REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE
SURVEY OF THE RELATED LITERATURE:

For the present investigation, occupational choice was taken as dependent variable with the assumptions that most important factors determining the choice could be:

a) Level of parental education;
   b) Intelligence;
   c) Socio-economic status.

Out of this set of variables one (intelligence) is personal and the other two are non-personal or external factors. A review of the literature is therefore, placed in the manner as to allow a full discussion on each variable. To begin with, a discussion on the studies conducted outside this country will be presented and it will be followed by a review of the literature available in India.


This study involves a longitudinal investigation of College women identified empirically by their strong Vocational Interest Blank for Women (SVIB-W) profiles as either home-maker or career-oriented.

Home-maker and career-oriented women were identified by their scores on the SVIB-W. Since the results of Wagman's (1966) study suggested that the house-wife scale is the most representative of the home-maker syndrome,
the house-wife scale was selected as the point of reference. The career-group criterion scales also were chosen using the house-wife scale as the reference point. The occupational scales that correlated .50 or above with the house-wife scale in the inter-correlation tables were selected as home-maker criterion scales and occupational scales that correlated -.50 or above with the house-wife scale were selected to form the career criterion group.

Findings

The results demonstrated some demographic and attitudinal differences. Stable career women were more apt to be single, have pursued more education and come from families where both parents had more education than was true for those from the stable home-maker group. In this study some differences between the home-maker and career-oriented women occurred on such variables as their level of education and their parents level of education. Thus the findings in this study seem to suggest that primary commitment to work, characteristic of career women, may be associated with a family background where higher education for both parents was rule rather than the exception.


The purpose was to identify self-descriptive variables such as future plans, influences in making occupational choice, parent's income, occupation, education, in order to
determine the extent to which these variables can differentiate between the different classifications of fields and levels of occupational choice and academic achievement.

The sample consisted of 563 girls and 415 boys, studying in high schools. The tests utilized were the Motivation Analysis Test (MAT) and a self-report age, College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) and the American College Test (ACT) scores were data obtained from each subject's occupational choice and their parent's occupations were classified according to Roe's two dimension system.

Findings-

The results revealed that the girls tended to select occupations in the general culture, science and the arts and entertainment fields to have fathers employed in these fields and who have higher level occupations, earn more money and both parents had high education than do girls selecting occupations in the service and organization fields. This evidence was not for boys. It seems that the boys' occupational choice was unrelated to their fathers' field and level of occupations.


The purpose of the present study was to find out the influence of parents on the development of
vocational attitudes and values of adolescent males.

Data was gathered from six male adolescents and their parents, living with both of their parents. Each male completed a questionnaire, the Family Relations Inventory, this instrument being used to determine parental identification, the perception of the family as a primary reference group and the perception of the subjects with respect to influences exerted upon them. Individual interviews were conducted with each man and also with each of his parents. A final interview was conducted with the family as a unit and the A.V. Study of values was also filled out by each man and their parents.

**Findings**

The findings indicated that for these families, the male adolescent's vocational attitudes and values are derived from a complex of interactions within the family unit. Further, it was shown that the type and kind of parental identification for these families seems to influence on the development of vocational attitudes and values, this element being the pattern of familial communication.

Hakanson, I.S. (1970):

Influences of Parental Education and Occupation upon Eventual Occupational Choice and Interest Patterns of Students.

This study was conducted to ascertain the influences of parental education and occupation upon eventual occupational choice and interest-patterns of students.
The sample for this study composed of 115 males and 117 females. The instruments utilized were the Kuder Preference Record Vocational, showing areas of interest for occupational families and the Kuder Preference Record Personnel, showing interest areas as related to working with groups, avoiding conflict and directing others. A questionnaire was also given to all parents for seeking information about parental educational and occupational levels.

**Findings**

The original assumption that any of the listed predictors would predict actual occupational family better than chance at an acceptable statistical level was substantiated in the case of parental occupation and students' expressed preference at grade 11 was highest. Numerically, it was higher more frequently than any of the other predictors, only falling below parental occupation in cases of low educational attainment of parents and the Kuder Preference Vocational applied at grade 9 had no positive significant predictive relationship with occupational families chosen by students. Parental education level appeared to have some effect on the quality of the parental occupational family as a predictor, although not at a statistically significant level.

Mortimer, J.M. (1972); Family Background and College Influences upon Occupational Value Orientations and the Career-Decision.

The major purpose of this study was to see
whether family characteristics are related to the occupational value-orientations and career-choice or not and also, do college student sub-culture foster distinctive work values, functioning to channel students towards future careers?

2159 students entering the University of Michigan's liberal arts college were taken for this investigation. Data were also obtained in the senior year from a longitudinal sample consisting of 650 students selected from the larger population.

**Findings**

Multivariate analysis showed that the father's education and family income could not account for all the variance in the students' values explained by their fathers' occupation. These social class variables also had different relationship to patterns of career choice within the professional and business origin groups. It was concluded on the basis of these findings that the nature of father's work exerts influence on the son's values and career choice independent of social class differences.

An analysis of the distinctive occupational value emphasis of seniors identifying with four sub-culture groups, was used to see the influences of college sub-cultures. Vocational and collegiate students gave more preference to extrinsic rewards of work, while the more intellectually-oriented academic and non-conformist students placed greater emphasis on intrinsic rewards.
The very purpose of this study was to see whether there occurs any relationship between family interaction patterns and career-orientation in late adolescent females.

Johnston took a sample of 40 high school senior females whose age, I.Q, parents' educational levels and intact family status was matched. The data obtained through the Traditional Family Ideology (TFI) scale, Strodtbeck's (1951) Revealed Differences Technique (RDT) and the Parental Expectation Questionnaire (PEQ) was analysed in a two-way analysis of variance design with repeated measurement on subjects.

Findings

Career-orientation in terms of daughter's stated career goals produced significant results. Daughters' with work plans needing at least a three-year training programme or college degree showed more democratic scores on the TFI and was found to have higher parental expectations of career levels than those daughters with career aspirations needing less than two years or three years of training.

Significant difference were obtained between two levels of maternal employment on the TFI and PEQ measures. Working mother families showed more democratic ideologies and higher parental expectations and no
significant differences between levels of maternal employment were observed on the family interaction material.

In summary, there existed relationship between working mothers, the expectation that daughters would also plan to combine family and career and the daughters' accurate perception of such parental expectations.


The purpose of this study was to test Roe's hypothesis who established relation between parental handling of children and occupational choice.

Simmons (1975) took a sample of 296 subjects, having occupational programmes in five selected occupational areas. Roe's four occupational groups represented these five selected occupational areas. Brunken and Crite's (1964) Family Relations Inventory was used and biographical questionnaire was prepared as a part of a specially designed answer sheet.

Findings

This research seconded the null hypothesis, depended the relationship of biographical data to family atmosphere and these data also generally supported null hypothesis based upon the association of family atmosphere to occupational choice.

The purpose of this study was to find the relationship of parental education, maternal work and occupational status to occupational aspiration in adolescent females.

Burlin took a sample of 139 females studying in high school. Two questionnaires were filled by them for investigating the relationship of parental education, maternal work and occupational status to the occupational aspirations (innovative, moderate and traditional). Innovative occupations revealed those in which less than 30% of the workers are women, moderate occupations denoted those in which 30-50% of workers are women and traditional occupations revealed those in which more than 50% of workers are women.

Findings:

Innovative choices were chosen more often as an "ideal aspiration" than as "real aspiration" and reciprocally traditional occupations were made significantly less often as an "ideal aspiration" than as a "real aspiration".

Significant relationship was found between occupational aspiration and father's education, and between occupational aspiration and mother's
occupational status (traditional or non-traditional).


The purpose of this study was to find out the influence of certain situational variables which significantly discriminate in high school students' ability to predict their vocational outcome on the Self-Directed search (Holland, 1970).

Data was obtained from 259 high school students. Subjects completed a Basic Information Form designed to get demographic data on family income level, parent's educational and occupational aspirations, students' levels of educational and occupational aspirations, age and socio-economic level. Next, the subjects responded to the self-Directed search (Holland, 1970) and a self-Description Rating Scale.

Findings:

There existed significant differences between the high prediction group and the low prediction group in terms of the level of family income, father's educational level, father's and mother's occupational levels, student's occupational aspiration level, age and student's socio-economic level.

Conclusions:

Based on the results obtained from analysis of data,
the following conclusion were drawn from the investigation:

1. High predictors had a high family income and more ability to predict their vocational behaviour than low predictors;

2. Fathers of high prediction students had high education. The higher the father's educational levels, the greater the proportion of students who had more ability to predict their vocational behaviour;

3. Students whose parents' occupations were higher and possessed high socio-economic level seemed to have more ability to predict their vocational behaviour.


The main purpose of this study was to see the student background variables related to initial career-choice and career-choice changes.

For this study, several predictive variables from the literature on career-choice and college drop-outs were selected by the investigator and examined them in relation to the criterion variables. The predictive variables included the parent's socio-economic status, adult influences, sex, age, father's education, career-commitment and social and academic integration and the criterion variables were
realistic, intellectual, social, conventional and enterprising career groupings of Holland, as well as career change including drop-out. In order to obtain information for this study, a questionnaire was administered to the freshmen class of 1976 and official records were examined in a follow-up study at the beginning of 1977 to determine the existence of significant relationships between the variables, number of cross-tabulations and chi-square tests was run.

**Findings**

Significant relationship existed between career-choice and age, sex, father's education, family income, birth place, adult influences and career-commitment. Significant relationships also existed between career-change/drop-out and marital status, family income, career-commitment, social integration, academic performance and original career-choice.


The purpose of this study was to see the influences of parents on the vocational interests of career women in Male-dominated and Traditional occupations.

For collecting the data, a three-part self-administering battery composed of a semantic differential, a questionnaire and an achievement motivation was administered. The battery
was male dominated in six male-and-female dominated occupations to 183 career women and responses got from 153 women. Groups were made according to level in the male-dominated occupational category. The professional level male-dominated group consisted of women physicians and lawyers and non-professional level male-dominated group comprised the women managers and trainers while the traditional group made up of social workers and nurses.

**Findings**

This study revealed the following results:

Firstly, the hypothesis that in male-dominated vocations, the career women would remember their fathers as having stressed instrumental values and behaviours while growing up, and women representing traditional vocations would perceive them as having laid great stress on values and behaviour, was partially supported.

Secondly, both of these groups were found to be more highly mother-identified than father-identified and the hypothesis that women representing professional level male-dominated occupations would perceive their mothers as having had more positive attitudes towards work and career than women in non-professional male-dominated vocations was partially supported.

So the findings of this study suggest that parental influence on women vocational choice and development may be more closely linked to the type of parental role models.
It was the purpose of this study to investigate those factors which have some effect on vocational aspiration.

A sample of white urban male high school seniors was administered a questionnaire utilizing new and more specific variables.

**Findings**

Father's occupation, father's education and family income differentially influenced occupational aspiration. Father's educational aspiration for his son intervened between his occupation and son's aspiration. Personal values and self-concept have also a cumulative direct effect on aspiration.

**Meisner, W. J. (1980)**: A Study of the Factors that determined occupational choice of Seventeen selected students in Non-Traditional Sex-Role Occupation at Bergen County Vocational-Technical High School.

The purpose of this study was to determine the influencing factors for the students' choices of non-traditional sex-role occupations.

These 17 subjects ranged in age from 16 to 19. There were 14 females and three males in the study.
The students, their parents, teachers and counsellors were required to complete a questionnaire and were individually interviewed regarding their perceptions of the factors that determine the non-traditional choice of the study subjects. For the collection of information, the instruments and questions were developed by the investigator.

**Findings**

Parental influence was present and positive for all of the students in the study. Although parents were identified as being influential in only 50% of the cases, all 17 subjects indicated that they were strongly supported by their parents in non-traditional decision. In general, peer influence was considered minimal.


This research project was designed to investigate college women's career aspirations and to determine if there are differences between women who aspire to non-traditional and traditional careers.

The subjects, 3,879 female college freshmen responded to a 1978 survey by the cooperative Institutional programme. They, further, were asked to select their probable careers from a list of 42 occupations. The career aspirations of women were
ranked into ten categories of traditionality; these rankings were based on the distribution of the women's career choices compared to the choices of 4,010 male college freshmen who responded to the survey.

Findings

The results demonstrated that the hypotheses tested were supported. The data indicated that the more non-traditional a woman's career aspirations, the more educated her mother, the more educated her father, the greater the parent's income, the more non-traditional her mother's occupation and the more liberal her social attitudes.


The purpose of this study was to determine if selected family factors showed any relationship to the sex-role endorsement of Boston College under graduates. The influence of family and sex-role factors on the career aspirations of college men and women was also examined.

This study was conducted on a sample of 634 women and 298 men who were enrolled in the undergraduate programme at Boston College. The independent variables in this study were family factors: parental education and occupation, family income and mother's work pattern
outside of the home. The dependent variables were sex-role endorsement and career aspirations. Bem-Sex-Role inventory was used for sex role endorsement and two questionnaire items were used to measure career aspirations.

**Findings**

Results of the study indicated that for female students two family factors showed a significant influence on their occupational choice; family income and father's education and regarding their educational aspirations two family factors were significant; mother's work-pattern outside home and family income. It was also found that the family factors of parental education and occupation, family income and mother's work-pattern had no significant influence on the sex-role endorsement of Boston College undergraduates.

**Intelligence** too has been found to play an important role in determining the occupational choice. The studies placed in this section show the extent to which intelligence plays its role in the selection of a vocation.

Dade, B.E.(1969); *A study of Relationship between Vocational Preference of 9th Grade Students and certain Selected Variables.*

The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between vocational preference and certain selected variables, i.e. I.Q., Socio-economic status, School-achievements, parental aspiration for the child,
educational level of parents and family cohesiveness.

The California Test of Mental Maturity was used for the students' I.Q., their socio-economic status depended upon their parent which was found on the Minnesota scale for parental occupation and for their achievement scores, the Iowa Test of Educational Development was utilized. And for the other factors, a questionnaire was administered.

Findings-

The co-efficients of correlation between vocational preference and intelligence of Ss were .22 and .06. The co-efficients of correlation between vocational preference and the educational attainment of the parents of the Ss were .08 and .02, respectively. The null hypothesis of no relationship between all the factors listed was accepted except in the case of parental vocational aspiration for the child and vocational preferences.


This study was designed to explore the career development of women during the 5-year period after high school. The specific goals were:

a) What personal characteristics and post-high school experiences affect young women's career choices?
b) How stable is career choice between these two points in time?

c) How well can career patterns 5 years after high school graduation be predicted from measures of selected personal characteristics and post-high school experiences?

d) Which of the personal and post-high school variables utilized are the better predictors?

The sample in this study included 5,387 women during the 5-year period after high school from the project TALENT Data Bank, Multiple-discriminant analysis was the primary method of analysis utilized in this study.

Findings:

Of the personal variables, scholastic aptitudes — in particular those related to mathematics — and socio-economic status, as well as early career choices were the best predictors. Regarding the patterns of stability and change in career plans overtime, brighter women either maintained or raised their vocational aspirations, whereas the less academically capable women planned on less demanding careers.

Girls who plan to pursue higher education and aspire to an advanced degree are those who in high school score high on scholastic aptitudes. They usually choose fields that require greater career commitment — the
natural and social sciences, the professions and teachings. The girls with less aptitude usually make plans to do office work or to be a house-wife.


The purpose of this study was to ascertain the effects of a 15-week career-orientation programme on student vocational interests and occupational plans.

The students of both experimental and control groups were selected from two junior high schools located in the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn. The Ohio Vocational Interests Survey (OVIS) identified both vocational interests and occupational plans, while the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) measured aptitudes. Both the OVIS and GATB were given as pretests to both groups. Both groups were post-tested upon completion of the 15-week career-orientation programme. In analysing the data, each student's pretest and posttest scores were compared with each other to determine if his occupational plans and vocational interests were strengthened or more consistent with his aptitudes. Evaluations were processed using the chi-square test for significance.

Findings

The results demonstrated that the student's vocational interests and occupational plans were not
strengthened or more consistent with aptitudes as a result of career-orientation. Furthermore, no relationship was found between the characteristics, sex, socio-economic status, intelligence, language background and vocational interests and occupational plans being positively altered or more consistent with aptitudes after career-orientation.

Peace, H.L. (1974): The Relationship of Self-Concept, Intelligence Quotient, Grade-Point Average and Parental Education to Career-choice of Vocational and Non-Vocational High School Seniors.

The purpose was to ascertain the relationship of self-concept, intelligence quotient, high school grades and the level of parental education to career choice of vocational and non-vocational high school seniors in the selection of one of three career-choice groups.

This study was conducted on a sample of 527 high school seniors. In order to determine the parental educational attainment and the career-choice of the seniors, a questionnaire was developed. The Otis Quick Scoring Mental Ability Test was used for measuring intelligence and for self-concept, the Tennessee self-concept scale was selected. Grade-point averages were determined from student Permanent Records. For analysing the data, analysis of variance was used.
Findings

For seniors planning four years of college attendance, there was similarity in self-concept scores between vocational seniors and non-vocational seniors. All seniors planning four years college attendance had similar intelligence-quotient scores and parents with similar educational attainment. Male non-vocational seniors had higher grade-point averages than did the male vocational seniors.

For seniors planning junior college attendance, no significant difference was found between self-concept scores of vocational seniors and non-vocational seniors. Non-vocational seniors had significantly higher intelligence-quotient scores than vocational seniors and their fathers had less education than the fathers of vocational seniors. The mothers of male vocational seniors were significantly higher in educational attainment than the mothers in other group.

Vocational seniors planning work without further education had a higher level of self-esteem than non-vocational seniors. Vocational female seniors scored significantly higher on self-concept scores than non-vocational female seniors. The intelligence-quotient scores, parental education scores and
grade-point averages for this group were similar.


This study examined some of the factors which influence the career-choice of college women studying engineering at the University of Hawair.

The subjects for this study responded to a 126-item questionnaire including 1) a measure of early childhood experiences with toys and play activities and 2) the Attitude Towards women scale. From this group, a randomly selected sample of 10 women was interviewed for additional data and tested on the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board Test, the Myers-Brigg type indicator and the strong Campbell Interest Inventory.

Findings

It was found that women in this study came from families whose parents had high levels of educational and occupational status. The women in this study generally were intellectually capable, had stronger talents in quantitative spatial relations. They also identified, in their early childhood, play activities which did not differ from their peers in the educational field, but reported a more
active involvement in building type and risk-taking type toys and play activities.


The very purpose of this study was to determine whether there existed differences on certain personal and family variables between high school girls selecting traditional feminine careers and those choosing non-traditional male-dominated careers. The factors that influenced their choices were also investigated.

In this study, the independent variables were grade-level, I.Q., grade-point average, composition of family, mother's and father's education and occupation, race, perceived influences on career-choice and self-esteem. The dependent variables was career-choice - either traditional or non-traditional made by high school girls. The sample was randomly selected from a population of 4,579 girls who took the career interest survey. The data were then analysed with the use of chi-square and 't' tests. School records were used to determine grade-level, I.Q. and grade-point average. A questionnaire was administered to the students in order to get information on the other independent variables.

Findings
high school girls who had chosen non-traditional careers were having higher I.Q., grade-point average, father's and mother's education and higher level of father's employment. The rank-order of perceived influence was analyzed for the two groups together. Mother was the most influential. Father, teacher and other relatives were also influential.


The purpose of this study was to determine if selected correlates showed any relationship to the choosing of non-traditional careers by high school seniors.

For female respondents, the occupations having less than 50% of women employed were taken as non-traditional and those having more than 50% women employed were considered non-traditional for male respondents. Correlates included intelligence test quotient, degree of androgyny, working status of the mother, family composition and socio-economic status.

The sample of one hundred and thirty four seniors was taken for this study. Among them, 80 were females and 54 males. It was required of these subjects to respond to questionnaire item pertaining to the
correlates. I.Q. scores indicated a normal distribution. The Bern Sex Role Inventory was administered for collecting the information on the degree of androgyny. Chi-square analysis was used and contingency tables were established for male and female subjects to examine traditional and non-traditional career-choice in relation to the coded correlates.

**Findings**

It was concluded that I.Q., socio-economic status, working status of the mother, family composition and religious preference had no statistically significant relationships to this sample of non-traditional career choices of high school seniors. In case of females, there existed a significant relationship between the degree of androgyny and the non-traditional career choice, but in case of males, no relationship was found.

The extent to which socio-economic status of parents determines the occupational choice of the children is surveyed below. In the studies mentioned, a significant agreement is found on this issue but there are also reports which show some contrary results.

Astin, H.S. (1968); Career Development of Girls During the High School years.

This study tried to explore the career development of girls during the high school years. The main objectives
of the study were:

a) To identify the personal characteristics of those ninth-grade high school girls that predict their vocational interests at the twelfth grade level i.e. three years later;

b) To identify characteristics of the secondary school that influences career-choices as expressed at time of graduation and;

c) To identify some of the personal qualities that relate with choices of particular kinds of occupations.

817 females from the project TALENT Data Bank constituted the sample of this study. An a priori seven group occupational classification was developed on the basis of career-choice item which was completed by the students at both testings.

**Findings**

The results revealed that twelfth grade girls who plan college careers either in sciences or in teaching are differentiated from girls who plan either to become housewives or to do office work on the basis of several measures: the higher socio-economic status of their family, their greater mathematical ability and their stronger measured interest in physical sciences.

This study tends to test some aspect of Roe's (1957) theory which relate one's early childhood interaction with parent's to one's choice of an occupation as an adult.

For this study, the sample composed of 190 male subjects from seven different occupational categories. These occupational categories corresponded of those of Roe's occupational classification system. It was required of each subject to complete two inventories, 1) the family Relations inventory (FRI), an instrument assessing parent-child attitudes and behaviors, and 2) a biographical Information Inventory. The information gained from these two inventories was then subjected to two analysis.

Findings:

There existed no significant difference between any of the occupational groups on any of the FRI scales. Similarly, no significant interaction effects were found between any of the variables of occupation, birth-order, age or parental socio-economic status. These results were taken as meaning that it was just opposite of Roe's theory.
The purpose of this study was to investigate whether there existed any relationship between a ninth grade student's level of occupational prestige in his career selections and his parent's socio-economic status, his race, his community of residence and his self-concept. 155 students were randomly selected for this study. Haller's occupational aspiration scale and Tennessee self-concept scale were utilized for collecting data. The parent's socio-economic status was determined by comparing the parent's occupation listed by the subject on the personal data form with the 1950 socio-economic index as revised. All occupations ranking above 25 on the socio-economic index were considered as high socio-economic and all occupations ranking below 25 were considered as low socio-economic. The race and community of residence of the subjects were indicated on the personal data form. For finding out the relationship, a phi-coefficient was used. This co-efficient was converted to a chi-square in order to test the significance of the relationship.

Findings:

A significant relationship existed between occupational aspiration and socio-economic status.
A significant relationship was also established between race, self-concept and occupational aspiration. The community of residence was not reliable predictor of prestige level of occupational aspiration.


This study tried to investigate the inter-relationships among anxiety, risk, socio-economic class and occupational preference.

This study was conducted on a sample of 870 high school students. The vocational preference inventory and an information questionnaire designed specifically for this study were used to get information and to determine socio-economic class of students, the Index of Status Characteristics was used and for analyzing the data, one-way classification analysis of variance formulas and 't' tests were used. The socio-economic class levels included 1) lower 2) Middle and 3) Upper.

**Findings**

The null hypothesis of no relationship between anxiety, socio-economic class dimensions and occupational preference was rejected. It was found that the females who had upper socio-economic class indicated a greater preference for intellectual
occupations. Thus it was concluded that female preference for intellectual occupations seem to be definitely related to socio-economic class. Females coming from lower socio-economic class indicated more preference for conventional occupations. So it was concluded that inclusion in the lower socio-economic class tends to inflate female preference for conventional occupations.


This study was designed to identify factors Black College Students perceive as being influential in their career-choice process.

Three groups of college students were taken from two separate institutions: two groups of Black students and one White group. These students were asked to respond to a questionnaire, career outlook questionnaire. Cross-tabulation analysis, discriminant analysis were applied to the data.

Findings-

Although there was found difference between the three groups, but there also existed similarity in responses of the two black groups than either of the two black groups to the White group. Parent's income, parent's education, perception of race as
a barrier to career-choice indicated significant differences between the black groups and white group. The general importance of socio-economic background appeared to pre-dominate.

Robinson - Lasoff, M.V. (1976); An Analysis of Psychological and Sociological Factors related to Congruence between Expressed Vocational Choices and Inventoried Vocational Interests of Jamaican High School Seniors.

This study was designed to find the relationship of specific sociological factors to level of vocational aspiration. It was also the purpose of the study to investigate various psychological and sociological factors as they relate to congruence between stated vocational choices and measured vocational interests.

Data was obtained from forty-five high school seniors. Inventoried vocational interests was measured by the vocational preference inventory and psychological adjustment was measured by the class I and II scales of the California Psychological inventory. Besides, all students were asked to list three occupations they were considering entering, in order of likelihood of their pursuing the occupation.

Findings

It was found on the basis of the study that socio-economic status was not found to be significantly related to level of vocational aspiration but the type of
school students attended and their sex showed a significant relationship with the level of their vocational aspiration. The findings also suggested that these sociological factors may be relatively unimportant in their relationships to the congruence of vocational choice for Jamaican high school seniors.


This study was an attempt to document the occupational preferences of students and to analyze the current relationship between these preferences and the man-power needs of Guyana.

A survey was made of a representative of high school students in Guyana and the results were analyzed manually and by computer.

Findings

The results showed the student's overwhelming preference for professional occupations, particularly in accounting, engineering, medicine, nursing and teaching. Socio-economic status and regional background had little effect on the student's occupational preferences.

The major purpose of this study was to see whether there existed differences in career aspirations between elementary school males and females of different ethnic group and to determine what effect socio-economic status, parental influences, teacher expectations, sex, grade-level and ethnicity have on career aspirations.

240 subjects participated in this study. Ethnicity, grade-level and sex stratified the sample. In this study, three questionnaires which consisted of open-ended questions pertaining to sex-typing and career-choices were used.

For finding out the influence of sex, ethnicity, grade-level and socio-economic status on the differences between the range of male and female career aspirations, the variance of males and females were compared in each sub-group and for assessing the difference between children's career aspirations and teacher's expectations the means for children and teacher or parents were comparable.

Findings

The results showed that there existed difference between males and females in their career-choices (with males aspiring for a greater variety of occupations, while females aspired for higher level occupations). Further, the results showed that socio-economic status, parental influences, grade-level and teacher expectations significantly affected the differences.
This study was designed to get information concerning the occupational aspirations and expectations of under-graduate college students.

The sample for the study constituted a probability sample of under-graduate students enrolled in black and integrated colleges in the North Texas area. A questionnaire which provided information concerning the occupational aspirations and expectations of the respondents, the respondent's self-concept of ability, general information concerning the respondent's background and information concerning the respondent's parent's education, occupation and income was administered.

Findings

The results revealed that of all variables investigated, parent's income level, the type of college a respondent attends and self-concept of ability are positively associated with the occupational aspirations of under-graduate college students.

The purpose of this investigation was to find out the relationship of self-concept, perceived parental influence, race, sex and socio-economic status to occupational expectations and career-maturity for 10th graders.

The study was conducted on a sample of 10th grade students and this sample consisted of 54 black females, 80 white females, 30 black males and 87 white males. A student Data Form was used to get the information about career aspirations and expectations, parental influence, socio-economic status and certainty of parental influence.

Findings

The results showed that socio-economic status was positively related with occupational aspirations of females, but not with aspirations of males. Parental influence was the primary significant predictor of occupational expectations. The results further demonstrated that parental influence was also primary predictor of career-maturity for all the groups under study, except white males.
In India, some studies in this field have come up and the research still continues. Following the earlier pattern, some important work will be presented with reference to:

a) Parental Education;

b) Intelligence;

c) Socio-Economic status.

Mehta, Prayag (1960); Some Characteristics of Pupils with consistent and inconsistent Vocational choice.

The purpose of this study was to see some characteristics of pupils with consistent and inconsistent vocational choice.

This study was conducted on a sample of 56 Secondary pupils reading in standard 11. A questionnaire with sixteen characteristics, consisting of personal information and success in items was administered to them and for data analysis, percentage and chi-square was used.

Findings

The result shows that it seems to be significant that among 16 postulated hypotheses, only two hypotheses were rejected. Father, schooling, family size, order of birth of the pupil, school achievement, number of study at home, plans regarding college education and life's work (scholastic ability intelligence) etc. Thus appeared
to provide no significant contribution to the pupil's behaviour of consistent vocational choice. Only two factors, father's occupational class and father's ambition for the pupil's life's work emerged out significant in this respect. It was, therefore, hypothesized, that the behaviour of a consistent vocational choice may be a function of identification with father's life work.


This study was designed to find out the relationship between students and their parents in respect of choice of vocation.

138 students of ix and xii class in the area of Hyderabad were selected for this study. Among these 138 students, 58 were boys and 80 girls. Besides these subjects, their parents were also taken for this study. A list consisting of 10 jobs to be ranked in order of preference by both, the students and the parents; the following is the actual list consisting of 10 jobs for all, with one more, 'Housewife' added for girls alone:

1. Agriculturist  
2. Artist  
3. Businessman  
4. Clerk  
5. Doctor  
6. Engineer  
7. Housewife  
8. Nurse  
9. Scientist  
10. Teacher.  

11. Technician.

Rank correlation coefficient and chi-square test was used for data analysis.
Findings

Positive correlation existed between parents and their wards in respect of choice of vocation, but this relationship was not too high. No difference in correlation between boys and girls and their parents in respect of choice of vocation for the children was found.

In short, there exists merely a positive relationship between parents and their children in respect of choice of vocation for the latter.

Thakur, S.S. (1973): Determining the Relationship of Social and Psychological variables and Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Rural Youth in India.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between some sociological and psychological variables and educational and occupational aspirations of school-going and non-school going rural youth in India.

This study was based on the following objectives:

1. To ascertain the relationship between social variables, namely, caste, father's occupation, father's education and number of siblings and dependent variables, namely, educational and occupational aspiration of rural youth;

2. To find out the relationship between psychological variables, namely, self-concept and perceived educational and occupational expectations of significant others and the dependent variables,
namely, educational and occupational aspirations of rural youth;

3. To determine the relationship between the social and psychological variables under study.

Findings

The findings of this study showed that there existed a positive relationship between the educational level of father and occupational aspirations of rural school-going youth. It was also supported that those students whose fathers' socio-economic status was high, had higher educational and occupational aspirations.


The problem was to investigate whether there occurs any relationship between occupational aspiration and socio-cultural background of post-graduate students.

This study was conducted on a sample of 84 F.Y.M.Sc. students of Punjab Agricultural University. The students were required to give personal interview. Data analysis was done through percentage.

Findings

This study has exhibited that positive relationship exists between level of occupational aspiration and some of the socio-cultural factors like father's education, father's occupation, family income, family size and academic achievement of the students.
In India and elsewhere, studies have agreed on the influence parental education can have on vocational choice or aspiration of growing children. It is also seen that among other factors most direct influences come from intelligence, the studies placed in this section show this impact fully.

Joshi, M.C. (1963): A. Intelligence and Level of Vocational Aspiration.

The purpose was to study the relationship between intelligence and level of vocational aspiration of the under-graduate students. The influence of socio-economic factor and parental vocation on the levels of aspiration is also to be seen.

This study was conducted on a sample of 246 students. Among them, 86 were Arts, 76 Commerce and 84 Science under-graduates of Sagar University. Joshi's Humanities Group Test of General Mental Ability was utilized and students estimates of their vocational aspiration was obtained before administering the intelligence test. The Arts, Commerce and Science group have been analysed tentatively into three categories of below-average, average and above-average by taking M + IPE as the range for average, and values below and above that range for below-average and above-average categories, respectively.

**Findings**

The results of this study showed that those
students who scored high on intelligence test wanted to go for university teaching jobs, next to it in intelligence have aspired for military services (commissioned ranks) and next to them have aspired for administrative services. So it was concluded that with higher intelligence, the levels of vocational aspiration also rise. Thus there seems to be a positive relation between intelligence and the levels of vocational aspiration.

Syed, M.A. (1969): Occupational choice of Tenth-Grade Boys as related to Intelligence and Educational Achievement.

The basic purpose of this study was to see whether occupational choice is related to intelligence and educational achievement or not.

This study was conducted on a sample of 200 boys of 14 to 18 years age-group studying in the 10th-Grade in five higher secondary schools. Punjabi adoption of Jalota's Test of General Mental Ability (1960) for intelligence, marks obtained at the middle school examinations as indices of educational achievement and occupational choice of students ascertained by a questionnaire containing various aspects of choice-making process were utilized.

Frequency distribution of educational achievement, mean centile ranks for intelligence, occupational choice-wise, S,Ds and 't' values between four choice groups for achievement and intelligence scores were calculated.
Findings

Mean achievement scores of those choosing engineering and medicine did not differ. Differences in percentile ranks in intelligence for those were significant. The mean achievement scores of students choosing medicine was slightly lower than those choosing engineering as a preferred occupation. Mean achievement scores of engineering choice group was slightly higher than that of the army choice group. The mean achievement scores as well as centile ranks, of those choosing medicine and army as their future occupations differed significantly. Difference in mean achievement scores and differences in mean centile ranks for medicine and teaching groups were found highly significant.


The present study aims at investigating the relationship between the level of intelligence and the level of occupational aspirations.

The subjects were 98 girls and 202 boys of class ten selected from Delhi schools. The two criterion groups namely, the bright and the backward were made on the basis of the deviantional I.Qs. An appropriate intelligence test such as Cattell's culture-fair Intelligence scale as adopted by Jalota and Kapoor (1965),
was selected for measuring intelligence and level of occupational aspiration was measured by using the Occupational Aspiration Scale (OAS) which is an eight item multiple choice item.

**Findings**

There existed significantly positive relationship between the intelligence and the occupational aspiration of both, boys and girls. Significant differences were also observed between the Superior and the Backward and between the Average and the Backward as regards their levels of occupational aspiration.

Paramesh, C.R. & Narayanan, S. (1976); Creativity, Intelligence and Vocational Interests.

The purpose of this study was to find out the relationship between creativity, intelligence and vocational interests.

Data was collected from 50 students of College. They included both, boys and girls. Thurstone's Interest Schedule (1947) was administered for measuring vocational interests and the short scales of Wallach and Kogan (1965) visual creativity instruments and Cattell's culture Fair Intelligence Scale 3 (Adult Form 1959) were also used.
Findings

The analysis of variance of the vocational interests of the subjects showed that intelligence has a significant effect only on artistic interest. The present study lends support to the contention that the high creatives may differ from the low creatives in their vocational interests and that intelligence has a mediating role to play in this context.


This study tried to investigate whether "high" and "low" occupational aspirations would relate themselves with intelligence, emotional stability and assertion.

The sample composed of 98 girls and 202 boys at higher Secondary schools. Cattell's Non-Verbal Intelligence Scale as adopted by Jalota & Kapoor (1964; Form 3A & 3B), the occupational Aspiration Scale, the High School Personality Questionnaire and a Socio-Economic Status Scale was used to get the information from these students.

Findings

It was found that for girls, the level of occupational aspiration correlated with intelligence, an out-going personality and seriousness, while for boys, the correlated factors found to be were emotional stability,
confidence and tenseness. Further, the results showed that subjects coming from affluent homes are seldom serious about their future careers, in spite of sex.

The third variable that has been found to relate itself with the occupational choice of children is the parent's Socio-Economic Status. The extent to which socio-economic status has to play its role can be observed in the studies placed below:

Joshi, M.C. (1963) • Intelligence and Levels of Vocational Aspirations:
B. Influence of Socio-Economic Factors on the Levels of Vocational Aspiration.

This study was designed to see the influence of socio-economic factors and parental vocation on the levels of vocational aspiration.

For this study, the three samples have been analyzed according to the monthly income of the parents or the guardians of the subjects. In this respect, the present samples of the Arts, Commerce and Science students do not seem to be very heterogeneous. At best they can be put under two categories only. One, those with less than rupees one hundred and the other, those with above that limit. Arts and Commerce group have been combined here into one larger group for studying the influence of socio-economic factors. Chi-square values were computed for ascertaining the degree of association.
Findings

The results demonstrated that the influence of socio-economic factor was significant on the vocational aspiration of the combined Arts and Commerce students, but for Science group, the socio-economic factor was found to have insignificant influence on the level of vocational aspirations.

Nearly 7% of students aspired within the area of their parental vocation in the combined arts and commerce sample, while others wanted to go for the jobs outside the area of parental vocation. The tendency was to aspire for jobs higher than those held by the parents. Parental vocation also seems to exert insignificant influence on the relative distribution of vocational aspirations within a particular category of parental vocation. Similar results are obtained for science sample.


This study investigated the effect of environment on interests in Indian context.

300 under-graduate students constituted the sample for this study. 50 students each from the fine arts, technical, commerce, agriculture, humanities
and science were selected. Battery of four interest tests and information about father's occupation, residence, family tradition, parental wish and courses of study was gathered and data analysis was done by F-ratios.

Findings

Insignificant relationship was found between science and the father's occupation or residence between humanities and father's occupation and between fine arts and residence. In other cases, the effect was significant. In case of interaction of family tradition and father's occupation f-values were significant in case of agriculture and technical. For interaction between father's occupation and parental desire, all f-values were significant.


The purpose of this study was to see the vocational preference of secondary school pupils.

This study was conducted on a sample of 498 high school boys in Orissa. Vocational questionnaire was used to get the information from the students and for data analysis t-ratio was used.

Findings

The study revealed that in order of preferences, the vocations were ranked as Agriculture, Electronics,
Electricals, Home Science, Fishery etc. Significant differences were found among middle and lower income group students on vocations like Agriculture, Fishery, Carpentry, Diary-Farming etc. higher and lower income group students on vocations like Agriculture, Carpentry, Stenography and Typing, Masonary etc. and higher and middle income group students on Agriculture, Carpentry and Dairy-Farming.

REVIEW:

The literature surveyed on these variables throws sufficient light on the variety of influences to which the occupational choice seems to be subjected. In the first place, we find that the parental occupational field has the largest frequency in the available set of influences. It seems a general trend that the sons' and daughters' occupational choices are directed by their parents' occupational levels. The studies of Bechtold (1969) and Mortimer (1972), clearly point out a marked significance of fathers' job in determining their daughters' occupational choices.

Side by side, home environment is shown to play its role. The studies conducted by Churchill (1970), Tenzer (1977) and Meisner (1980) have brought to light the fact that most of the vocational choices take their initial shape in their households. The parents' suggestions, directions and other observations
serve best guide-lines for their wards and think of future occupations. Also, parental aspirations regarding their children's future occupations have some measurable influence on their children's preparations for entering into a vocational life. Moreover, the attitudes exhibited by some parents towards various occupations indirectly influence their children's vocational preferences.

On parental education, there are some important studies showing its marked influence on the child's occupational choices. There are also studies to show that such level has much less to do with the occupational choice.

The other factor happens to be more decisive. And this is intelligence. On the intellectual side, it is shown that for a good number of vocations, intelligence is most essential factor required for job-efficiency and productivity (Amre Roe, 1966; Super, 1968). There are also studies showing that intelligence has a supplementary role to play. It interacts with some other factors, like, parental attitudes, economic conditions or availability of jobs (Dade, 1969; Eleanor sin yin, 1979 & Johnston, 1981).

Finally, the studies have revealed the influence of socio-economic conditions on the vocational choice. But an exclusive relationship has not been possible (Astin, 1968; Adams, 1974; Rabinson-Lasoff, 1976).
In this research, we are met with the same difficulty being experienced by all Social Sciences, that is, exclusiveness of a variable in relation to some phenomenon. Also, the same variables are shown to bear no significant influence on the problem under investigation. This experience is repeated here and we have the studies on all these variables, both on confirming side as well as on contradicting side.

In our study, it is to see to which side our findings lead us. The belief, however, is there must be a very high relationship on the factors under consideration in the cultural milieu in which this study is conducted.