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## A comparative study of occupational choices of rural and urban high school students

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### Abstract

The present study was carried out on 100 10<sup>th</sup> class students (50 rural+50 urban) to study the occupational choices of rural and urban high school. Vocational interest record by Dr. S.P. Kulshrestha was used for collect the data. It was found that there was a significant difference between rural and urban high school students with respect to occupational choices scientific and executive, rural students have low interest as compared to urban students. Further, significant difference was found between rural and urban students at commercial.

**Keywords:** occupational choice, high school students

### 1. Introduction

Education is the primary need of an individual one of the important need of an individual is to get a vocation, or a profession. If proper occupation is not selected the individual get frustrated and it leads to national vantage.

If a vocation selected by a person is according to his needs and abilities. It will give more happiness to the person and there are greater chances to his adjustment. A well-adjusted individual will make a scepstiantial contribution to the well-being of the community also. So, beside general education, vocational education should also be given in school for better adjustment of an individual in the society.

This is the most important major function of guidance that helps the individual to prepare for a vocational choice through his educational pursuit after completing his education, the individual must be afforded to take up a vocation which accords well with his innate abilities, interests, skills, personality traits etc. such a vocation choice will enable the individual to lay the foundation for a happy life in the society.

The vocational guidance is the process of assisting the individuals to choose an occupation prepare for it, enter upon and progress in it. It is concerned primarily with helping individuals make decisions and choices involved in planning a future and building a career decisions and choices necessary in effecting satisfactory vocational adjustment.

The general conference of international labor organization in 1949 described vocational guidance "as assistance given to an individual in solving problems related to occupational choice and progress with due regard for the individual characteristics and their relation to occupational opportunity."

A vocational guidance is a long continuous process which begins in the school is needed throughout the working life of the individual. If a young man is in a vocation which is according is his own abilities will secure happiness for himself as well as to the employer. There are greater chances for a person to be adjusted when he finds himself in a job which is best suited for him. A well-adjusted individual will make a substantial contribution to the adolescents must understand their real abilities before they can make vocational choices congruent with their abilities to help the students to intelligent choice in the world of vocation is the aim those who guides the students for their adult life.

Many studies have been carried out to explore the occupational choices of adolescents. And they have established that adolescent's occupational choices are not vague or random. There is a good consistency in their choices and it may be hoped that they would prefer those occupational if they have a choice to do so occupational choice is determinate indicator of

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success S.E.S. help the individual in having one of the other occupation. The occupation that an individual selects for himself is guided by his socio-economics status our schools have to play a vital role in locating the occupational choices of our youths and then prepare and guide them in such a way that fitting persons are available for all jobs in our country. School themselves should be outward looking to the world of work and organize effecting guidance programed.

Occupational education has become the integral part of the education. Every individual and his parents are also interested to make success in vocational adjustment. There is difference in the occupational choice of their socio-economic status.

### Definition of the Term Used

**Occupation:** An occupation is a trade or a profession of type work performed by an individual which is an aspect of personality development rather than aptitude matching which suit to the abilities if an individual and it will provide satisfaction to the individual.

### Objectives

1. To compare the interest in executive jobs between rural and urban high school students.
2. To compare the interest in scientific jobs between rural and urban high school students.
3. To compare the interest in commercial jobs between rural and urban high school students.
4. To compare the interest in constructive jobs between rural and urban high school students.

### Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest in executive jobs of rural and urban high school students.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest scientific jobs of rural and urban high school students.
3. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest in commercial jobs of rural and urban high school students.
4. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest in constructive jobs of rural and urban high school students.

### Delimitation of the Study

- 1 The study is delimited to 10<sup>th</sup> class students only.
- 2 The study is delimited only to rural and urban high school of palwal district in Haryana.
- 3 The study is conducted on 100 students only.

### Methodology

Descriptive survey method was used.

### Sampling

The sample consisted of 100 students (50 males+50 females). A purposive sample was drawn to facilitate the study. The sample comprises of the rural and urban high school students.

### Tool Used for the Study

In the present study, Vocational Interest Record (VIR) by Dr. S.P. Kulshrestha (1971), published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra, is used. Vocational Interest Record (VIR) by Dr. S.P. Kulshrestha (1971) was used to measure the vocational interests of students. This test includes 10 vocational areas: Literary (L), Scientific (SC), Executive (E), Commercial (C), Constructive (Co), Artistic (A), Agriculture

(AG), Persuasive (P), Social (S), Household (H). Each of these areas has twenty Jobs/Vocation/Assignments on the record, 10 in horizontal and 10 on vertical side. Thus, this record contains 200 vocations belonging to the 10 different vocational interest areas

### Analysis and Interpretation of Results

The data were analyzed with the help of „Mean“, „S.D.“ and „t-test“ to study the vocational interest of secondary students. Testing of hypothesis no-1:- There is no significant difference between the mean score of interest in executive jobs of rural and urban high school students.

Table 1:

	N	MEAN	SD	‘T’ VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
Rural	50	11.14	2.79	1.07	Not Significant At O.01 Level
Urban	50	11.93	4.45		

From the table no 1, the obtained value of ‘t’ is 1.07 which is not significant at .01 level of significance for df =98. Hence, the difference between both means value 11.14 of rural high school students. Hypothesis is retained.

Testing of hypothesis no 2:- There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest in scientific jobs of rural and urban high school students.

Table-2:

GROUP	N	MEAN	SD	‘T’ VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
RURAL	50	10.66	2.78	1.41	NOT SIGNIFICANT AT .01 LEVEL
URBAN	50	11.56	3.51		

From the table no 2 the obtained value of ‘t’ is 1.41 which is no significant at .01 level of significant for df=98. Hence the difference between the both mean value 10.66 of rural high school students and 11.56 of urban high school students is negligible.

The hypothesis is retained.

Testing of hypothesis no 3:- There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest in scientific jobs of rural and urban high school students.

Table-3

Group	N	Mean	Sd	‘T’ Value	Level Of Significance
Rural	50	8.26	2.91	2.34	Not Significant At .05 Level
Urban	50	7.24	3.82		

From the table 3 the obtained value of ‘t’ is 2.34 which is significant at .05 level so significance for df =98. Hence, the hypothesis starting “there is no significance difference between the mean scores of interest in commercial jobs of rural and urban high school students is rejected, mean value 8.26 of rural high school students is significantly higher than mean value 6.78 urban high school students.

Hence rural high school students have more interest in commercial jobs than urban high school students.

Testing of hypothesis no 4:- There is no significant difference between the mean scores of interest in constructive jobs of rural and urban high school students.

**Table-4**

Group	N	Mean	Sd	'T' Value	Level Of Significance
Rural	50	88.48	4	4.56	Not Significant
Urban	50	4.18	3.71		At .01 Level

From the table no 4: the obtained of 't' value is 4.56 which is significant at .01 level of significant for df=98. Mean value 8.48 of rural high school students is significantly higher than mean value 4.18 of urban high school students.

Hypothesis is retained.

### **Major Findings**

Table no 1, 2 shows that a significant difference among rural and urban high school students in respect of occupational choice scientific and executive at .05 and .01 level of significance. This evidently proves that rural students have lack of interest as compared to urban students.

Table no 3, 4 show that there are significant between the rural and urban students at commercial, constructive factor. The difference indicates that urban students have less interest as compared to rural students.

### **Suggestion**

1. The same study may be undertaken for the boy's students and girl's students reading in college coming from rural and urban areas.
2. Similarly, a study may be concluded on the boys only belonging to the difference cultural groups and parental occupational experiences both at high school and college level.
3. A study may be taken on the personality and occupational choices.
4. A study may be taken to find out relationship of occupational choice and personality traits of rural and urban students.

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