

A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT OF TRIBAL AREA OF HOWRAH DISTRICT

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Abstract: All student of every district has some specific interest in future education field. Every Boys and Girls think differently to their future planning, interest and also profession or occupation for their own life hood, struggle and ability. Similarly tribal area of Howrah Districts high School students has different vocational interest and vocational choices. Those students are also different with their medium wise and gender wise. They seek in future vocational Guidance.

Key Words: Howrah district, boys & girls, vocational interest, vocational guidance.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Every young man and even a young woman at the threshold of life have to find satisfactory answer to an important question "What shall I do in life?" It is upon a satisfactory answer to this question that the success and the future happiness of the young man & woman depend. The selection of the wrong vocation leads to unhappiness, discontent and ultimate failure, for the occupation that a person follows is not merely a means of earning a livelihood but also a way of life. Through occupation a person tries to realize his needs for self enhancement and self realization.

In order to answer this question "What shall I do in life?" the young man & woman has to consider and answer for himself/ herself another question: What am I best fitted for? many young man & woman go through the life without making a success of it because they do not adopt the vocation they are best suited to follow and hence do not find their true place in life. As a result they struggle in life without achieving much. It is for reason that a young mans first task is to find the right vocation for himself, the occupation for which he is fitted by nature inclination and accomplishments and then to adopt that as his education in life. In selecting a vocation for a young man, he and his parents are often attracted by the loftiness or the curativeness of the profession irrespective of the fact weather he is fitted for the profession or not. They think that "success is entirely confined to the highest peak the alps and the Himalayas of life forgetting that the lovely violet which most modestly fulfills its mission by shading its fragrance all around it, is an worthy of praise as the mighty oak under whose shadow it blooms and dies." Nothing can be harmful to the young man & woman than an ambition which over reaches itself. In his struggle to reach those lofty heights for which he was never meant by nature he is apt to lose his foothold and tumble down, severely injuring himself in the process and perhaps never to rise again. So some attempt has to be made to match opportunities for work and service with individual interest and ability.

2. INTEREST:

Everyone possesses some types of interest to which he has some liking. He always gives preference to some particular object. Theseliking may be permanent or temporarily depending upon attitude or aptitude. Every individual is selective in his interest.

The assessment of interest has also become essential for the educational practitioners and psychologists. A person having a desired level of ability and aptitude in the absence of interest may not achieve success in an academic course or occupation. He may feel suffocated as well. The interest is that point of attraction or inclination of a person owing to which he persists doing something for a relatively longer period of time. In the formation of interest a persons neighborhood, peers and friend and his physical, social and cultural environment play a crucial role. E.K. Strong and others have stressed the development of a vocational interest inventory and have observed that in a particular occupation the professional specific pattern of interest or disinterests are perceptible which render than distinguishable from others.

2.1 Definitions of Interest:

Interest can be cause of an activity and result of participation in activity.

J.S. Ross – "A thing that interests us is just something that concerns us or matters to us."

McDougall - "Interest is a latent attention; attention is an interest in action."

2.2 Types of Interest:

Inborn Interest: The term inborn interest refers to innate tendencies or instincts.

Derived Interest: The term derived interest is used for interest born as a result of feeling or experience and as an interest of derived interests. The individual acquired skills in the performance of the specific activities this is called acquisition of skills

Educational importance and basic components of interest:

- The interest of young children is born. They are more apt to apply random attention. Thus in teaching the children, an appeal to innate Interest should be made.
- Interest autobiographies emphasize the fact the interest are perhaps more modifiable of all human traits.
- They are the source of feeling. They change, grow according to they achieve success and approval or are bright by frustration and loss of status.
- Quality and characteristics of incentives and motives may also boost the interest among the students.
- Qualitative interests could be classified under various heading such as social interest. Vocational interest, scientific interest, literary and musical interest, artistic, clerical and business interest, mathematical and medical interest, this is however a gross classification only.

2.2.1 VOCATIONAL INTEREST:

A test that matches an individuals specific likes, dislikes and interests to those characteristic of persons working in each of a number of vocation.

Vocational Interest and Vocational Choice:

In the modern era when we are at the threshold of 21st century every society is keen to raise the level of social, educational and vocational awareness of its youth and to enable them to adopt a realistic attitude towards the world of work. The researches in of respect of vocational choice indicate in almost ambiguous term that it is basically a development process. It is now generally agreed that the vocational behavior is largely systematic although more or so less some individual then for others, while at the same time most would acknowledge the powerful role played by chance in peoples lives. Similarly most individual appear to engage in more or less conscious series of vocationally relevant decisions that are none the less influenced by needs a motions and others such factors which are not always fully conscious part of this process.

Three basic elements of vocationalisation:

Regarding occupational choice there are three basic elements suggested by Ginsburg and others as follows.

Developmental Process:

Occupational choice is a developmental process. It is not a single decision made over a period of years-a process which takes place over a minimum of six or seven years and more typically over n years or more.

Irreversible Process:

The process of decision making is basically irreversible since each decision during adolescence is related to ones experience up to that point and in turn has a influence on the future.

Compromise:

The crystallizations of occupational choice inevitable have the quality of a compromise since occupational choice involves the balancing of a series of subjective elements with the opportunities and limitations of realities.

Vocational choice takes place as a result of & developmental process.

It has been traced to the early days of individual life. This development can also be traced to the influences exerted before birth. The child development studies have proved the powerful influence which thwarted ambitions and frustration of the parents have on the vocational choice of individual.

Vocational Development:

Vocational Development may be conceived of as beginning early in life and as proceeding along a curve late in life. While four year old child who plays the policeman or soldier in his very early stage of vocational development, a old man of sixty who does not work for money but still keeps himself busy with writing books in the field of his specialization is going through the late stages of the vocational development.

VOCATIONAL Life Stages :

- Growth : (birth to 14years)
- Explanatory : (15-24years) It has sub stage of fantasy which may be tentative or realistic with appropriate appropriate attitude towards work and occupation.
- Establishment: (24 - 44 years) It begins with trial and progressing into stable position.
- Maintenance Stage: (45 - 64years) It is characterized by stability in the field in which establishment has taken place earlier in life

- The Decline stage: (65 onwards) It is characterized by declaration during the early part and progressing into one of retirement.

Developmental Theories:

Ginzberg(1951)put forward a theory which identifies four factors in occupational choice. These factors are reality testing Educational process , the emotional factors and instill the individuals values. The theory says that the individual compromises between his wishes and possibilities, the theory refers to three periods. During the fantasy Period, a child has no knowledge of reality. The tentative period is the pre-adolescent and adolescent period .Here the child tries to make vocational considerations that are more realistic regarding to his skill In the realistic period the idea and choice of the career are crystallized and specific decisions take place. The theory refers to career development

Socio-Economic Factors influencing Interest and Choice of a Vocation:

It may be observed that at the outset that although the process of occupational choice is basically rational there are a number socio-cultural factors which influence it. The evidence available t, the researches in this area s that indicates that there are two se factors which influence choice of a vocation by a person:

- The hierarchy of preferences which includes weighing and incentives associated with the various alternative occupational choice intimately connected with the philosophy of a person reflecting what type of living standard he visualizes for himself the Indian situation has become so deplorable that it is well high Impossible to assure your youth to get a job of your choice or Imagining.
- The expectation of a person to achieve an alternative which implies the extent to which he feels assured of getting a particular job and in which he can have an easy assess. In our context it is generally observed that the youth belonging to lower middle class try to enter any readily available job or whenever job possibilities are hinted they rush without any rational consideration. Such a condition is attributable mostly to our prevalent economic structure, the policies being pursued therein and our faulty approach to planning.
- The process of vocational choice is also influenced by socio-economic status of the family, the educational background of E parents and the socio-cultural ethos of the rural urban habitation. In our context these factors are quite dominion. Although there is no research evidence to backupthe, argument, on the basis of our experience we may observe the children of educationally and economically well off ft get attracted to white collard jobs while those of lower Class and economically depressed and disadvantaged section go in for manual lab our even at an early age.

Need of vocational Guidance:

When more and more complexities put obstacles collectively in some other phenomenon, then the exhibition of doubt is, not in vain. It is also true for entry into the vocations. The complex human personality, modern industrial complexity. complexities of educational subjects and complexities of various vocations have made the vocational system so complicated that has become almost compulsory to seek the advice of experts to understand the nature of vocations, selection of vocations and entry in to the vocations. Without counselling the selection of vocations may prove harmful and it has occurred too. Due to multiplicity of vocations and rapidly changing conditions, the vocation must suit the person must suit the vocation. It is not enough. Counselling for entry into some vocation is not the end, but satisfactory and successful adjustment in the vocation after entry into it is must. Hence, the need of vocational guidance is not in limited sphere but it is needed comprehensively. There are some following causes which throw light on the need of vocational guidance –

(i) Individual Differences:

All the psychologists and scientists agree regarding individual differences. According to a collective view, there are no two persons alike in this universe. All differ from each other these variations may concern with any aspect of their personality. Myers has described these variations as two types, individual or personal and vocational or professional Like the occurrence of variations in the vocations. Variations in the individuals also occur it is almost decided that every person cannot do every type of task. According to this principle, the abilities, capacities, interests, aptitudes etc. exiting in each person vary from man to man. I other respect. Hence, without gathering the necessary facts about these individual differences through different methods. The process of vocational guidance is not possible. In order to collect these facts regarding individual differences, persons with some specific characteristics are required for each vocation. Hence, due to the availability of tests for collecting the facts regarding the individual differences and also due to these individual differences themselves, the need of vocational guidance cannot be denied.

(ii) Variety of vocations :

At present the vocational guidance is needed due to multiplicity of vocations. Such number of vocations never existed in earlier days. Due to very limited number of vocations, people never faced difficulty in selecting them.

Today, there is so much increase in the number of vocations that the description of vocation has to be supplied to the pupil before he leaves the school. Only then he gets enable to select the vocation after the leaves the school. There is another purpose to supply the description of the vocation at the school level that the pupil may try to acquire necessary education for the vocation, which he likes. Hence, due to the increase in the number of vocations, there is a need of vocational guidance to familiarize the pupils with vocation. In addition to the multiplicity of vocations, there complexity has also become very challenging.

(iii) For Vocational Progress:

Merely entry into some vocation carries no importance. But it is more important to know about a persons progress in that vocation after his entry into the vocation. The present age is the age of results of consequences. What type of results a person gives after entering into the vocation depends upon his capacities and abilities? The direction of that person's success in that vocation. It has become very necessary to start vocational guidance program me to make available the information regarding training centers and necessary training required for vocational progress after entering into the vocation.

(iv) For Vocational Progress:

For any student, the time when he leaves the school after completing his school education and is in race to enter into a vocation carries much importance. In such a situation, the pupil knows nothing about vocations. The pupils and their parents are in panic in this confusing situation. Sometimes they put their wards to some wrong profession or vocation in hurry. In such circumstances, the child does not succeed in adjusting himself. This mistake and such mal-adjustment are discovered at a later stage. This results into the pupils instability in that vocation. Neither he concentrates in the job nor does he exhibit any interest in that job. Hence, there should be some provision of providing such vocational guidance so that he may attain stability from vocational point of view and he may take interest in his vocation. From this point to view, the need of vocational guidance carries its own importance.

(V) Need From Economic Point Of View:

Vocational guidance is very necessary from economic point of view. Economic problems are bound to arise when the production of some establishment falls. The production fails only when a personselects a vocation and enters into it without any deep thinking. In the later stage he fails to concentrate his mind in that vocation. He almost fails. He considers his working place as unattractive. This cause is responsible for his vocational instability.

(vi) Need due to changing conditions:

At present, some vocations have gained the importance while some have lost in the changing circumstances. It reason is the occurrence of changes in our assumption, ideologies and needs etc. The main cause of these changes is scientific advancement and industrialization. But, for a lay man, it is very difficult to cope with these changing conditions. In these changing conditions it is very essential for adjustment to select a proper vocation just to start his vocational journey. Hence, to achievedthis objective the importance of making familiar each pupil with these changed conditions also increases. This task can be full of challenge for a well-organized vocational guidance program. Therefore, the need of vocational guidance is much felt in these changing circumstances. The importance of a person's health cannot be under-estimated for his vocational success. If a person's health is beingaffected adversely, it means he is not well adjusted in that vocation or that vocation is not according to his capacities and physical limitations. Lack of interest in that vocation also affects his health. There are certain causes which do not allow a person to succeed in a vocation, such as, lack of interest, lack of capacity of doing the work and physical unsuitability to that vocation. He has to face lots of worries. These worries damage the health of that person. Sometimes, before entering a vocation against his capacities and interests.

(vii) Need from social and personal point of view:

Personal and social view-points carry their own importance. The happiness, satisfaction and the personality development of the workers depend on their vocation or profession. Any disappointed and dissatisfied person may prove a curse for his society. Such a person cannot contribute anything for his society. Super has rightly said in this connection that—"Occupation is not merely a means of earning a livelihood but also a way of life, a social role."

Hence, owing to social and personal view-points, there is always a need of vocational guidance for the selection of vocations.

(viii) For proper Utilization of human potentialities:

It is essential to know the hidden capacities and energies of a person. But knowing them is not enough. The human energies can be best utilized by vocational guidance for vocational guidance. There might be some person whose energies and capacities are not well utilized. This non-utilization might have destroyed their energies and

capacities. In order to avoid future destruction of such energies and capacities, vocational guidance services seem to be essential now. Only the proper use of these energies can make the social and national progress possible. But it is the bad luck of our country that no attention is being paid towards the proper use of human energies. A person having the capacity of becoming a clerk elevates to the rank of an officer and the person who has the capability of becoming an officer, could not move beyond the rank of clerk. The causes responsible for defective human energies include castism, recommendations, corruption and defective evaluation methods.

(ix) For Establishing Co-ordination between Family and vocational Life:

A co-ordination between Family and vocational or professional life of a person is must. The professional successes affect the family very necessary for students to take a quiz about themselves and see what they are good at. Sometimes, people never realize what they are good at unless someone else tells them. There are many hidden talents and everything does not come out of interest. Some qualities are given birth to out of opportunities also Interest has been variously defined as a kind of consciousness accompanying and stimulating attention, a feeling pleasant or painful directing attention the pleasurable or painful aspect of a process of attention and as identical with attention itself. Thus to know about vocational interest of the student high school level is very practical aspect of his life because this stage is also known as delta stage when he starts being aware about the vocational concept.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The problem is worded as “to know the vocational interest of high school students of tribal area of Howrah district.”

4. OBJECTIVE:

The researcher has formulated the following objectives of the present study:

- To Study the vocational interest of students of Rural Area of HOWRAH district of West-Bengal.
- To compare Vocational interests of boys and girls in science and technical field.
- To compare vocational interests of English medium students and Bengali medium students.

5. HYPOTHESIS:

The researcher has formulated the following hypothesis of present study:

- Vocational interests of boys are in science and technical field than that of girls.
- The vocational interests of English medium students have comparatively different than that of Bengali medium students.

6. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

There were following delimitations of the present study:

- The experiments was done on High School Students, Only four schools of tribal Area of Howrah were selected for the study.
- The schools were BhagabanpurSiddswer High School, Shyampur High School, Gugarpur High School&GugarpurShibganjDingakhola High school.
- For the study only 104 students were selected as per convenience of the researchers.
- The study will be delimited to gender wise and medium wise comparison only.

7. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

PREFACE:

The following chapter includes the review of the related literature.

Research findings:

Asha Nov. 2009: The topic of the research was: ‘A Study of scholastic achievement and vocational interest of the adolescent of educated and uneducated mothers.’ The objectives of the research was to...

- Identification of adolescents having educated and uneducated mothers.
- To compare the scholastic achievement and vocational interest of adolescent and educated mothers.
- To compare the sex wise scholastic achievement and vocational interest of adolescent of educated and uneducated mothers.

The major findings of the research are as following:

- There is a significant difference between the boys of educated mothers and boys of uneducated mothers.
- There is no difference between the adolescents of educated and uneducated mothers with respect to vocational interest.

- It is found that vocational interest of boys of educated and uneducated mothers is higher than boys of uneducated mothers.
- It is observed by the researcher that the mean score of girls of educated mothers are higher than the girls of uneducated mothers.

Bharaddwaj 1979- The objectives of the study is to determine and study the impact of components of creativity and intelligence upon the vocational interest of Indian adolescents at various strata. To structure the pattern of growth to vocational interests during adolescence.

The researcher found the following findings:

- Creativity was more interest promoting on the middle socio economic level in general. Its promoting capacity was negatively correlated with intelligence.
- SCS in less creative adolescents, promoted vocational interest in the best manner when accompanied by brightness of intelligence. Intelligence promotes agricultural interest of high creative when they belong to middle SES.

Bhargawa 1991- The topic of the research was “A study on the interest and difficulties faced by the students studying in the vocational stream.” The objectives of the study was to investigate into the interest of the students vocational education, society and employment and their anxiety for employment and to identify the difficulties faced by the students and their possible solution.

The major findings of the research are as following:

- Eighty three percent of the students choose vocational education out of their interest while a small section joined it as they could not get admission in the academic stream.
- The major of the students felt that vocational education were purposive, interesting and important for enhancing employment ability and national development.
- The major of the students opined that their wards were interested in vocational education as it prepared them for employment and self depend.

Chander 1990: The objectives of the research is to study the educational and vocational interest pattern of tribal High school students and their relationship with intelligence, socio-economic status and educational achievement.

The researcher found the following findings:

- The tribal High school boys were found to be higher in commerce and medical and lower in the home science and fine arts educational interest pattern as compared to the girls.
- Students belonging to the high socio-economic status scored high in mechanical and low in humanities and arts educational interest pattern as compared to the low socio-economic literature status students.
- Students with high socio-economic status were found to score in the music and teaching and less in mechanical and clerical vocational interest pattern as compared to the socio-economic status.
- The tribal boys were found to have scored high in the business and scientific interest pattern and low in literacy, artistic and musical vocational interest pattern as compared to the tribal girls.

Das 1991: The topic of the research was “An analytical study of the vocational interest of primary teachers.” The objectives of the study are to study the professional interest of primary teachers.

The major findings of the research are as following:

- The vocational interest of urban primary teachers (male and female) differed significantly from that of rural teachers.
- The female primary teachers had more vocational interest in the family functions and aesthetic functions than the male teachers.
- The rural primary teachers both male and female had more interest in the teaching profession than the urban teachers.

Gautam 1988: The topic of the research was “An investigation into the educational and vocational interest of the students at the delta stage and their implications for future curricula “The objectives of the research was to investigate the educational and vocational interests of students of class-viii & class-x as to arrive at implications for their future.

The major findings of the research are as following:

- A significant correlation was found in the preference order of boys of class- viii & class-x in both educational and vocational interest area.
- No significant correlation was found in the preference order of the girl.
- Of class-viii & class-x in the educational interest area while in the vocational interest area a significant correlation was found.
- Significant in most of the interest area were found between the scores of rural and urban boys while in case of girls significant difference could be noticed only in a few interest area.

Javed 1990: The topic of the research was “A critical study of the vocational interest of the students of arts, science and commerce studying at graduation level.” The objectives of the research was to study the vocational interest of arts, science and commerce studying at graduation level in senior college in the rural area.

The researcher found the following findings:

- Students of all three faculties showed rural students were disinterested in agriculture and more interested in vocations connected with science.
- Students from arts and commerce faculties expressed high interest in persuasive and executive vocations low and little interest in social vocations.
- While collared vocations were preferred by students they showed low interest in vocations requiring physical lab our.

Jayapoorani, 1982: The topic of the research was “Vocational interest of higher secondary school students.” The objectives of the research is to identify and assess the vocational interest and aptitude of adolescents.

The major findings of the research are as following:

- Natural Science, Mathematics and English were the subjects preferred by the majority of the students.
- The school were Bhagabanpur Siddswer High School, Shyampur High School, Gugarpur High School & Gugarpur Shibganj Dingakhola High school.
- For the study only 104 students were selected as per convenience of the researcher.
- The study will be delimited to gender wise and medium wise comparison only.

8. RESEARCH DESIGN:

PREFACE

This chapter includes sample, tool, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure.

8.1 SAMPLE

The detail of the sample is as follows:

GENDER		TOTAL
MALE	FEMALE	104
5	3	5
		1

8.2 TOOL:

The interest record was first developed in the year 1965, which was thoroughly revised in 1970, 1975, and 1977 by author. This vocational Interest record was developed by Dr. S. P. Kulshreshtha. The vocational interest is defined as ones own preference of preference in many manners wisely or unwisely by self or by another source for given vocational area or vocation. Therefore the purpose of the present record is to help the students to adjust themselves to the jobs by making wise choices the students will be able to utilize all his potentials to the maximum extent. As per convenient of the Bengali Medium students the inventory was translated in Bengali. Thus the main purpose of the VIR is to measure vocational interest, to enable the pupils to select such subjects in the school which are according to their preferred vocations.

8.3 DATA COLLECTION PRICEDURE:

A sample of 104 students of class 10th was taken of different schools were of Bengali Medium and English Medium of Howrah District. The school were Bhagabanpur Siddswer High School & Shibganj Gugarpur Dingakhola High School.

School Shyampur High school &Gugarpur High School. First I want to the class with prior permission of the Head Master. I interested with students for about ten minutes and established good rapport with students. I gave

instruction to them . I also told them about the purpose of the test. The main objectives of the test was to know the vocational interest of the students to guide them for vocational choices.

The two vocations are given in each box of the inventory. The students would know their choices from the two vocations given in each box keeping in view ones salary prestige and future. Though there is no time limit for the inventory even then the students should answer quickly. It takes usually 7 to 8 minute to complete inventory. After getting the inventories filled these were taken back from the students. The front page of the inventory required some information of the students regarding personal identity salary of the parents etc.

Description of the Test:

The present record contains 200 vocations belonging to 10 different vocational areas:

- Literacy (L) : The literacy scale includes the job like Editor, Translator, Critics, Journalist, Poet, Writer, Epic writer, Language specialist, Novelist, Story writer etc.
- Scientist (Sc) : Science field that includes Scientist, Chemical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Compounder, Astrologer, Atomic Scientist, Medical Representative, Botanist, Science Teacher, Vaccinator, Chemist, Doctor, Scientific Apparatus Manufacture, Engineer etc.
- Artistic (A) : Artistic field includes Singer, Music Director, Music Instruments Maker, Stage Director, Cartoonist, Photographer, Sculpture.
- Commercial (C) : The commercial Area includes Commercial interest, Shop Keeper, stenographer, Ticket Collector, Draft man, IncomeTax Officer, Sales Man, Industry Manager etc.
- Constructive (Co): Constructive Area includes vocation of Gold smith, Ironsmith, Forman, Radio Mechanic, Teacher of Arts and Craft, Bookbinder, Washer Man Welder, Carpenter, Potter, Toy Maker etc.
- Executive (E): Executive vocational interest are includes the vocations like Mayor of Hospital, Presidents, dy. Collector, Probation Officer, Army Officer, Magistrate, District Magistrate, Police Superintend, Manager School Inspector, Principal, Tehsildar etc.
- Agriculture (Ag) : This area is concerned with assignment of Gardener, Farmer, Animal Husbandly, Agriculture Inspector, Seed Store, Tractor Driver, Soil Expert, Manure Expert, Breeder, Nursery Prepare, Poultry Man, Agriculture Teacher, Agriculture Researcher.
- Persuasive (P): Persuasive Jobs are full of persuasion. They are M.P., M.L.A, Advertisement manager, Insurance Agent, Advocate, Religious Leader, Tourist Guide, Sales Manager, Vocational Counselor, Political Lecturer.
- Social (S): Social jobs which are taken in the test are Village level worker, Scout and Guide, Religious Reformer, Red Cross Worker, Free Medicine Seller, Honey Teacher, Guide, Social Worker.
- Household (H): Home Science, Home Decorator, Cooker, Embroider are household jobs.
- Thus the test includes 10 vocational areas. Each of these areas has 20 jobs vocation assignment on the jobs.

8.4 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

First raw scores were calculated and percentage of each categories of vocation was calculated. The calculation were based on gender wise, Medium of instruction wise and category wise for comparative study of the vocational interest of the students.

9. RESULT AND EXPLANATION

The following chapter includes result & explanation and conclusion of the Research Work.

9.1 RESULT

- Gender wise analysis of data shows that the highest interest area of boys was in Executive field (45%) while girls showed first preference in artistic field (23%).
- The first preference of English Medium students was in Executive field that was 37.03% on the other hand first preference of Bengali Medium students were also in Executive field showing 24 percent vocational interest.(Though their percentage level was cooperatively low.)
- The class tenth students of Adivasi Area of District Howrah showed highest vocational Interest in Executive field (30.76%) while second preference area was in science field(23.03%) Their least preferred areas were literature (2.9%0)and agriculture (5.77 %).

9.2 RESULT AND EXPLANATION:

TABLE - I

VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF BOYS AND GIRLS OF ADIVASI AREA OF HOWRAH DISTRICT

Area of Interest	L	S c	E	C	C o	A	A G	P	S	H	
Total Nos. of Boys & Girls -104	0 3	2 5	3 2	2	1	1 3	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 7	104
M a r k s	2.9	24.0	30.7	1.9	0.9	12.0	5.77	5.7	8.6	6.7	

To know vocational interest is important because it gives direction to the students to decide their future career in his life. The present study is an exploratory attempt to assess the vocational interest of class 10th students of Advasi Area of Howrah district. A represent sample of 104 students (53 boys and 51 girls) was taken in the age range of 14 to 15 . The Table 1 shows highest interest of class 10' students of Adivasi Area in Executive Field (30.76 per cent) and in Science field (24.03 percent). Their least preferred areas are constructive field (0.09 %) and Commercial Area. The Commercial Area, includes Commercial interest, Shop keeper, Stenographer, Ticket collector, drafts man, income tax officer, Sales Man, Industry manager etc. and Constructive Area includes vocation of Gold smith ,Ironsmith ,Forman ,Radio Mechanic, Teacher of Arts and Craft ,Bookbinder Washer man, welder, Carpenter, Potter, To maker etc.

GRAPH 1

VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF BOYS AND GIRLS OF ADIVASI AREA OF HOWRAH DISTRICT

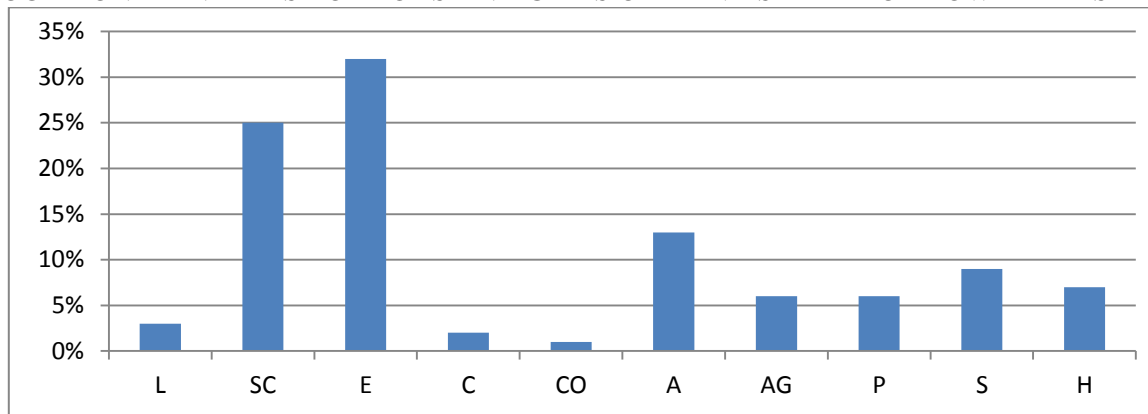


TABLE-2

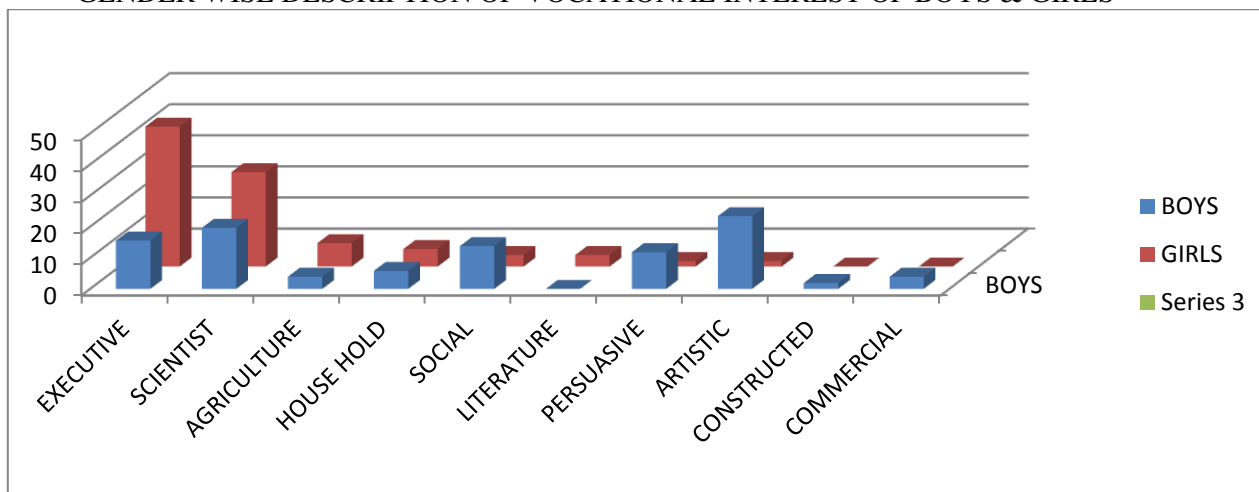
GENDER WISE DISCRETION OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Area of Interest	L	S	C	E	C	C	O	A	A	G	P	S	H	
Total	2	1	6	2	4	0	0	1	4	1	3	7	3	5
Total	0	1	0	0	8	0	2	1	2	0	2	6	7	3

The table 2 shows that majority of boys (45.28%) have shown high vocational interest in Executive field. The occupational field includes the vocations like Mayor of hospital, presidents, ciy. Collector, Probation officer, Army Officer, Magistrate, District magistrate, Police Superintend, Manager, School Inspector. Principal, Tehsildar etc. In the other words boys have shown greater interest in towards intellectual interest and shows better judgment abilities. Further 30.18 percent of boys shows high interest in Science field that includes Scientist, chemical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Civil Engineer, compounder, Astrologer, Atomic Scientist medical Representative. Botanist, ScienceTeacher. Vaccinator, Chemist, Doctor, Scientific Apparatus Manufacture, Engineer etc. The least preferred vocational field were Constructive and Commercial Field. No one in the sample shows interest here. This shows that there is a sign of transformation from conventional field to unconventional field.

GRAPH 2

GENDER WISE DESCRIPTION OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF BOYS & GIRLS



Regarding preference to the girls as shown in the table 23.53 percent girls showed high interest in Artistic field following 19.6 percent in science field. Artistic field includes Singer, Music Director, Music instrument maker,

Stage Director, Painter, cartoonist, Photographer, Sculpture and Science Field includes the vocations like Scientist, chemical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Civil Engineer, compounder, Astrologer, Atomic Scientist medical Representative, Botanist, Science Teacher, Vaccinator, Chemist, Doctor, Scientific Apparatus Manufacture, Engineering etc.

This shows that girls have vocational interest in artistic field and if they get chance this interest can be their vocation. The girls have also shown their interest as second preference in Science field though their percentage is considerable low in comparison with boys the reason may be their low socio-economic status. Most of the parents of these girls were farmers or labour group.

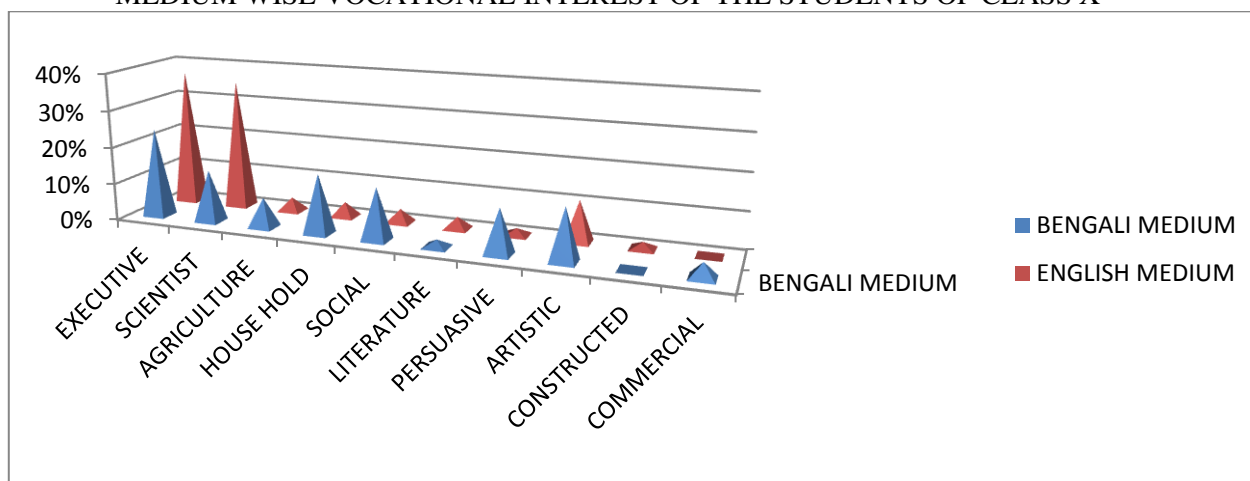
TABLE: 3
MEDIUM WISE VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF THE STUDENTS OF CLASS Xth

AREA OF INTEREST	L	S	C	E	C	O	A	A	P	S	H
Total No of STUDENT(English Medium) 54	1 1.85%	19 35.18%	20 37.03%	0	1 1.85%	6 11.11%	2 3.70%	1 1.85%	1 1.85%	2 3.70%	
Total No of Student (Bengali Medium)	1 2%	7 14%	12 24%	2 4%	0	7 14%	4 8%	6 12%	7 14%	1 2%	8 16%

When we consider English medium students we find almost the same trend though the percentage in the vocational area were less in Hindi medium students than English medium students. First preference of English medium students was shown in Executive area that was 37.03% and second preference of vocational Interest was shown in science area that was 35.18%.

24 % Bengali medium students showed the first preference in Executive area and the Second highest vocational interest areas of Bengali medium students was in Science area and Artistic area . Least preferred area of English Medium students were construction and literature. showing 0% and 1 percent interest. The first preference of English medium students was in Executive field (37.8 percent) on the other hand first preference of Hindi medium boys was also in Executive field (24 percent). Though both the categories' students have shown the vocational interest in same fields but the number of Hindi medium students is less. The reason is that the students of Hindi Medium students are from very low socio economic group. The most of the parents of the students are lab ours or farmers.

GRAPH 3
MEDIUM WISE VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF THE STUDENTS OF CLASS X"



9. CONCLUSION

- Through the gender wise analysis we conclude that there is difference between the vocational interest of boys (technical) and girls (artistic).
- The vocational interest of English medium students and Hindi medium students were quite similar.
- Through the current trend we can conclude that the vocational interest of students of high school of Tribal Area has been changed to unconventional area. They show the highest vocational interest in executive field and science field. It is a sign of transformation from conventional area (agriculture etc.) to unconventional areas (Executive and science fields etc.)

10. SAMMARY AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

PREFACE:

The following chapter include summary or the rational of result statement of problem, hypothesis, sample, tool , collection of data result educational implications of research works and suggestions for future research works.

RATIONALE OF THE RESEARCH:

One of the major work of vocational awareness programme is to help the child to prepare himself for a right vocational choice and when he has finished schooling, to help him making a choice which will accord with his developed abilities, aptitude, interest, personality qualities and present situation and would contribute to his individual happiness and social good .

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

The statement of problem is worded as following To know the vocational interest of High School students of Tribal Area of Howrah District."

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH:

The objectives of research are as following..

- To study the vocational interest of students of Tribal Area of Howrah District.
- To compare vocational Interest of boys and girls in science or technical field.
- To compare the vocational interest of English Medium students and Bengali Medium students.

Hypothesis:

- 1 Vocational interests of boys are in science and technical field than that of girls.
- 2 The vocational Interest of English medium students have comparatively different than that of Bengali medium students.

SAMPLE:

A sample of 104 students of class 10' was taken of different school of English medium and Bengali medium of Howrah District. The schools were Bhagabanpur Siddswar High School, Gugarpur Shibganj Dingakhola High School, Shyampur High School, Gugarpur High School.

Tool:

Dr. S. P. Kulshreshtha's Vocational Interest Record was used The Present Record contains 200 vocations to the different vocational areas. The two vocations are given in each box of the inventory. The students would mention their choices from the two vocations given in each box keeping in view their salary, prestige and future.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

According the test the raw scores are calculated and their percentage were taken for comparative study in terms of gender wise study and medium wise study and category wise study.

CONCLUSION

- Through the gender wise analysis we conclude that there is difference between the vocational interest of boys (technical) and girls (artistic).
- The vocational interest of English medium students and Bengali medium students were quite similar.
- Through the current trend we can conclude that the vocational interest of students of high school of Tribal Area has been changed to unconventional area The executive field and They show the highest vocational interest in conventional science field. It is a sign of transformation iron, area (agriculture etc.) to unconventional areas (Executive and science fields etc.)

11. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH WORK:

STUDENTS:

- The student's potential can be utilized at the optimum level when they will choose the subject and profession of their choices.
- Gender wise discrimination should not be entertained in terms of vocational interest.
- With proper awareness and guidance the girls of rural areas can also be put forth to opt unconventional fields like science and persuasive field etc.
- After choosing the vocation of their choice and abilities they will get job satisfaction in term of money and respect both point and will do future progress for sure.

PARENTS OR GUAROIUNS:

- In our country specially in rural area parents and guardians of the students are illiterate or less educated. They force students to choose the vocation of t continue their heir choices. They compel them to business (Doctor or en or to follow old set pattern gainer etc.).Now it becomes very important to make them aware about the new trend going on

- Through the teachers parents meeting they should be informed about their wards abilities and efficiencies and interest in different field.

SCHOOL:

- The school should realize its responsibilities regarding the future of the students. It becomes important for the school to provide them occupational information.
- The teachers should expand the horizon of their observation of the student's day to day activities. They should keep the track record of the student's inclinations and interest in different activities during the school education.
- The school can also arrange the school trips to different important places of occupations to provide the information regarding it.
- By special lecture and video documentary movies of the great business people of our nation and international importance the students may be influenced and inspired.

GOVERNMENT:

- In rural areas because of the limited resources the school are not able to provide all necessary information to the students. So the Government should feel its responsibilities to provide them resources which can help them to provide them all essential information and basic vocational training.
- As the girls have shown artistic interest (23.53 percent).The government and concerned authority can provide the training by organizing free camps and training centers. Most of them are from low socio economic field.
- The Government can also provide them vocational guidance by the experts to the students as the students of these rural and suburb areas do not get facilities to update themselves about the latest trend going on.

12. SUGGESTION FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCHES:

- The comparative study of the vocational interest of the student of Tribal area and Urban area.
- The comparative study of the vocational interest of the girls and the boys of high school of Urban and Tribal area.
- The study of the role of vocational maturity in vocational choice.
- The role of educational achievement in vocational choice.

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