As stated in the previous chapter, the problem of the present investigation is to prepare an inventory for assessing the interest of individuals. This will be a standardized inventory which will measure quantitatively the interests of pupils. Incidentally, the inventory will lead to studies such as the effect of parents' occupation on the interest of their children, interest and its relation to achievement in school subjects, etc.

I TERMS DEFINED

It is necessary to clarify the meaning of terms used in the present work.

Exact statement of the problem reads: "Construction and Standardization of an Interest Inventory for the S.S.C. Pupils of Gujarat". The main terms in the problem are as under:

1. Construction
2. Standardization
3. Interest
4. Inventory
5. S.S.C. Pupils
6. Gujarat

Construction

The word 'construction' in the present work meant selection of the areas of interest, writing new items for these areas of interest, and adapting the items used in other
inventories with some changes according to Indian conditions.

**Standardization**

The word 'Standardization' meant a process in which the inventory, which has been tried out after the construction, was administered on a large population. The prime purpose of standardization was to yield norms, to calculate reliability, and to determine the validity.

**Interest**

The concept of interest has been discussed in the next chapter and various definitions given by different psychologists are mentioned in it. For the present investigation the accepted definition is as under:

Interests are the activities for which we have a liking or disliking and which we go toward or away from. Or, an interest may be defined as a liking or disliking state of mind accompanying the doing of an activity, or the thought of performing the activity. These activities are with special reference to vocations. Therefore, interest here meant vocational interest.

**Inventory**

'Inventory' in the present work meant a self-rating questionnaire in which there are no right or wrong answers of the items. An answer is correct only if it is a true expression of one's interest. In the final form, the pairs
of items are formed and the forced-choice technique is used.

S.S.C. Pupils

It meant the pupils studying regularly in the S.S.C. Class or grade eleven of the Secondary Schools. This is the population in the final year of the Secondary Schools. Thus, this population includes all the regular pupils who are in the S.S.C. class in the Secondary Schools of the Gujarat State. The population includes boys and girls as well. As the Inventory is constructed in the Gujarati language, the sample is restricted only to Gujarati knowing pupils and does not include all the pupils of the S.S.C. class.

Gujarat State

It includes the three well-known regions of the State, viz., Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch.

II OBJECTIVES

In view of the immense possibilities for explorations on interests, the present study has its two main objectives:

1. to meet the need for a device to measure interest;
   and
2. to help workers in the field of guidance and counselling in assisting individuals.

III NEED AND SCOPE

It has taken a long time and much heartbreak to realize that mere knowledge of ability is not enough. An individual
must not only be able to do something and be in an emotional state that permits him to do it, but also want to do it before he achieves success in this effort.

The need for such a study was felt because of the importance of interest measurement in the field of education and guidance. In India, in most of the cases the students show utter confusion about their area of interest. This unfortunate state of affairs prompted the investigator to undertake the present investigation in the hope that it will help the younger generation of Gujarat to have a knowledge of their own interests. The present work when completed will be the first of its type in Gujarat.

Interest inventories have been used to a considerable extent with students and adults in foreign countries. Much of their use with adolescents or in schools below the college level, however, has been fraught with incidents raising questions as to how much they contribute. Used knowledgeably and carefully, at any educational level they are a major source of information about motivational aspects of academic and vocational behaviour.

Although interest inventories have been developing for half a century, it is only now that their real worth is being realized. In India, there is a dearth of guidance tools to measure various aspects of the individual's capacities, interests, attitudes, and personality, though the importance of measuring these is being realized by psychologists, guidance workers, and educationists.
IV LIMITATIONS

The Inventory will be standardized for the S.S.C. class pupils of the Gujarat State. These pupils are regular students who are expected to attend the school regularly. Therefore, it can be given only to regular students studying in the S.S.C. class of the secondary schools of Gujarat. It can not be given to students of other grades. It can not be given to external students appearing at the S.S.C. examination.

As the language of the Inventory is Gujarati, it can be used in different parts of the Gujarat State only.

The Inventory is standardized on the population of eleventh graders of the secondary schools and not the higher secondary schools or the English medium schools.

The Inventory measures only eight areas of interest and not the other areas of interest.

It would be unwise to rely only on the basis of the results of scores obtained on this inventory. While interpreting the same, other aspects such as, intelligence, aptitudes, etc., should also be considered.