



## Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu

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### Abstract:

*Aspiration means to set up a goal by one for oneself in the life which has a great personal significance. The Goals of Aspiration help a student to perceive a sense of distinction of status and the standard of participation and the reference groups set in him the Level of his Aspiration. Occupational Aspiration has been regarded as an integral aspect of human life. It helps in shaping the career of the individual and planning for future life. It is a goal directed attitude which involves conception of self in relation to a particular Level of the Occupational prestige hierarchy. The present study was the Higher Secondary School Students Studying in the Classes 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Standards in Government and Private Schools are called as Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu State forms Population for the Present Study. The investigator adopted the Survey Method for the Present Study. The Higher Secondary School Students have been selected from different schools by adopting Simple Random Technique was adopted to select the Sample. This Technique is a type of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. The investigator has taken as 280 Higher Secondary School Students for the study 137 Boys and 143 Girls Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu. In the Present Study Tool Used on Occupational Aspiration Scale (OAS) used to measure the Higher Secondary School Students was Developed by the Dr. J. S. Grewal (1984) was adopted for the present study and it is used for the data collection. This Study for Data Analysis of Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation and t test are used. The result of the study found Average Level of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary Students and there are significant differences are found between Girls Students better Occupational Aspiration than Boys Students.*

**Keywords:** Goals, Expectations, Wishes, Dreams, Higher Secondary School Students, Aspiration, Ambition, Occupational Aspiration, Level of Occupational Aspiration.

### 1.0 Introduction

Education is the most powerful tool which helped human being in the development of cultural heritage to a great extent. It assists human being to take the problems which they face in real life situation, without its

man cannot go forward. It helps the human being for complete living. Education helps the individual to adjust with the society and the environment.

Different educational philosophers have stressed on the importance of education. The ancient saints or Vedic scholars had stressed on the salvation or exaltation of human personality. Prophet Mohammed says seek knowledge even going to China and education is the lost pearls, you should pick up it where ever you see it. Education is the one and only instrument of change, other agencies may help and can indeed sometimes have a man apparent impact. But the national system of education is the only instrument that can reach all the people. If it is a difficult instrument the effective use of which requires strength of will, dedicated work and sacrifice. In democracy, the individual is an end in himself and the primary purpose of education is to provide him with the widest opportunity to develop his potentialities well. But the path to this goal lies in social reorganization and emphasises on social perspective.

“The Occupational Aspiration is something of which we are immediately aware. We think of it as the warm, central, private region of our life. As such it plays a crucial part in our consciousness in our personality and in our organism. Thus, it is some kind of core in our being”. The sense of Occupational Aspiration based on faith, understanding love and solidarity with the world is of foremost importance in one’s life. Occupational Aspiration is one of the basic ingredients of healthy personality.

Occupational Aspiration refers to the experiences of one’s ‘own being’. It includes what people came to know about themselves through experience, reflection and feedback from others. Occupational Aspiration is an organised cognitive structure comprised of a set of attitudes, beliefs and values that cut across all facts of experience and action organizing and tying together the variety of specific habits, abilities outlooks, ideas and feedings that a person displays.

## **2.0 The Concept of the Aspiration**

Aspiration means to set up a goal by one for oneself in the life which has a great personal significance. To determine one’s future attainment aspiration is a most relevant factor. This could be educational or socio-economic (Trice & King, 1991). The goals of aspiration help a student to perceive a sense of distinction of status and the standard of participation and the reference groups set in him the level of his aspiration. Raynor (1978) states that children from a very early age try-out career roles as doctor, nurse, policeman, teacher, fireman etc although realistic striving for one of them does not be until after a whole series of identities have been explored and either some initial differentiating competence has been developed and an appropriate extrinsic motivation is roused for one path of career than another. Thus, in various ways and to various extents, children and adolescents learn about the work of adults like occupations or careers. Parents, grandparents, relatives, friends, children-readers, folk images, teacher and in modern society particularly the mass media personalities are sources of information on vocations. It provides role models for the acquisition of the appropriate or not so appropriate behaviour and expects consequences of career-related activity. In psychology, aspiration level is a determinant of an individual’s performance level in the future and as a level of quality of a task to be desired in for the task (Markus et al 1986). Career aspirations represent a type of mental self-selection. These are hopes and ambitions which influence by the intrapersonal and interpersonal factors (Cooper et. al 1994). It sets the goals of an individual for a task and it has an intensive personal significance for the person in whom his ego is involved (Startle 1961). It caters to the desires which an individual try to attain for future (Williams 1972). The realistic aspiration is applied when one’s educational and career aspirations are tempered by knowledge of obstacles and opportunities of future (Gottfredson 1981).

So, Aspiration means ‘to desire’ or ‘to wish’. In other words, it denotes ambition for something in life. It is

an integral part of a person's self-pictures not only what he is but also what he would like to be. Aspirations are not static and rigid. These are changed radically under strong-conditions, even break down entirely and these cannot be cultivated in a day. Since children are taught to acquire skills, values and information of various kinds, such acquisition of knowledge helps in developing educational and vocational aspirations.

### **3.0 Occupational Aspiration**

The Occupational Aspirations of adolescents are a cause of educational and career attainment. They have been viewed as significant determinants of both short-term educational and long-term career choices (Looker et. al 1989). These are expressions of occupational goals which lead several authors to predict their later career attainment levels (Johnson (1995). The occupational choice is an expression of personality with the particular personality characteristics which match to a particular occupation. Occupational aspirations are "an individual's expressed career-related goals or choices" (Rojewski 2005). It refers to the students' ability and power of narrowing the gap between effort and capacity to adjust the aspired goals (Creed et al 2014). It is a motivation and goal determination to achieve the target of life. When one does not have a clear career aspiration it may result in disorganization of potential and frustration which causes aimless wandering and a feeling of lassitude. Therefore, finding of career aspiration is very important. To find out career aspiration one should make a clear note of his or her own strengths and weaknesses and should consider financial needs, family and personal development as well as other interests. One must be aware of the possible difficulties in achieving goals and to think of some corresponding solutions. An aptitude test should be taken to know more about oneself.

Occupational Aspiration is a dominant feature of one's personality. It develops an individual's behaviour and attitudes. It is a key to self-confidence which is the secret of success in life. If Occupational Aspiration is faculty, it may make a big difference in one's self confidence, in the activities he engages, in his relationship with others and in his Achievement in general. The self-constitutes a person's world as distinguished from the outer world consisting of all other people and things. The self is a term used to refer to one of the highest levels of personality organization. The individual's socially relevant habits, attitude, ideals, value systems and self-constitute a hierarchy of organizational levels within the personality. The individuals Occupational Aspiration is largely a reflection of other's evaluation of him. This evaluation comes to be internalized as an Occupational Aspiration.

Occupational Aspiration has been regarded as an integral aspect of human life. It helps in shaping the career of the individual and planning for future life. It is a goal directed attitude which involves conception of self in relation to a particular level of the occupational prestige hierarchy. Gottfredson (2005) viewed occupational aspiration as the assimilation of an individual's assessment of the compatibility and accessibility of an occupation. Rojeswki (2007) described Occupational Aspiration as individual's desired occupational aims or objectives given optimal circumstances.

### **4.0 Development of the Occupational Aspiration**

Many factors contribute to the development of Occupational Aspiration. Overall, it is related to the scope of experience one accumulates with oneself. It is first a simplistic awareness of oneself. One's capacities generalized across all situations but as one grows older, the Occupational Aspiration becomes more complex and differentiated into the subjects that have to do with the self in different situations, such as the Social Self, the Academic Self and the Physical Self.

Among the many forces that help to organize this accumulated experience with oneself, four are especially notable language, personal success and failure, social feedback and identification.

## 5.0 Factors Influencing Occupational Aspiration

Man is a product of his Environment, Inherent and Aptitudes, the nature of the career pattern are determined by the Individual's Gender, Community, Religion, Socio Economic Level, Mental Ability, Locality and the Study Habits. Occupational Preference and subsequent vocational development are greatly influenced by the experience a child undergoes.

## 6.0 Title of the Study

The present study is entitled as **“A Study on the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu State”**.

## 7.0 Rationale for the Selection of the Study

In the present set up where society is ever changing with new advancements in science and technology, an individual's life is in the chaos of selecting occupations due to which some students are uncertain about their future. With rapid industrialisation, urbanisation, technical advancement, cut-throat competition, the life of an individual has become more confused and insecure to compete with manifold influences which impinge on his personality. Thus, the behaviour and personality of a person are greatly affected by the Occupational Aspirations.

Occupational Aspiration is conceptualised as a major career developmental task for adolescents. When adolescents become more occupationally mature, they should know their abilities, interests as per their Occupational Aspirations (Super, 1990). Many students have a limited knowledge of occupations and a very narrow range of alternatives are available to them. In many of the cases, an individual makes choice of an occupation as a result of the parental pressure, or as an influence of friends or prestige value of that occupation, not on the basis of his/her interests, abilities, and values. Students, who do not know the routine features of work like nature of work, tasks involved, skills and eligibility required for various careers, end up making unrealistic Occupational Aspirations. Therefore, it is important to understand the Level of Students' Occupational Aspiration so that Career and Occupational guidance programmes, interventions and modules can be developed further accordingly.

## 8.0 Need and Importance of the Study

Occupational Aspiration is the key factor of one's Career Decision Making Process which directs an individual towards his/her career related Goals. The adolescents Students' Studying in Higher Secondary Stage of Education have diverse and unlimited expectations and choices related to their Educational and Occupational Life. Occupational Aspiration among the Higher Secondary School Students is influenced by different factors in following Demographic Variables such as Gender, Locality of the School, Type of the Management, Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification also have paramount influence in Occupational Aspiration of the Higher Secondary Schools Students. The diverse needs, expectations and interests of the Boys and Girls in Higher Secondary Stage create variation in their Occupational Aspiration too. Likewise, Locality of the School also stimulates the Occupational Aspiration of the students differently. The need of the present study lies in the essence that it will reveal the fact whether and how Occupational Aspiration of Higher Secondary School Students differs in relation to their Demographic Variables.

## 9.0 Review of Related Literature of the Study

**Gitika Saharia., Purabi Baishya (2022)** A Study on Occupational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students in relation to Gender and Locality of School: A Study. The present study falls under Descriptive Survey

Method as the study deals with the large sample of higher secondary students. The present study used Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling Techniques has been used. The study selected 156 students from 5 Government, Provincialized Higher Secondary Schools (2 Urban and 3 Rural) from in Two Blocks of Darrang District, Assam under Assam Higher Secondary Education Council AHSEC having arts stream. The Occupational Aspiration Scale by Dr. J.S Grewal has been used to collect data for the study. For Data Analysis Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation and t test are used. The result of the study found high Occupational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students and no differences are found between Boy and Girl students as well as Urban and Rural Students in respect to Occupational Aspiration.

**Lalrintluangi., Susan Lalthanpuui (2019)** A Study of Occupational Aspiration Level of Higher Secondary School students of Aizawl District in relation to Parental Education and Gender. The study was conducted to 340 higher secondary school students of 145 Male and 195 Female. For the investigation the researcher administered standardized tool of Occupational Aspiration prepared by Dr. J. S. Gerwal. The study reveals that most of the respondents (71.17%) have Average Occupational Aspiration, and there is evidence that Parental Education has positive influence on the youth career preference. The study also exhibits the variations in the locality of the respondents; students from Urban area have slightly higher Occupational Aspiration as compared to their counterparts with students from Rural area. However, the study concluded that there is no significance difference on the basis of the respondents Gender.

**Kanwaljit Kaur., Sonia Ahuja (2018)** The Study of Occupational Aspiration of Secondary School Students. In the present study, the Descriptive Survey Method of investigation is employed. The sample of study consists of 200 students (100 Male and 100 Female) students of XI Class of Amritsar District. The sample of the study is selected randomly. The tool used in this study is Occupational Aspiration Scale. It is developed by J.S Grewal (1998). The data is collected and analysed statistically. The study was two types of statistical analysis are carried out for this purpose Descriptive Statistics, Inferential Statistics. A Study used in Different Statistical tests is used for different purposes. Mean, Median, Mode, Skewness and Kurtosis are used to check the Normality of the Data. Arithmetic Mean is used to study the central value. Standard Deviation is used to know the variability among the observations. The t-test is used to test the mean difference between two means. The correlation coefficient is used to determine the relationship between dependent and independent variables. This study reveals that there exists no significant difference between Occupational Aspirations of secondary school Male and Female Students. Because there is no significant difference exists between the mean scores of Occupational Aspiration of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

## **10. Statement of the Problem**

The Present Study has been specifically intended to study, the A Study on the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District of the Tamil Nadu State. The relative contribution of the Demographic Variables and Research Variables are investigated in this study.

The problem is stated as “**Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu**”.

## **11.0 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms**

### **11.0.1 Occupational Aspiration**

**Haller and Miller (1967).** Occupational Aspiration is an objective directed thought which includes conception of the self in relation to a particular level of occupational chain of command. Occupational Aspiration is the Opinions, Thoughts, Fantasies and Ambitions that people possess about their Occupations



that shape their Motivation and pronouncements in respect of their Job-related choices or their successive involvement in their livelihood.

Aspiration refers to the act of wanting and desiring which has intense personal significance. Occupational Aspiration is concerned with occupation or profession regarding the students or any person of society which they would like to be in future.

### **11.0.2 Higher Secondary School Students**

The Higher Secondary School Students Studying in the Classes 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Standards in Government and Private Schools are called as Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu State.

## **12.0 Objectives of the Study**

- To find out the Level of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students is Moderate in Nature.
- To find out whether there is any significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to the following Demographic Variables such as in Gender, Locality of the School, Type of the Management, Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification.

## **13.0 Hypotheses of the Study**

- The Level of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students is Moderate.
- There is no significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to the following Demographic Variables such as in Gender, Locality of the School, Type of the Management, Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification.

## **14.0 Method and Procedure**

The investigator adopted the Survey Method for the Present Study.

## **15.0 Population of the Study**

**Core Well (1960).** A sample is a proportion of a population for observation and analysis. "A good sample of a population is the one which will produce the characteristics of the population with great accuracy".

Population means the entire mass of observation or characteristics of specific groups. Population defined as a set of data that consist of all conceivably or hypothetically possible observations of a certain phenomenon population which many be homogeneous or heterogenous. The Higher Secondary School Students Studying 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> in Government and Private Schools in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu State forms Population for the Present Study.

## **16.0 Tool used for the Study**

### **16.0.1 Occupational Aspiration Scale (OAS)**

In the present study Occupational Aspiration Scale (OAS) used to measure the Higher Secondary School Students was Developed by the Dr. J.S. Grewal (1984) was adopted for the present study and it is used for

data collection.

### 16.0.2 Description of the Tool

In the present study Occupational Aspiration Scale (OAS) by the Dr. J.S. Grewal (1984) is used for the data collection. The present scale was adopted to get the prestige rating of 80 Occupational Titles taken from the dictionary of Occupational Titles of India. An individual's score for the whole inventory ranges from 0 to 72.

### 16.0.3 Reliability and Validity

To compute the Reliability's of the Tool Split Half Method was used. The Reliability of Occupational Aspiration Scale (OAS) was found to be **0.96**, so the scale is found to be reliable. The Validity of Occupational Aspiration Scale was found to be **0.84**, so the scale is found to be reliable.

### 17.0 Sample and Sample Technique used for the Study

The Higher Secondary School Students have been selected from different schools by adopting Simple Random Technique was adopted to select the sample. Of all the methods of sampling procedures commonly used in Survey Method is Simple Random Sampling. This Technique is a type of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from a population. The investigator has taken as 280 Higher Secondary School Students for the study 137 Boys and 143 Girls Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamil Nadu.

### 18.0 Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

#### 18.0.1 Sample of the Distribution

**Table 1.0 Showing the Distribution of the Sample based on the Demographic Variables**

**Distribution of the Sample**

| S. No | Group                  | Variable    | Responds | Total Sample |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1.    | Gender                 | Boys        | 137      | 280          |
|       |                        | Girls       | 143      |              |
| 2.    | Locality of the School | Rural       | 179      | 280          |
|       |                        | Urban       | 101      |              |
| 3.    | Type of the Management | Government  | 177      | 280          |
|       |                        | Private     | 103      |              |
| 4.    | Father's Occupation    | Agriculture | 240      | 280          |
|       |                        | Business    | 10       |              |
|       |                        | Profession  | 9        |              |
|       |                        | Any Other   | 21       |              |

|    |                                    |               |     |     |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|
| 5. | Mother's Occupation                | Agriculture   | 252 | 280 |
|    |                                    | Business      | 7   |     |
|    |                                    | Profession    | 6   |     |
|    |                                    | Any Other     | 15  |     |
| 6. | Father's Educational Qualification | Illiterate    | 120 | 280 |
|    |                                    | School Level  | 149 |     |
|    |                                    | College Level | 11  |     |
| 7. | Mother's Educational Qualification | Illiterate    | 142 | 280 |
|    |                                    | School Level  | 136 |     |
|    |                                    | College Level | 6   |     |

## 19.0 Testing the Formulated Hypotheses in Occupational Aspiration

### Hypothesis: 1

**Table 2.0 Showing the Level of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students**

| Variable                | Level   | Range | N   | %  |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|-----|----|
| Occupational Aspiration | Low     | 0-24  | 46  | 16 |
|                         | Average | 25-48 | 136 | 48 |
|                         | High    | 49-72 | 98  | 35 |

### Interpretation

The above table shows that (2.0) the Level of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students have Low (16), Average (48) and High (35) respectively. So, the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students is **Average**.

### Hypothesis: 2

**H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to such as in Gender, Locality of the School, Type of the Management.**

## 19.1 Occupational Aspiration with respect to Gender, Locality of the School, and Type of the Management.

Showing the Mean, Standard Deviation and t-values were calculated for the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Gender Locality of the School, Type of the Management



of the students and the same is presented in the Table 3.0

**Table: 3.0 Showing the Mean difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to such as in Gender, Locality of the School, Type of the Management.**

| Demographic Variables         | Occupational Aspiration with respect to Demographic Variables | Sample (N) | Mean of Occupational Aspiration | Standard Deviation of Occupational Aspiration | t – value | Level of Significance (0.05) |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|
| <b>Gender</b>                 | Boys  | 137        | 26.57                           | 9.13  | 2.60      | <b>Significant</b>           |
|                               | Girls   | 143        | 28.34                           | 9.31  |           |                              |
| <b>Locality of the School</b> | Rural   | 179        | 28.06                           | 9.42  | 2.62      | <b>Significant</b>           |
|                               | Urban   | 101        | 24.58                           | 7.87  |           |                              |
| <b>Type of the Management</b> | Government  | 177        | 26.54                           | 9.94  | 1.35      | <b>Not Significant</b>       |
|                               | Private   | 103        | 28.99                           | 7.71  |           |                              |

### Interpretations

From the above table (3.0) shows that the calculated t-value (2.60) is greater than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Based on the mean value have Girls Students (28.34) have a better Occupational Aspiration than Boys Students (26.57). Hence it concluded that there is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Gender. Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Rejected**.

From the above table (3.0) shows that the calculated t-value (2.62) is greater than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Based on the mean value Rural Schools Students (28.06) have a better Occupational Aspiration than Urban Schools Students (24.58). Hence it concluded that there is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Locality of the School. Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Rejected**.

From above the table (3.0) shows that the calculated t-value (1.35) is lesser than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically not significant. Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Accepted**.

**Hence the stated Hypothesis 2 – “There is no significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Gender and Locality of the School” was Hypothesis is Rejected.**

**Hence the stated Hypothesis 2 – “There is no significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of the Management” was Hypothesis is Accepted.**

### Hypothesis: 3

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Demographic Variables in such as in Father’s Occupation, Mother’s Occupation, Father’s

Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification.

## 19.2 Occupational Aspiration with respect to Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification.

**Table: 4.0 Showing the Mean difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to in such as Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification.**

| Demographic Variables                     | Occupational Aspiration with respect to Demographic Variable | Sample (N) | Mean of Occupational Aspiration | Standard Deviation of Occupational Aspiration | F – ratio | P - Value          |
|---|--|------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| <b>Father's Occupation</b>                | Agriculture  | 240        | 27.73                           | 9.38  | 3.42      | <b>Significant</b> |
|   | Business   | 10         | 23.00                           | 7.41  |           |                    |
|   | Profession   | 9          | 27.00                           | 5.28  |           |                    |
|   | Any Other  | 21         | 26.14                           | 8.33  |           |                    |
|   | Total  | 20         | 27.44                           | 9.25  |           |                    |
| <b>Mother's Occupation</b>                | Agriculture  | 252        | 27.91                           | 9.29  | 4.06      | <b>Significant</b> |
|   | Business   | 7          | 19.71                           | 6.50  |           |                    |
|   | Profession   | 6          | 26.00                           | 8.07  |           |                    |
|   | Any Other  | 15         | 23.73                           | 8.05  |           |                    |
|   | Total  | 280        | 27.44                           | 9.25  |           |                    |
| <b>Father's Educational Qualification</b> | Illiterate   | 120        | 28.34                           | 10.04   | 4.39      | <b>Significant</b> |
|   | School Level   | 149        | 26.95                           | 8.61  |           |                    |
|   | College Level  | 11         | 24.09                           | 7.78  |           |                    |
|   | Total  | 280        | 27.44                           | 9.25  |           |                    |
| <b>Mother's Educational Qualification</b> | Illiterate   | 142        | 28.33                           | 9.53  | 5.06      | <b>Significant</b> |
|   | School Level   | 136        | 26.68                           | 8.96  |           |                    |
|   | College Level  | 6          | 23.00                           | 6.87  |           |                    |
|   | Total  | 280        | 27.44                           | 9.25  |           |                    |

## Interpretations

From the above table (4.0) shows that the calculated F-ratio (3.42) is greater than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Based on the mean value Agriculture of the Father's Occupation (27.73) have a better Occupational Aspiration than Business of the Father's Occupation (23.00), and Profession of the Father's Occupation (27.00). Hence it concluded that there is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Father's Occupation. Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Rejected**.

From the above table (4.0) shows that the calculated F-ratio (4.06) is greater than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Based on the mean value Agriculture of the Mother's Occupation (27.91) have a better Occupational Aspiration than Business of the Mother's Occupation (19.71), and Profession of the Mother's Occupation (26.00). Hence it concluded that there is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Mother's Occupation. Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Rejected**.

From the above table (4.0) shows that the calculated F-ratio (4.39) is greater than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Based on the mean value Illiterate Father's Educational Qualification (28.34) have a better Occupational Aspiration than School Level Father's Educational Qualification (26.95), and College Level Father's Educational Qualification (24.09). Hence it concluded that there is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Father's Educational Qualification. Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Rejected**.

From the above table (4.0) shows that the calculated F-ratio (5.06) is greater than the table value (1.96) and it is statistically significant at 0.01 levels. Based on the mean value Illiterate Mother's Educational Qualification (28.33) have a better Occupational Aspiration than School Level Mother's Educational Qualification (26.68), and College Level Mother's Educational Qualification (23.00). Hence, the framed **Null Hypothesis is Rejected**.

**Hence the stated Hypothesis 3 – “There is no significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, and Mother's Educational Qualification” was Hypothesis is Rejected.**

## 20.0 Major Findings of the Present Study

- The Level of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students is Average.
- There is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Gender. The Based on the mean value Girls Students have a better Occupational Aspiration than Boys Students.
- There is significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Locality of the School. The Based on the mean value Rural School Students have a better Occupational Aspiration than Urban School Students.
- There is no significant difference in the Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Type of the Management.
- There is significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Father's Occupation. Based on the mean value Agriculture of the Father's Occupation have a

better Occupational Aspiration than Business of the Father's Occupation, and Profession of the Father's Occupation.

- There is significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Mother's Occupation. Based on the mean value Agriculture of the Mother's Occupation have a better Occupational Aspiration than Business of the Mother's Occupation, and Profession of the Mother's Occupation.
- There is significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Father's Educational Qualification. Based on the mean value Illiterate Father's Educational Qualification have a better Occupational Aspiration than School Level Father's Educational Qualification, and College Level Education Father's Educational Qualification.
- There is significant difference in Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to Mother's Educational Qualification. Based on the mean value Illiterate Mother's Educational Qualification have a better Occupational Aspiration than School Level Mother's Educational Qualification, and College Level Education Mother's Educational Qualification.

### **21.0 Delimitations of the Study**

- The study has been restricted to the Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District.
- The study is restricted to the Total Number of 280 Higher Secondary School Students.
- The study is restricted to Selected Demographic Variables such as Gender, Locality of the School, Type of the Management, Father's Occupation, and Mother's Occupation Father's Educational Qualification, and Mother's Educational Qualification.

### **22.0 Recommendations of the Study**

- The findings of the study indicated that maximum percentage of Girls Students have Moderate Level of Occupational Aspirations. Due to poor knowledge about various dimensions in the field of Occupation Girls are unable to take proper decision about their career.
- In this regard government should take initiative and need more investment on Girls vocational courses. Schools should provide skill based training and proper vocational guidance to the students and provide more information about possible occupations related with their fields of studies. Orientation and training programme related to effective career ways should be conduct by the schools.
- The study will benefit the educators and guidance counsellors at all grade levels to understand the factors which influence Girls occupational aspirations and creating better awareness for employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.

### **23.0 Educational Implications of the Study**

- Parents and teachers should develop measures and norms in educational and occupational settings that may promote hope of success and avoid the fear of failure among the students.
- High aspirations may be especially important for adolescents from low socioeconomic backgrounds. Parents who have high aspirations may provide a strong influence that enables them to supersede the disadvantages that they face (Davis and Kandel, 1981). In order to make them familiar with the world

of work, parents and children should be encouraged to visit factories, industries and other sites of educational importance which may help them to make better choices of their educational and vocational courses.

- Sound Occupational Goals are not identified early they emerge late. Occupational guidance at the Higher Secondary School Stage should not be guidance for the choice of an occupation or career; rather should be guidance for the development of potential occupational interests, goals and aptitudes.

#### **24.0 Suggestions for the Further Study**

- A Study of Occupational Aspiration among the Higher Secondary School Students may be conducted in other districts.
- A Study of Occupational Aspiration among the Higher Secondary School Students may be conducted by using other Demographic Variables.
- A Study on Occupational Aspiration among High School Students.
- Comparative study of Occupational Aspiration among Higher Secondary School Students may be conducted with another Independent Variable.

#### **25.0 Conclusion**

The Higher Secondary is a very important stage as it forms the feeder stage for Higher Education of the Tamil Nadu State. The present study aims to find out the Occupational Aspiration among the Higher Secondary School Students in Tiruchirappalli District. The Occupational Aspiration is a dominant feature of one's personality. It develops an individual's student's behaviour and attitudes. It is a key to Self-Confidence which is the secret of success in life. If Occupational Aspiration is faculty, it may make a big difference in one's self confidence, in the activities he engages, in his relationship with others and in his Achievement in general. The Occupational Aspiration has been regarded as an integral aspect of human life. It helps in shaping the career of the individual and planning for future life. It is a goal directed attitude which involves conception of self in relation to a particular level of the Occupational prestige hierarchy. The results on the Higher Secondary Students have Average Level of Occupational Aspiration regarding their future Occupations. Although many studies showed a significant Gender and Locality of the School, Father's Occupation, Mother's Occupation, Father's Educational Qualification, Mother's Educational Qualification difference in case of Occupational Aspiration of the Students, the present study found no significant difference in Occupational Aspiration of Type of the Management among Higher Secondary Schools Students. The study revealed Average Level of Occupational Aspiration of the students so, from Higher Secondary Education stage importance should be given on guiding the students towards selection of a right career according to their Occupational Aspirations. The findings of the study have a great application in providing proper career guidance and counselling to the students keeping the diverse career options in mind. Teacher should take initiative to provide more career exposure to the students for making their Occupational Aspiration is True.

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