occupational aspiration among a large number of undergraduate students may occur due to lack of career guidance and counseling for the students as none of the schools and colleges had guidance and counseling facility. Students had less knowledge about different professional courses available other than M.B.B.S and engineering. Limited number of professional institutions in the state may also be one of the factors causing low level of occupational aspiration among students.

Overall, it may be concluded that a significant proportion of undergraduate students fell under low level of occupational aspiration which is a cause of severe concern. Comparatively smaller proportions of students were found having average level of occupational aspiration. This finding of the study contradicted the finding of the earlier study conducted by Patel (1976), as Patel's study reported that the students aspire and appeal for high level professions such as doctors, vice-chancellor, judge, whereas in the present study the students aspired for low level of occupational aspirations such as government officer, bank managers, professors, and school teachers.

4.2.a Occupational Aspiration of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Sex

TABLE 4.2:Occupational Aspiration of Students in Relation to Sex

Percentile Range	Raw Score Range	Male (%)	Female (%)	No. of Students
P ₉₁₊ Extremely High	68-76	08 (7.3)	5 (6.7)	13
P ₇₆ to P ₉₀ High	62-67	24 (21.8)	07 (9.3)	31
P ₆₁ to P ₇₅ Above Average	57-61	08 (7.3)	11 (14.7)	19
P ₄₀ to P ₆₀ Average	52-56	23 (20.9)	19 (25.3)	42
P ₂₅ to P ₃₉ Below Average	49-51	17 (15.5)	18 (24)	35
P ₁₀ to P ₂₄ low	42-48	15 (13.6)	10 (13.3)	25
P ₀₀ to P ₀₉ Extremely Low	0-41	15 (13.6)	05 (6.7)	20
Total		110 (100)	75 (100)	185

From table 4.3 it was observed that out of 110 male students 7.3 percent of students' fall in each category i.e. extremely high and above average level of occupational aspiration and 21.8 percent had high level of occupational aspirations. 20.9 percent of the male students had average level of occupational aspiration while 15.5 percent of male students had below average level of occupational aspiration and male students with low and extremely low level of occupational aspiration comprised of 13.6 percent in each out of total male students.

Table 4.3 reveals that out of 75 female students 6.7 percent of students' fall in the extremely high and, 9.3 percent had high level of occupational aspirations. 14.7

percent of the students had above average level of occupational aspiration while 25.3 percent had average level of occupational aspiration. 24 percent of female students fall under below average level of occupational aspiration and proportion of female students with low and extremely low level of occupational aspiration was 13.3 percent and 6.7 percent respectively.

Discussion: From the above table 4.3 it can be concluded that the male students had higher level of occupational aspirations than the females in the high order occupations such as probationary officer, IPS officer, professors which was reflected in more concentration of male students in high and extremely high level of occupational aspiration compared to that of female students. It may occur due to specific socio-cultural context of the place, which posed greater demand on females to be the nurturer and caregiver for the family members. This sense of responsibility among female make them aspire for occupations that can be obtained within the state. A good proportion of the female students i.e. 25.3 percent had average level of occupational aspiration which was much more than that of the male student's i.e. 20.9 percent as they were more aspired for mediocre jobs such as teaching jobs, bank clerks and services within the state government. Larger proportion from both of categories had low level of occupational aspirations where girls' concentration was more than that of boys. Compared to 42.7 percentages of boys 44 percent of girls were found under this category.

Overall, it can be concluded that the male students had higher occupational aspirations than the female students as girls were mainly concentrated around average and below average level of occupational aspirations. This finding of the study is in continuum with the finding of earlier study conducted by Grewal, 1971.

Study affirms the finding that both sexes differ significantly in terms of their occupational aspiration.

4.2.b Occupational Aspiration of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Stream of Study

TABLE 4.3:Occupational Aspiration of students in Relation to Stream of Study

Percentile Range	Raw Score Range	Commerce (%)	Arts (%)	Science (%)	No. of Students
P ₉₁₊ Extremely High	68-76	05 (10)	02(2.6)	06(10.5)	13
P _{76 to P₉₀} High	62-67	09(18)	12(15.4)	10(17.5)	31
P _{61 to P₇₅} Above Average	57-61	05(10)	07(9)	07(12.3)	19
P _{40 to P₆₀} Average	52-56	14(28)	17(21.8)	11(19.3)	42
P _{25 to P₃₉} Below Average	49-51	07(14)	15(19.2)	13(22.8)	35
P _{10 to P₂₄} low	42-48	09(18)	11(14.1)	05(8.8)	25
P _{00 to P₀₉} Extremely Low	0-41	1(2)	14(17.9)	05(8.8)	20
Total		50(100)	78(100)	57(100)	185

From the above table 4.3 it had been observed that there are 50 students in the commerce stream, out of which ten percent fell under extremely high level of aspiration, 18 percent under high, ten percent under above average, 28 percent under

average.14 percent of under graduate students fell under below average, 18 under low and two percent under extremely low level of occupational aspirations

The arts students on the other hand comprised of 78 students. Out of which 2.6 percent students fell under extremely high, 15.4 under high, 9 under above average, 21.8 under average, 19.2 under below low, 14.1 under low and 17.9 percent under extremely low level of occupational aspirations

Lastly the science stream students d of 57 students.10.5 percent students fall under extremely high, 17.5percent under high, 12.3percent under above average, 19.3 percent under average, 22.8 percent under below low, 8.8percent under low and again 8.8under extremely low level of occupational aspirations.

Discussion: From the table 4.3 it had been observed that the science and commerce students had higher occupational aspirations with 40.3 percent and 38 percent respectively than the 27 percentage of students from arts stream. In average level of occupational aspiration commerce stream students had more concentration with 28 percent compared to the students of arts and science stream who were 21.8 and 19.3 percentage respectively. And lastly in the low level of occupational aspirations,stream student had a very high concentration as more than half of the students i.e. 51 percentagesfell under this category. Under this category art stream students were followed by science and commerce stream students with large proportion of 40.4 and 34 percent respectively.

The reason for this may be the lack of self-motivation on the part of the arts students and they did not aspire for high level jobs, they aspired for jobs such as clerical worker, librarian and surveyor which are much easier to get. They did not had high goals in life and were plannedto get be settled with just with a simple

bachelor's degree in arts, the science students on the other hand had high level of occupational aspirations , the reason for this maybe the motivation and aspiration for higher goals in life. The students in the science stream were students who had high achievement in their previous examinations, generating a higher self-concept which made them set higher goals and aspirations. The awareness and exposure was also higher among science stream students compare to that of commerce and art stream students. The commerce students had a larger proportion of its students in the average level of occupational aspirations as compared to the science and arts students this may occur due to the scope which this stream generates such as banking jobs, CA, CS etc. and in the tool which was used for present study these short of jobs were considered for average level of occupational aspiration.

Conclusively, it can be said that selection of educational stream already was based on students' earlier experiences with their education. Therefore the self-concept framed out of that and their current exposure related to available job opportunities for them, played important role in determining the occupational aspirations of undergraduate students. In present study undergraduate students differed in terms of their occupational aspirations.

4.2.c Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Locale

TABLE 4.4:Occupational Aspirations of Students in Relation to Local

Percentile Range	Raw Score Range	Rural (%)	Urban(%)	No. of Students
P ₉₁₊ Extremely High	68-76	01(1.5)	12(10.5)	13
P _{76 to P₉₀} High	62-67	13(19.5)	18(15.1)	31
P _{61 to P₇₅} Above Average	57-61	04(6)	15(12.7)	19
P _{40 to P₆₀} Average	52-56	17(25.4)	25(21.2)	42
P _{25 to P₃₉} Below Average	49-51	14(20.8)	21(17.8)	35
P _{10 to P₂₄} low	42-48	10(14.9)	15(12.7)	25
P _{00 to P₀₉} Extremely Low	0-41	8(11.9)	12(10)	20
Total		67 (100)	118 (100)	185

From the above table 4.4 it had been observed that there are 67 students living in the rural areas, out of which 1.5 percent fall under extremely high level of aspiration, 19.5 percent under high, 6 under above average, 25.4 percent under average 20.8 percent under below average, 14.9 percent under low and 11.9 percent under extremely low level of occupational aspirations .

The students living in the urban areas on the other hand comprised of 118 students. 10.5 percent students fall under extremely high, 15.1 percent under high, 12.7 percent under above average, 21.2 percent under average, 17.8 percent under below low, 12.7 percent under low and 10 under extremely low level of occupational aspirations.

Discussion: From table 4.4 it had been observed that 38.3 percent of the students residing in urban areas had high level of occupational aspiration which is 11.3 percent more than the students residing in rural areas. A quarter of the student's .i.e. 25 percent of the students in rural area had average level of occupational aspirations which was 4.2 percent more than that of the urban students. Lastly 47.6 of the rural students had low level of occupational aspiration and 40.5 percent of the urban students had low level of occupational aspirations. The reason after comparatively low level of occupational aspiration among rural undergraduate student may be attributed to the lack of basic educational facilities and required exposure. In the urban areas students had advantages as they were more exposed to educational opportunities, scientific and technical innovations. The quality of education and educational standards in the urban areas were also higher compared to the rural areas. The students residing in urban areas had more motivation and they were more aware of the available educational opportunities.

Overall it had been observed that undergraduate students of urban area had certain advantage which led them to set higher level of occupational aspiration than the undergraduate students of rural areas. This finding of the study correlates to the findings of Singh (1967), as in both studies it was found that the students residing in the urban areas had higher occupational aspirations as compared to the students residing in the rural areas.

4.2.d Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Ethnicity.

TABLE 4.5: Occupational Aspirations of Students in Relation to Ethnicity.

Percentile Range	Raw Score Range	Tribal (%)	Non-Tribal (%)	No. of Students
P ₉₁₊ Extremely High	68-76	11(8.9)	02 (3)	13
P _{76 to P₉₀} High	62-67	19(15.3)	12(20)	31
P _{61 to P₇₅} Above Average	57-61	11(8.9)	8(13.1)	19
P _{40 to P₆₀} Average	52-56	28(22.5)	14(23)	42
P _{25 to P₃₉} Below Average	49-51	24(19.4)	11(18)	35
P _{10 to P₂₄} low	42-48	16(13)	9(14.37)	25
P _{00 to P₀₉} Extremely Low	0-41	15(12)	05(8.2)	20
Total		124(100)	61(100)	185

From the above table 4.5 it was observed that out of 124 tribal students 8.9 percent students' fall in the extremely high, 15.3 percent under high, 8.9students under above average level of occupational aspirations.22.5 percent of students under average occupational aspiration, with 19.4 percent of its students under below average.13 percent of students hadlow level occupational, 12 percent of students under extremelylow level of occupational aspiration.

From the above table 4.5 it had been observed that there are 61 non-tribal students, out of which three percent of the students fall under extremely high level of aspiration, 20 percent under high, 13.1 percent under above average, 23 percent under average, 18 percent under below average, 14.37 percent under low and 8.2 percent under extremely low level of occupational aspirations.

Discussion: From table 4.5 it had been observed that 36.1 percent non-tribal students had high aspiration 3 percent more than the tribal students. The reason after higher level of occupational aspirations among non-tribal students maybe the motivation and spirit of competition, as they had to succeed without reservation. Proper guidance from parents also made them proceed towards their goal with proper planning. On the other hand both categories had 23 percent of their students with average level of occupational aspirations, with a difference of 5 percent and lastly the tribal had 44.4 percent students with low level of occupational aspiration which is 3.8 percent more than the non-tribal students. The reason after low level of aspiration among tribal undergraduate students may be attributed to their wish to get a job within the state.

On a whole we can conclude that the non-tribal students had higher aspirations than the tribal students, the reasons of which had been discussed above, and a much larger proportion fell under the lower level of occupational aspirations with 44.4 and 40.57 percent in rural and urban respectively. This finding of the study is in continuum with the finding of earlier research, George (1975).

4.2.e Occupational Aspirations of Under Graduate Students in Relation to Class

TABLE 4.6: Occupational Aspirations of Students in Relation to Class

Percentile Range	Raw Score Range	1 st year (%)	2 nd year (%)	3 rd year (%)	No. of Students
P ₉₁₊ Extremely High	68-76	05(8.4)	04(5.2)	04(8.2)	13
P _{76 to P₉₀} High	62-67	11(18.6)	07(9)	13(26.5)	31
P _{61 to P₇₅} Above Average	57-61	05(8.5)	08(10.4)	06(12.2)	19
P _{40 to P₆₀} Average	52-56	13(22)	18(23.4)	11(22.4)	42
P _{25 to P₃₉} Below Average	49-51	09(15.3)	19(24.7)	07(14.3)	35
P _{10 to P₂₄} low	42-48	08(13.6)	11(14.3)	06(12.2)	25
P _{00 to P₀₉} Extremely Low	0-41	08(13.6)	10(13)	02(4.1)	20
Total		59 (100)	77(100)	49 (100)	185

From the above table 4.6 it was observed that out of 59 1st year students 8.4 percent students fall in the extremely high level, 18.6 percent with high level of occupational aspirations. 8.5 students under above average occupational aspiration, 22 percent students had average level occupational aspirations, 15.3 percent students with below average level of occupational aspiration, 13.6 percent students fall under

low level of occupational aspiration and extremely low level of occupational aspiration.

From the above table 4.6 it had been observed that there are 77 2nd year students, out of which 5.2 fall under extremely high level of aspiration, 9 percent under high, 10.4 under above average, 23.4 under average, 24.7 under below average, 14.3 under low and 13 percent under extremely low level of occupational aspirations.

Lastly the 3rd year students comprise of 49 students. 8.2 percent students fall under extremely high, 26.5 percent under high, 12.2 percent under above average, 22.4 percent under average, and 14 percent under below average, 12.2 percent under low and 4.1 percent under extremely low level of occupational aspirations.

Discussion: from table 4.6 it had been observed that 46.9 percent of the 3rd year students had high level of occupational aspirations, which is followed by the 1st year students with 35.5 percent and lastly by the 2nd year students with 24.6 percent, the reason maybe because as the students had reached their final year of studies they were motivated to work hard and study hard in order to secure a respectable occupation according to their capacity. The 3rd year students too were more focused in what they want for their future. Coaching classes are also provided to these students and they also go for guidance and counseling for their career choice. They aspire for the goals which were more clear and attainable. The 1st year students too had high motivation as they had just completed their H.S.S.L.C examinations and are motivated to choose the right career choice and are aspired for high order occupations. The average level of occupational aspirations had a few differences at all three classes with 22 percent in 1st year, 23.4 in the 2nd year and 22.4 percent of

the 3rd year students. Lastly more than a half of the students had low level of occupational aspiration in the 2nd year students, followed by 1st year students with 45 percent and 30.6 percent in the 3rd year students.

Overall we can conclude that the 3rd year students had higher aspirations in the higher level occupations. There are small differences in the average level of occupational aspirations, and lastly the 2nd year students had more than half of its students under low level of occupational aspirations, as they were aspiring for the low level order jobs.

4.3 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-tribal aspired more than the tribal students, science stream students and students in the 3rd year of their study had higher occupational aspiration as compared to other streams and year of study.