CHAPTER- I
Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction :

The country has reached a stage in its economic and technical development when a major effort must be made to derive the maximum benefit from the assets already created and to ensure that the fruits of change reach all sections. Education is the highway to that goal.

Education leaves a lasting impression on every Human being. Every age bring forth its own value. With the development in technology and corresponding evolution of the objectives of education, the Aims of Education also undergo changes. Education of human child is similar all over the world. System of education Administration is a latest development. Here Systems of education in different countries are examined. The purpose and assimilate good points of education from other countries in order to improve teaching and learning process.

Modern education is based on science and technology. Every nation of the world is for going ahead to make education an effective tool for social Change and national development. The fact which has been recognized but not properly stressed that the quality of education investment determines the level of prosperity, welfare and security of the people in the conditions of modern life, the quality are controlled by the extent to which the system of education itself employs the new findings of the technology.

One of the weaknesses of Indian education system is that it does not gives due importance to vocational education. As a result there is a mismatch between the skilled manpower required and skilled manpower available. Every year we churn out millions of graduates who do not have the specific skill sets required by the market. If this trend continues it would hurt our economic growth in the long run. To change this situation first we need to change our mindset. In India, people are obsessed with attaining a post graduation degree and generally look down upon vocational education. This has resulted in a situation where on the one hand there are scores of unemployed graduates and on the other hand there is a huge shortage of skilled workers.

Education would be employment based and make vocational forms, it is against of traditions, because it make individual competitive, conflictive, violent,
corruption, etc worse attitude, it will be a way of collection money wealth.\textsuperscript{1} It is allusion of an essay; it’s true that the most of Indian school are spreading traditional education. But we would stand up in the row of developed countries and all-round development of the country, so pierced employment based education is must.

The introduction of systematic, well planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational reorganization. These elements are meant to develop a healthy attitude amongst students towards work and life, to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mis-match between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose. Efforts will be made to provide children at the higher secondary level with generic vocational courses which cut across several occupational fields and which are not occupation specific.

Vocational education or Vocational Education and Training (VET), also called Career and Technical Education (CTE), prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities, traditionally non-academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation, hence the term, in which the learner participates. It is sometimes referred to as technical education, as the learner directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology.

Generally, vocation and career are used interchangeably. Vocational education might be classified as teaching procedural knowledge. This may be contrasted with declarative knowledge, as used in education in a usually broader scientific field, which might concentrate on theory and abstract conceptual knowledge, characteristic of tertiary education.

Vocational education can be at the secondary or post-secondary level and can interact with the apprenticeship system. Increasingly, vocational education can be recognized in terms of recognition of prior learning and partial academic credit towards tertiary education (e.g., at a university) as credit; however, it is rarely considered in its own form to fall under the traditional definition of a higher education. Up until the end of the twentieth century, vocational education focused on specific trades such as for example, an automobile mechanic or welder, and was

therefore associated with the activities of lower social classes. As a consequence, it attracted a level of stigma. Vocational education is related to the age-old apprenticeship system of learning.

However, as the labor market becomes more specialized and economies demand higher levels of skill, governments and businesses are increasingly investing in the future of vocational education through publicly funded training organizations and subsidized apprenticeship or traineeship initiatives for businesses. At the post-secondary level vocational education is typically provided by an institute of technology, or by a local community college.\(^2\)

The greatest challenge for education is to meet the needs of the society. The present day need of Indian society is not simply to acquire general education, but to increase productivity. Obviously, therefore, education should come into closer relationship with productivity. This function of education can be achieved by giving a strong vocational basis to secondary education and by giving more emphasis on agricultural and technological, job-oriented education at the University stage.

Vocational training existed in some form or the other even in ancient India. People had to cut wood, wear cloth, prepare their furniture, repair their huts, work on the farm and do various other similar jobs. The son would learn the trade from his parents and gain mastery in the art and then, in turn pass his skill on to his son.

Vocational education (vocationalisation) means training in some vacation at the higher secondary level along with general education. Indian Education Commission observed, "We visualize the future trend of school education to be towards a fruitful mingling of general and vocational education-general education containing some elements of the pre-vocational and technical education, and vocational education, in turn, having an element of general education..."

It is commonly agreed that education must be related to the needs and aspirations of the people. The most pressing need of the country is to produce more. To achieve this end, one of the most important measures is to vocational education, especially at the secondary school level to meet, the needs of Agriculture, Trade and Industry. The concept of vocationalisation, as stated by the Kothari Commission,

\(^2\) http://www.aicte-india.org/vocationaledu.htm
moans to provide a strong vocational bias to secondary education, it does not mean that general and vocational education should be segregated, rather the two should be galvanized to deliver.

The need and importance of vocational education can be assessed, and is further high-lighted, by having a look at its various uses and advantages: (1) Vocational education aims at reducing unemployment among the educated youth and thus helps solving the giant problem of unemployment; (2) It will entail many economic benefits. It means increased productivity which brings economic prosperity to the people and to the country at large; (3) It suits individual aptitudes, and so, ensures better results; (4) It instills among the youth a sense of security and usefulness, which goes a long way to make them better citizens.

But vocationalisation should not be clone in an unsystematic or haphazard manner. Vocational education should be imparted in proportion to the manpower requirements, otherwise it will result in a grave situation of unemployed technocrats, and so far, very little advance has been made in the field of vocational education. Some of the causes of the slow progress of vocationalisation are: (1) Ill planning and a rather casual attitude of the Centre or the States; (2) Biased attitude of people, considering vocational education as inferior education; (3) Lack of finances, workshops etc; (4) Obsolete vocations such as book binding and carpentry in this age of electronics and advanced technology; (5) No attempt to organize the training of teachers for technical subjects (6) Lack of sufficient co-ordination and co-operation between the different departments of the Government—Directorate of Labour and the Directorate of Education.

These are main reason in the developed country. The predation of employment based education would develop, than India will get skillful workers. India has lack mostly skilled worker. The growth of such institution increased in recent years, they are trained skilled workers. But problem for India is outsourcing and Brian-drain. Country wants genius for development of base, but skillful workers take interest in money, it’s very bad for worker and country. If they couldn’t get suitable employment, they diverted other criminal activities like crime and terrisim. Jaipur bomb blasts and Delhi bomb blast its examples. People together with other nationalities have created colorful and characteristic culture and tradition, to people
love singing and dancing. You can see their passionate and positive attitude toward life. In law, Nationality is membership of a nation or sovereign state. It is to be distinguished from citizenship, a somewhat narrower term that is sometimes used to denote the status of those nationals who have full political privileges. Individuals, companies (corporations), ships, and aircraft all have nationality for legal purposes. It is in reference to natural persons, however, that the term finds most frequent use. Nationality is in fact commonly regarded as an inalienable right of every human being. Thus, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) stated that “everyone has the right to a nationality” and that “no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality.” Nationality is of cardinal importance because it is mainly through nationality that the individual comes within the scope of international law and has access to the political and economic rights and privileges conferred by modern states on their nationals.

Differences in national legislation and the absence of universally binding laws or practices have given rise to a number of unsettled questions on nationality; these include the problem of dual or multiple nationalities and the problem of stateless persons—that is, persons having no nationality. Here Nationality is Love, Passion and Faith for nation where they live and take birth.

Researchers make up his mind for the study of employability to various vocational group students. In the current situation World Employment and Labour Market is currently involved in leading-edge studies on globalisation, corporate strategy and the future of skills; graduate employability, recruitment and the labour market; workforce development; comparative skill formation; workplace learning; creativity, innovation and enterprise; and the future of organisations, work and careers. We are committed to theoretically informed empirical research that advance our understanding of the lived experiences of learning, enterprise, employment and labour market policies, along with a commitment to inform evidence based policy and public debate within a local, national and international scenario.

The state, through constitutional and statutory provisions, sets the criteria for determining who shall be its nationals. The right of a state to confer its nationality is, however, not unlimited, for otherwise it might impinge upon other states’ rights to determine what persons shall be their nationals. By one rule of international
customary law, a person who is born within a state’s territory and subject to its jurisdiction acquires that state’s nationality by the fact of such birth. By another rule, one has a nationality as an inheritance from one or both of one’s parents. States vary in the use of the two principles.

When one state cedes territory to another, inhabitants of the region that is ceded commonly have an opportunity to acquire that state’s nationality. Practice, however, supports the idea that the individuals concerned should be allowed a free choice. Another method of acquiring nationality is through the process of naturalization.

Engineering education is due for a revamp, with colleges being asked to adopt schools. Also, there is a serious regional imbalance in the growth of technical institutions and capacity. Some areas of country, there are acute shortage of manpower in civil and mechanical engineering branches. Thus the need of in present time to is flattering to our national ego that Indian students account for the highest percentage of foreign students in American colleges and universities.\(^3\)

The Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP), a two-year partnership led by IYF and Microsoft to improve the employability of disadvantaged African youth, ages 16 to 35, through the provision of demand-driven training in information and communications technology (ICT), life skills, entrepreneurship, and employment services.

In the present circumstances, youth as well as children are facing difficulties in life. These difficulties are giving rise to many psycho-somatic problems such as anxiety, tensions, frustrations and emotional increase in day to day life. So, the study of emotional life is now emerging as a descriptive science, comparable with anatomy. It deals with interplay of forces with intensities and quantities. Available tests are crude and measure chiefly the degree of dependence. But this test measures the different aspects of emotional maturity. As self acceptance an important aspect of maturity says Wenkart, and it must be preceded by acceptance from others.

\(^3\) Universal Education, vol. 1 Issue 2 jan. 2007 A magazine on higher Education, page 7
In recent, where standing is Indian Youths? They are confusion and direction less, or they don’t know about their goals. This is a puzzle for socialist that Indian young people are beneficial condition comparison western modern generation, because culture and traditions are direction for them, it is provoked to pathless.

Effects of media, is so on new modern young, they are diverted from their culture, morality and civilization. its seem that specification of cultural and morals, they leaving today, effected by news papers, news, modern books, fantency novels, third grade literature, sex, emotions, uncompleted sex education are responsible.

It is a necessary for academician to change the direction of modern youths and make a new policy for all people get employment according to education and vocational education. For young’s feeling of nationality is a must. Education of Nationality, Patriotism and faith for nationality feeling are necessary today. They may affect by Emotions also. For these reason the researcher mind a problem for study. So, the researcher selected to this title for study, “A study of Nationality, Emotional maturity and Employability in Post Graduate Students of Vocational Education.”

1.2 Importance of the study:-

The National Policy of 1968 marked a significant step in the history of education in post- Independence India. It aimed to promote national progress, a sense of common citizenship and culture, and to strengthen national integration. It laid stress on the need for a radical reconstruction of the education system, to improve its quality at all stages, and gave much greater attention to science and technology, the cultivation of moral values and a closer relation between education and the life of the people.\(^4\) Statement by Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Human Resource Development Regarding Modifications to the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 “The attachments of youths in crime are very worse situation for country. The best religion is welfare to others, and no other cruse of hurt others. These words are honorable Ex-president of India, Smt. Partibh Devi Singh Patil. It’s clear that Indian youths are changing their path of right way. They are ready for doing anything for fulfills their honour and hunger, if they could not get employment.

Vocational education is traditional stream of education. But it has a new change in patterns and curriculum in these days. It has new innovation and new streams like Master of Technology, Master of Business Administration, Master of Computer Application, with many field. A general student have problem to choose right and suitable field and areas of the study of vocational education. Students of higher education like, Master of Technology, Master of Business Administration, Master of Computer Application, they are interested in service in aboard and many multinational companies are doing brain drain. It’s effect on Indian new generation.

Employment roles usually require a fairly massive commitment of work and this is a good point at which to examine same of the broad possible consequences of this the most satisfying employment is which presents challenge that we can meet by a deep and creative personal involvement. The tradition of guidance as employment centers, vocational guidance was of course inadequate to meet this need and hence the importation wholesale of the American theories and practices of counseling.

Actually, Emotional Maturity is not only the effective determine of personality pattern but it also helps to control the growth of adolescent’s development. The concept “Mature” emotional behaviour of any level is that which reflects the fruits of normal emotional development. A person who is able to keep his emotions under control, which is able to break delay and to suffer without self-pity, might still be emotionally stunned and childish. Morgan (1934) stated the view that an adequate theory of emotional maturity must take account of the full scope of the individuality, powers and his ability to enjoy the use of his powers.

The academic Performance of the candidates is given much emphasis, and the employers are keen to know how best the candidate would apply his theoretical knowledge to his practical skill. Unlike as in the past, most of the companies are keen to employ fresher from college. Except for some of the complicated and technically critical works, companies, preferred fresher’s who would work for a modest package.
L.S Hollingsworth (1928) mentions some characteristics of Emotionally Mature person in the following points:-

1. He is capable of responding in gradation or degree of emotional responses. He does not respond in all or none fashion, but keeps within bounds. If his hat blow off, he does not below up.

2. He is also able to delay his responses as controlled with the impulsiveness of young children.

3. Handling of self pity, instead of showing unrestrained self pity, he tries to feel for him.

Maturity plays a large role in many different aspects of life. If you want to make the most of your career or work environment, you need to be mature and surround yourself with similar people. If you work in a place where there is a lot of gossip, franking and other immaturity going on, it may be hard for you to succeed or
excel in your job. Worse, you could become a part of this behavior and lose any sense of professionalism that you had in the first place. Having fun at work is completely possible and a legitimate desire for many people. However, you should not be having so much fun that your success is hindered by your actions and behaviors.

When it comes to your working life, you need to be emotionally mature and able to act professionally in every situation so that you can be viewed in this light by your managers and bosses. If you act like an immature child, management will likely see you that way, and treat you accordingly. Unless you want to sit at the same desk for the rest of your life without any chance of promotion, you need to buck up, grow up, and prove that you are emotionally mature enough to handle moving up in the company to a better position.

Keep in mind that emotional maturity isn’t all about behaving and acting professional. It’s also about controlling your anger and your personal feelings when something is work related, because you don’t want to get the two confused. You might have a disagreement with a coworker, but that doesn’t mean that you can get angry –or worse yet, physically harm them - because they shoved you out of their way. You simply need to let it go, relax, and focus on the task at hand, which is your work. It’s always nice to make friends and interact socially in the workplace, but the best work environments are those where there aren’t tangled webs of gossip and relationships that are keeping people from being productive. These things show signs of great immaturity on the entire company’s part. If you really want a professional job, you need a professional attitude and environment to work in. Dealing with people that are less than professional can become stressful, but you shouldn’t waste your time trying to deal with them or even paying attention to them. Instead, you should just let them go and try to do your job the best that you can. Work shouldn’t be boring and repetitive by any means, but it’s also called work for a reason. You can socialize and act silly with your friends after you are off the clock. Those who are the most emotionally mature (or appear to be so) will have the best odds of success in the workplace, after all.

In this global competition scenario, quality becomes highly essential, and no employee can produce quality when he is either stressed out, or is in fatigue. That is why the companies have started believing in making the employees healthy, both in
mind and body. These days employability is an often used term and the people who posses it are in demand.

Nation, nationality and citizenship are relatively new phenomena in history. Up to the 20th century, people formulated their identity in the first place in a regional sense. They belonged to a certain area that was politically represented by the nobility, who had the duty to grant them proper and sufficient living conditions, for which they paid by their labour. This situation changed with the appearance of the Industrial Revolution at the end of the 20th century. The need for large numbers of labourers in the new factories caused a movement from the countryside to the cities, where they were often located. All cities on the territory of the Indian Lands saw a significant growth of population during the 19th century. This so-called modernization of society put an end to the old understanding of identity based on territory and loyalty to local authorities. It could no longer satisfy the needs of a population that previously was static in terms of its location, but now was moving around from one place to another. From the one step of the development of new, larger and anonymous communities with its uncertainties, a new step had to be taken, i.e. the definition of a new understanding of collective identity.

The construction of a new identity that would respond to the needs of modernity took place everywhere in India. The conditions under which people were discovering their new collective identity were not always the same. In some cases, mostly in Northern India, existing borders usually followed the territory of the newly-defined nation. In other situations of states with a multi-ethnic population, the nation-building process was not supportive of the existing state, but rather conflicted with it. It was especially in these situations that a distinction between nationality and citizenship was to play a significant role. For nations that found themselves as part of a larger state entity, nationality became more important on the psychological and social level than citizenship. This was true in the case of the Post graduate students, but also of the ethnic population in Rajasthan. Toward the state institutions of the Vocational Education, they felt loyalty only on a secondary level, as especially in the economically perspective that the state would not automatically defend their interests.

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Companies are not only in search of skilled ones, but they are also in search of those who lesser qualifications and more employability. Employability is more of an attribute and attitude than experience or skill.

Importance of this study cleared its give a new way for policymaker of Vocation Education and suggestions for students. Those will want to get job opportunity and job security in future. They may know about their love for nation and create a positive attitude towards service for nation. They may think for national service then aboard and may stop brain drain form India. This study gave a work-plan for P.G. Curriculum of Vocational Education.

1.3 Rational of the study:-

The researcher studied many previous researches and found that no one study to find the emotional Behaviour of vocational P.G. students related to Nationality. If we search out the capacity of these students for the nation, we would get the results by the presented study, which will be definitely important to education field and employment areas. The conclusion of the study may helps to direction to make new policy of government.

The researcher observed the field of researches and found that Srivastava, Abhishek (2005)- “The effects of nationality, work role centrality, and work locus of
control on role definitions of OCB.”


Many scholars investigate many variables and field but no one scholar glam to these variables Emotional Maturity, Nationality and Employment of Vocational Education P.G. Students. This is a burn problem of today. So, The researcher decided investigate in this field an entitled the problem “A Study of Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability in post graduate students of Vocational Education.”

The problem is relational to today.

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11 Kevin Lowden, and Others (2011)- “Employers’ perceptions of the employability skills of new graduates” Published by Edge Foundation 2011,4 Mill bank, London SW1P 3JA


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1.4 Statement of the Problem:-

“A Study of Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability in Post Graduate Students of Vocational Education.”

1.5 Objectives of the study:-

1. To compare the Nationality between Master of Technology and Master of Business Administration students.
2. To compare the Nationality between Master of Business Administration and Master of Computer Application students.
3. To compare the Nationality between Master of Computer Application and Master of Technology students.
4. To compare the Emotional Maturity between Master of Technology and Master of Business Administration students.
5. To compare the Emotional Maturity between Master of Business Administration and Master of Computer Application students.
6. To compare the Emotional Maturity between Master of Computer Application and Master of Technology students.
7. To compare the Employability between Master of Technology and Master of Business Administration students.
8. To compare the Employability between Master of Business Administration and Master of Computer Application students.
9. To compare the Employability between Master of Computer Application and Master of Technology students.
10. To find out correlation’s among Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability in Master of Technology students.
11. To find out correlation’s among Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability in Master of Business Administration students.
12. To find out correlation’s among Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability in Master of Computer Application students.

1.6 Hypothesis of the Study:-

1. There is no significant difference in Nationality of Master of Technology and Master of Business Administration students.
2. There is no significant difference in Nationality of Master of Business Administration and Master of Computer Application students.
3. There is no significant difference in the Nationality of Master of Computer Application Students and Master of Technology students.
4. There is no significant difference in Emotional Maturity of Master of Technology and Master of Business Administration students.
5. There is no significant difference in Emotional Maturity of Master of Business Administration and Master of Computer Application students.
6. There is no significant difference in Emotional Maturity of Master of Computer Application and Master of Technology students.
7. There is no significant difference in Employability of Master of Technology and Master of Business Administration students.
8. There is no significant difference in Employability of Master of Business Administration and Master of Computer Application students.
9. There is no significant difference in Employability of Master of Computer Application students and Master of Technology students.
10. There is no significant correlation among Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability of Master of Technology students.
11. There is no significant correlation among Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability of Master of Business Administration students.
12. There is no significant correlation among Nationality, Emotional Maturity and Employability of Master of Computer Application students.

1.7 Clarification of the terminology stated in the problem:-

(a) Vocational Education:-

Vocational education or Vocational Education and Training (VET), also called Career and Technical Education (CTE), prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities, traditionally non-academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation, hence the term, in which the learner participates. It is sometimes referred to as technical education, as the learner directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology.

According to The Flarex Dictionary of English the definition of Vocational education: “Vocational education is a specific vocation in industry or agriculture or trade; the gradual process of acquiring knowledge; "education is a preparation for life.” ¹³

Generally, vocation and career are used interchangeably. Vocational education might be classified as teaching procedural knowledge.

(b) Emotion Maturity:-

Emotion is the thinking of proper image to get a particular object or fulfill one’s needs and be moved by observing it” and “the essence of emotion is motivation because emotional incentives create a tension in the entire activity of body which a person’s conduct is directed towards a particular object. This is a need of a person to express the proper emotional condition and we can know that emotional state by observation.”

Emotional Maturity: - Effective control of the emotions and manifestation of good and appropriate emotional responses to the situations life; response stability in emotional responses.

Emotional Maturity: - “Emotional maturity is an individual appropriate emotional response, that relevance to social value according to adult response.

Emotional Maturity: - In the present circumstances, youth as well as children are facing difficulties in life. These difficulties are giving rise to many psycho-somatic problems such as anxiety, tensions, frustrations and emotional upsets in day to day life. So, the study of emotional life is now emerging as a descriptive science, comparable with anatomy. It deals with interplay of forces with intensities and quantities. Available tests are crude and measure chiefly the degree of dependence. But this test measures the different aspects of emotional maturity. As self acceptance an important aspect of maturity says Wenkart, and it must be preceded by acceptance from others.

Actually, Emotional Maturity is not only the effective determine of personality pattern but it also helps to control the growth of Youth’s development. The concept “Mature” emotional Behaviour of any level is that which reflects the fruits of normal emotional development. A person who is able to keep his emotions under control, which is able to break delay and to suffer without self-pity, might still be emotionally stunned and childish. Morgan (1934) stated the view that an adequate

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theory of emotional maturity must take account of the full scope of the individuality, powers and his ability to enjoy the use of his powers.

According to Walter D. Smitson (1974)- “Emotional Maturity is a process in which the personality is continuously striving for greater Sense of emotional health, both intra- psychically and intra-personally.”

Kaplan and Baron elaborate the characteristics of an emotionally mature person. Say that he has the capacity to withstand delay in satisfaction of needs. He has the ability to tolerate a reasonable amount of frustration. He has belief in long-term planning and is capable of delaying or revising his expectations in terms of demands of situations. An emotionally mature child has the capacity to make effective adjustment with himself, members of his family, and his peers in the school, society and culture. But maturity means not merely the capacity for such attitude and functioning but also the ability to enjoy them fully.

Emotional maturity means, in essence, controlling your emotions rather than allowing your emotions to control you. That does not mean we should hide or repress our emotions, though we can use muscle relaxation, yoga, guided imagery and other relaxation tools to reduce their intensity. As a cognitive-behavioral therapist, I believe our thoughts, in conjunction with our environment, create our emotions. Fortunately, we can control our thoughts by becoming aware of our negative and inaccurate beliefs and ideas.

(c) Nationality: - Definition of Nationality, said, Indian Education Commission also Known as Kothari Commission (1964-66) was taken into consideration, which reads National Integration means bringing about economic, social, cultural and linguistic differences among the people of various states in the country within tolerable range and imparting to the people a feeling of the oneness of India.17

Nationality is in political theory, the quality of belonging to a nation, in the sense of a group united by various strong ties. Among the usual ties is membership in the same general community, common customs, culture, tradition, history, and language. While no one of these factors is essential, some must be present for cohesion to be strong enough to justify the term nationality. Used in this sense,

nationality does not necessarily denote membership within a specific political state. There are many examples of nations divided between several states and of states composed of several nations and parts of nations. Thus not all Albanians live in Albania, and, on the other hand, Switzerland has citizens whose native languages are German, French, Italian, and Romansh. In political theory the belief that a state should be identical with a nation is called the “principle of nationalities,” or, more commonly, “self-determination.” This view is a typical expression of nationalism; it was advanced partly as a means of solving the problem of the national minority after World War I. Nationality in its specific legal sense is a very different concept; it is attachment to a state by a tie of allegiance. Nationals in this sense are fundamentally distinguished from aliens (see alien) and in most, but not all, countries are identical with citizens. Nationality gives the state the right to impose certain duties, especially military service. Some states will punish their nationals for crimes wherever committed; the United States, however, punishes only those crimes, except treason, that are committed within American territorial jurisdiction. States may tax the income and other assets of their nationals regardless of whether they reside abroad. The national owes duties to his government but is also entitled to diplomatic protection when in a foreign country. Such protection includes the assistance of consular officials when the national is accused of crime and the offering of refuge in emergencies. In many instances certain persons, particularly those who have undergone naturalization, will be regarded as nationals by two states at once. Such problems of dual nationality have been a frequent cause of international diplomatic disputes.

Nationality: “A person declares with his nationality his or her adherence to a group of people with a common identity. This community has several attributes: a collective proper name, a myth of common ancestry, shared historical memories, one or more differentiating elements of common culture, an association with a specific homeland, a sense of solidarity. In the common use of the word, nationality does not include political implications or rights.”

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Nationality as a social factor must be clearly distinguished from the racial, Linguistic, religious or civic community.\textsuperscript{19} Nationality concentrated its efforts on the education of the rising generation in a narrow nationalist tradition.

Good characteristics of nationality:-

1. National spirit or aspirations.
2. Devotion and loyalty to one's own nation; patriotism
3. Excessive patriotism; chauvinism.
4. The desire for national advancement or independence.
5. The policy or doctrine of asserting the interests of one's own nation, viewed as separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations.
6. An idiom or trait peculiar to a nation.
7. A movement, as in the arts, based upon the folk idioms, history, aspirations, etc., of a nation.\textsuperscript{20}

(c) Employability:-

Employment is as a business of to get living hood but this based on capacity and ability to get income. Vocation courses are make sure the future of the students to get employment with good position, but in recent year government established a lot of institute of vocation education and quality of the education reduces in lower condition. So, the employments chances are limited but employees are in a lot of quantity. Here a problem automatically create competition and reduces the level of education. Employment means job of life long making easy.

Employability is defined as enhanced capacity to secure employment. According to Landkard (1990)] employability is more related to the key skills of problem solving, communication, teamwork, information technology and self-management. Bagshaw (1997) provides a dynamic view of employability, where he explains that employability requires the flexibility and adaptability to be able to seek alternative employment in changing world.

"Over the last decade numerous different definitions have been put forward to define employability, ranging from concepts of ‘getting a graduate job’ or the

\textsuperscript{19} Promila, Sharma, Encyclopaedia of Comparative Education Vol.I, page No.-208
acquisition of key or core skills, to concepts of the synergy of personal qualities, skills and subject understandings.”

According to Harvey (1997), Employability can be described as ‘set of achievements- skills, understandings and personal attributes that make graduates more to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations. Perceived employability simply refers to an individual’s perception of his/her capacities/skills, to secure an employment.’ According to J.P. Robinson (2000), “The real problem is finding workers who have the employability skills or job readiness skills. Employability skills are those basic skills necessary for getting, keeping and doing well on a job and are teachable skills. job readiness skills are clustered into three skill sets-basic academic skills, Higher order thinking and personal qualities.”

We have adopted the following definition of employability as being “a set of achievements – skills, understandings and personal attributes – that makes graduates more likely to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupation, which benefits themselves, the workforce, the community and the economy.” (Yorke 2006).

This definition suggests the following key points:

- Employability is not the same as finding employment but is more about the capacity of the graduate to function in a work environment (although the more employable graduates will probably be quicker to settle into work)
- ‘Chosen occupation’ may mean different things to different people: this could include full or part time work, portfolio careers, or blended lifestyles.
- Skills’ and ‘knowledge’ should not be seen in narrow terms, but rather could be looked at as skilful practices and understandings, or ‘capabilities’

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• This definition encompasses both the requirement of higher education to contribute towards the success of the workforce but also to the personal fulfillment of the individual.

• It is acknowledged that the individual’s ability to find paid work will be affected by external factors such as the national economy and regional variations, along with other personal constraints such as geographical mobility etc.

1.8 Limitation of the study:-

The limitation of the study is a necessary point of research. Because it saves to wastage of time, money, labor and over sources researcher. Therefore, adopted Limitation processes of the study are given below:-

1. The study related to only four division of Rajasthan for data collection such Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota division.

2. In present study 600 samples selected 300 Male students and 300 female students.

3. 600 samples selected from only 200 Master of Technology, 200 Master of Business Administration and 200 Master of Computer Application students.

4. The sample selected only each division 150 students and each streams 50 students taken each division

5. The study conducted related to only three variables, Emotional Maturity, Nationality and Employability.