CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
SUMMARY

Vocational choice is a continuous process obtained through the years of individual development and education provides basis for this development of individual in particular and human society in general. History has established beyond doubt the crucial role played by human resources in the development of nations and the development of human resources is the main function of education.

The country has accepted the new pattern of 10+2+3. This implies that more and more children will be encouraged to go to secondary schools so that they become familiar with the basic branches of knowledge including science and mathematics upto Class X to improve their potentials for development. Large number may join diversified courses especially of the vocational stream in Class XI-XII, so that they may be able to facilitate their entry into the world of work. But the target itself has been moving farther and farther to accomodate the failures arising from inadequacy of resources or sheer lack of a viable strategy. Though the gross enrolment level has reached 93.4% but it hides tremendous disparities between states, sections and sexes.

The present research work was an attempt to study the occupational choices of rural and urban youth as related to intelligence, personality, nAch, I-E Locus of Control, Socio-Economic Status and Academic Achievement. A factorial design of 2 x 2 was used. Total number of students taken were 600,
viz. 300 urban and 300 rural students. They were further classified on the basis of sex i.e. 150 urban male, 150 urban female, 150 rural male, 150 rural female. They were administered S.P.M. for intelligence, AVAI for nAch, Rotter's Internal External Locus of Control for Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement was measured with the help of percentage of marks obtained by the students in last examination. The data collected on the 33 variables was processed and analysed separately for the four groups i.e. urban male, urban female, rural male and rural female. These results revealed significant difference between the vocational choice pattern of the four groups:

(1) The urban male expressed choice on 'Social Service', Levels 1 and 2, 'Business Contact' Level 1, 'Technology' Level 1 and 'Arts & Entertainment' Level 1.

(2) Similarly rural male gave 'Social Service' Levels 1 and 2, 'Business Contact' Level 1, 'Technology' Level 1, 'Organisation' Level 1 and 'General Culture' Level 1 as their preferred occupation.

(3) On the other hand urban female gave their preference on 'Social Service' Level 1 and 'General Culture' Level 1, and

(4) Rural female gave their preferences on the same occupations as urban female.
Mean, S.D's, and t-ratios were calculated for each of the group i.e. urban male, urban female, rural male and rural female.

In addition to ANOVA the raw data was processed for product moment r and factor analysis. The results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the choices and psychological variables of the four groups. As regards urban male significant positive correlation emerged between vocational choice of 'Social Service', Level 1, 'Business Contact', Level 1, 'Technology', Level 1 and 'General Culture', Level 1 and 'Intelligence', 'Psychoticism', 'Neuroticism', nAch, 'Internal-External Locus of Control', 'Socio-Economic Status' and 'Academic Achievement'. On the other hand significant positive correlation emerged between preferred occupation by urban female, i.e., 'Social Service', Level 1, and 'General Culture', Level 1, and 'Intelligence', nAch, 'Internal-External Locus of Control', 'Socio-Economic Status' and 'Academic Achievement'.

Similarly, as regards rural male significant positive correlation emerged between 'Social Service' Level 1, 'Business Contact', Level 1, 'Organisation', Level 1, 'Technology' Level 1, 'General Culture' Level 1 and 'Intelligence', 'Psychoticism', 'Extraversion', 'Neuroticism', nAch, 'Internal-External Locus of Control' and 'Academic Achievement'. In contrast to rural male no significant positive correlation has emerged at any of the chosen occupation by rural female that is why this group was excluded for further analysis.
An overall view of the results pertaining to relationships indicated that vocational choices of rural and urban male and females were significantly related to Intelligence, Personality, nAch etc. whereas choices of rural female did not show any consistent relationships. These results lead to findings of predictive efficiency of these variables for vocational choices of urban male, female and rural male. The results on multiple $r$ and stepwise regression equation indicated that for urban male out of the 31.6% variance explained by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, Psychoticism, Neuroticism, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'Social Service' Level 1, 13.6% of variance was attributable by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, Neuroticism, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'Social Service' Level 2, 87% of variance explained by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on Technology and 62.5% of variance was attributable by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, nAch and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'General Culture', Level 1.

On the other hand in the case of urban female out of 65% variance explained by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, Internal-External Locus of Control and Socio Economic Status for predicting choice on 'Social Service' Level 1 and 79.5%
variance explained by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, Internal External Locus of Control, Socio-economic Status, and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'General Culture' Level 1.

Similarly in the case of Rural male out of 25.7% of variance explained by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, Extraversion/Introversion, Neuroticism, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio-Economic Status and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'Social Service' Level 1, 20.4% of variance explained by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, nAch, Internal External Locus of Control, Socio-Economic Status, and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'Social Service', Level 2; 34.1% of the variance explained by the conjoint effect of significant variables of Intelligence, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio-Economic Status and Academic Achievement, for predicting choice on 'Business Contact', Level 1, 38.7% of the variance explained by the conjoint effect of significant variables of Intelligence, Psychoticism, Extraversion, Neuroticism, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio-Economic Status, Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'Organisation', Level 1, 22.1% of the variance explained by the conjoint effect of significant variables of Intelligence, Psychoticism, Internal-External Locus of Control and Socio-Economic Status for predicting choice on 'Technology' Level 1, and finally 30.7% of the variance was
attributable by the conjoint effect of Intelligence, Psychoticism, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement for predicting choice on 'General Culture' Level 1.

Conclusions

(1) Vocational choice of urban male and female is realistic in nature and corresponds to their type and level of education.

(2) The variable of Intelligence, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control and Academic Achievement are significantly and consistently related to vocational choices of urban students. This type of relationship failed to emerge in the rural sample thereby indicating that unlike urban male and female their vocational choices, do not correspond to their psychological make-up and hence are not realistic.

(3) The range of predictive efficiency of the variable of Intelligence, Personality, nAch, Internal-External Locus of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement for vocational choices of urban male was between 13.6% to 87% which indicate that these variables account for almost 1/2 of whatever determine the choice of urban male.

(4) The range of predictive efficiency of the variables of Intelligence, Personality, nAch, Internal-External Locus
of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement for vocational choice of rural male was between 20.1% to 38.70% which indicate that these variables account for only 1/4th of whatever determine the choice of rural male.

(5) Similarly, the range of predictive efficiency of the variables of Intelligence, nAch, Internal External Locus of Control, Socio Economic Status and Academic Achievement for vocational choice of urban female was between 65% to 79% which indicate that these variables account for 3/4th of whatever determine the choices of urban female.