A Study of Parental Status and tfocational Aspiration

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ABSTRACT

Here we find that Socio-Economic Status is important factor In relation to vocational aspiration and goals. Person’s defer in their career planning with their socio-economic condition.

There are several other factors especially in India, responsible for goal (vocational) setting behavior. One very important of them is the family social condition obligations because of Joint family System heavy family responsibility and family occupation like agriculture, business etc.

In our country parental dependence is very much effective even in educational vocational choices. As such very vital decision with respect to children education may be taken by parents without scientific basis and consideration. In mSany cases we find that the father takes the decision regarding selection of courses of study, level of education and also the choice of job their upon for their words.

Some other factors influence vocational aspirations or goals of students are advice at Peer Group, advice at teachers, poor socio-economic condition, problem of unemployment, problem of admission in desired educational institutions etc.

The income of father has a strong influence one our vocational aspiration. In the modern age, economic condition is very important consideration in the choice of vocational aspiration.

**Objectives :**

To examine the relationship of vocational aspirational with parental income.

## Hypotheses :

The Income of parent effect the level of vocational aspirational the students.

Here we find that socio-economic status is important factor in relation to vocational aspiration and goals. Persons differ in their career planning with their socio- economic condition.

Parental Influence on career choice may be seen directly or indirectly or both. Rogoff (1953) found that, although the majority of sons do not enter the same occupations as their fathers, they are more likely to enter their father's occupation than any other. Findings from another study (Jenson and Kirchner, 1955) indicate that sons tend to follow the general type of occupation that their father's are engaged in, when they do not, sons tend in general to enter an ocupation at a higher socio-economics level (Vandell,2000).

A considerable literature has focused on the effects of parental background on outcomes for their children such as cognitive skills, education, health and subsequent income (for a review, see back and Devereux (2011).

There are several other factors especially in India, responsible for goal (Vocational) setting behaviour. One very important of them is the family social condition obligations because of Joint Family System heavy family responsibility and family occupation like agriculture, business etc. in our country parental dependence is very much effective even in educational-vocational choices. As such, very vital decision with respect to children's education may be taken by parents without any scientific basis and consideration. In many cases we find that the father takesthedecision regarding selection of courses of study, level of education and also the choice of job there upon for their words.

Some other factors influencing vocational aspirations or goals of students are advice at peer group, advice at teachers, poor socio-economic condition, problem of unemployment, problem of admission in desired educational institutions etc.

Family income may have a direct impact on a child's academic outcomes, or variations in achievement could simply be a function of the school the child attends. Parents with greater financial resources can indentify communities with higher quality schools and choose more expensive nighborhoods the very places where good school are likely to be. More affiant parents can also use their resources to ensure that their children have access to a full range of extracurricular activities at school and in the community.

But it's not hard to imagine direct effects of income on student achievement. Parents who are struggling economically simply don't have the time on the wherewithal to check home work, drive children to summer camp organize museum trips, or help their kids plan for college. Working multiple jobs or inconvenient shifts makes it hard to dedicate time for family dinner, enforce a consistent bed time, read to infants and toddlers, or invest in music lesson or sports clubs even small difference in access to the activities and experiences that are known to promote brain development can accumulate, resulting in a sizable gap between two groups of children defined by familycircumstances.

Separating out the independent effects of family education and family income is also difficult. We do not know if low income and financial instability alone can adversely affect children's behavior emotional stability, and educational outcomes.

Many Studies have been conducted relating the concept of the level of vocational aspiration to socio class.

Haller (1963) thinks that the person's level of occupational aspiration is determined in part, by his conception of himself un relation to the style of life ascribed to that occupational level.

Sahoo (1960) made a study on 340 boys and 60 girls studying in tenth class of 12 high school of Cuttak district. Their vocational preferences were studied. The results revealed the vocation were ranked as agriculture, electronics, electrical, home science, fishery etc. significant differences were found between middle and lower income group students on vocation like agriculture, corpoutry, sterogaphy. Massorary etc. andbetween high and middle income group students on agriculture, carpentry and dairy farming.

Sahoo (1979) in another study of 400 students of secondary school of Cuttak District found similar results. In order of preference the vocation were ranked as agriculture, Electronic, Home Science, Electronical, farming, Dairy, Nursing, Music, Mechanical, etc. Significant differences were found among high, middle, and low income groups on different vocations between high and middle income group students on agriculture, carpentry and dairy farming.

Sahoo (1979) in another study of 400 students of secondary school of Cuttak District found similar results. In order of preference the vocation were ranked as agriculture, Electronic, Home Science, Electronical, farming, Dairy, Nursing, Music, Mechanical, etc. Significant differences were found among high, middle, and low income groups on different vocations.

## METHODS OF STUDY

Sample :-

# 240

Student



Boy Girls

120 120



|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HIG | LIG | HIG | LIG |
| 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CBSE | ICSE | CBSE | ICSE | CBSE | ICSE | CBSE | ICSE |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

The choice of the sampling techniques for deriving a suitable sample depends upon the nature of the problem to be investigated.

## TOOLS

The personal data schedule has been prepared by the present investigator. The Schedule which may be abbreviated as PDS is ten item sheet in Hindi. The PDS is prepared mainly to obtain informations regarding the personal and family details of the subjects. The personal and family details to be obtained through this schedule are related with the sex, caste, affiliation of schools (CBSE/ICSE), Father's occupation, father's income, religion, age etc. All most all the items in the schedule are having fixed response alternatives and the responses of the subjects toward these items are expected to yield informations pertinent to the aims and hypotheses of the presentstudy.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Chi-square was used to examine the relationship between income of the father and vocational aspiration of students.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The income of father has a strong influence on our vocational aspiration. In the modern age, economic conditions very important consideration in the choice of vocational aspiration. In the light of this back ground. It was hypothesized that the income of parents effect the level of vocational aspiration of the students. In order to gest this hypothesis, the relationship between income of the students has been examined through chi - square. Higher and lower vocational groups of the students were made on the basis of medium as a cut off point. The medium for total scores on level of occupational aspiration (LAO) were calculated. The obtained results are presented inTable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relationship of Parent's (Father's) income and Vocation Aspirations of the Students

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocational Aspiration** | **Income of the Father's** | | **Total** |
| **Group** | **High** | **Low** |
| Higher | 65 | 55 | 120 |
| Lower | 50 | 70 | 120 |
| Total | 115 | 125 | 240 |

Chi- Square - 3.76 Significant beyond .05

It is apparent from table-1 that the obtained x2 value is 3.76 which is significant on .05level. It means that vocational aspirations of the students are also associated with income of the parents. The cell frequencies further undicate that the relationship is positive as the students of high income fathers group have generally set higher level of total vocational aspirations while the students from low income parents group have reported lower vocational aspiration. So, there students of different parental income group differ in vocational aspiration. Thus, on the basis of results presented in above table n may conclude that students whose fathers income are high set higher aspiration while students o low income parents set lower of vocational aspirations.

## CONCLUSION

The income of parents effect the level of Vocational Aspiration of the Students.

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