

A STUDY OF CAREER ASPIRATION AMONG TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL STUDENTS OF RAJASTHAN

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Abstract

Students faced various problems, maintain the level of Career Aspiration is one of the most important. Psychological factors as well as various societal factors like culture, opportunities, family background of the students, their socio-economic status, task oriented attitude, educational system, school environment determine the Career aspirations of the students. Keeping these view, the researchers considered Career Aspiration as an important variable to study and considered as the problem titled “A Study of career aspiration of tribal and non-tribal students of Rajasthan”. The main objective of this research is effect of demographic status on career aspiration of senior secondary students of Rajasthan. For this purpose, researcher selected (N =200) students, out of which 100 from tribal community and 100 from non-tribal community secondary School going students from Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The Career Aspiration Inventory (CAI) constructed by Anand. S. has been used to measure the selected variable. Descriptive statistics along with t-test have been employed to analyze the data. Findings are indicated that the category that is tribe and non-tribe was found an important factor to determine the level of Career Aspiration.

Key Words: Tribe, Non-tribe, Career Aspiration and Secondary School Students.

Backwardness of tribal people is one of the significant worries of our current society. Especially, the conditions of tribes in Rajasthan are more miserable. In Rajasthan, the public participation of people belonging to tribal community in various sectors i.e. education, politics, workforce, mid and large scale business is very poor. Aspiration can be defined as a student's ability to identify and set future goals and a desire to work towards those goals. This thing relies primarily upon two things; that is human desire and motivation. At the point when somebody understands the requirement for something and appreciates it, we can accept it as motivation. Desire emerges when an individual comprehends the significance of a movement as a way to a future objective. Motivation here alludes to the present and desire alludes to what's to come. Aspiration is a powerful urge for higher accomplishment that is affected by family foundation and the manner in which the family associates, imparts, and acts. There are numerous ecological factors like parental desire, social assumptions, family pressure, peer pressure, culture, social qualities, and so on or Individual factors like character, past experience, qualities and interests, sexual orientation, racial foundation additionally impact one's aspirations. Career can be characterized as "the arrangement of choices that guide your instructive, social, monetary, political and profound undertakings, just as your extraordinary individual attributes and establishments. Life reflects values. Taking a stab at a vocation can be characterized as a lifelong objective. As indicated by George, O'Brien and Sauber (2017), "career aspiration is the craving to seek after advanced education like four years of school, two years of school, or professional school after secondary school to build vocation openings." There are many elements that decide profession desires, just as many variables that are affected via vocation goals. Numerous scientists have researched the impact of vocation goals on different factors. The ideal vocation can be created through appropriate preparing (Seth, 2016). Shandilya and Chaturvedi (2017) study based on overall level of aspiration of the tribal youth and found (60.42%) had medium level of aspiration. Pattanayak (2020) revealed that aspirations for tribal students are influenced by gender role socialization, parental expectations, teacher attitude and so on. Keeping the above issue in mind the researcher identified this problem is titled as “A study of Career Aspiration among tribal and non-tribal students of Rajasthan”.

Objective:

- ❖ To explore the effect of demographic status on career aspiration (dedication, motivation, realization, self-confidence and preparation) among senior secondary students.

Hypothesis:

- ❖ There will be significant difference between Tribal and Non-Tribal students in respect to their career aspiration (dedication, motivation, realization, self-confidence and preparation).

Method

Sample:

The samples of 200 senior secondary students were identified through stratified sampling technique for this study. Out of which 100 were tribal and 100 were non-tribal senior secondary students selected as a unit of analysis from different schools situated in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

Tool:

Career Aspiration Scale constructed by Anand., S. for senior secondary adolescents. There are thirty statements in the test having both positive and negative statements. Every statement has five alternatives choices of answers from strongly agree to strongly disagree. This scale is developed on the basis of five dimensions of the functional definition of the dimension of the career aspirations such as dedication, motivation realization self-confidence and preparation. The coefficient of internal consistency as determined by split half reliability was to be 0.86 and the coefficient of stability as determined by the test-retest method was found to be 0.90. The intrinsic validity of the scale was found to be 0.95.

Procedure:

Subjects were given all the instructions clearly and enough time was given to fill the career aspiration scale. When it was assured scale has completed, Thanks were paid to them for their kind cooperation, help and valuable time.

Results and Discussion

The present researcher has selected “Career aspiration” as the dependent variable of the study. Descriptive statistics and statistical analysis of an independent T-test was performed to determine the mean of tribal and non tribal students elated were statistically significant different on overall Career Aspiration and their subparts (dedication, motivation, realization, self-confidence and preparation). The independent variable of this study is demographic status. The data regarding career aspiration is depicted in Table-1 and Table-2.

Table-1 :Mean , S.d and ‘t’-value of Career Aspiration of Tribal and Non-Tribal Secondary School Students

Variables → ↓	Demographic Status						
	Tribal			Non Tribal			
Career Aspiration	N	Mean	S.d	N	Mean	S.d	t =2.284**
	100	105.55	11.96	100	113.91	34.57	

**Significant at 0.01 level of significance

From the table -1, it was found that the difference between tribal and non tribal were statistically significant. Looking at the t value of tribal and non tribal for career aspiration is 2.284 was significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus the directional hypothesis is accepted. Tribal students have lower scores on career aspiration (Mean =105.55) than non tribal students (Mean=113.9). The main effect of Demographic status was found to be significant at 0.01 level. It shows that tribal adolescents have lower level of career aspiration than non tribal adolescents. In other words tribal adolescents had less involvement in school life & had low ambitions in comparison to non tribal students.

This low level of career aspiration of tribal adolescents than non-tribal adolescents may be due to difference in their parent’s education & living patterns. In tribal communities, parents usually want their

children to get job or start earning as earliest as possible. Sometimes, it is also observed that these tribal adolescents work with their parents in the fields. Besides it, the non-academic atmosphere at home may also be a reason for poor career aspiration level of tribal adolescents. In view of the above result, the Ho was accepted and concluded that the students belonging to tribes differed significantly to their counterparts in relations to their career aspiration. The different factors influence the aim selection of secondary school going students in rural areas are attitudinal factors, cultural factors, parental attitudes, parental engagement with their child’s education, parents’ own experience of education, parents’ understanding of current education and employment, available opportunities, transport facilities, cost of higher education, poverty, attachment to the native area, work ethic, farming culture (Spielhofer.et.al., 2011).

The characteristics of data become quite clear when mean values are presented graphically in the form of bar diagram.

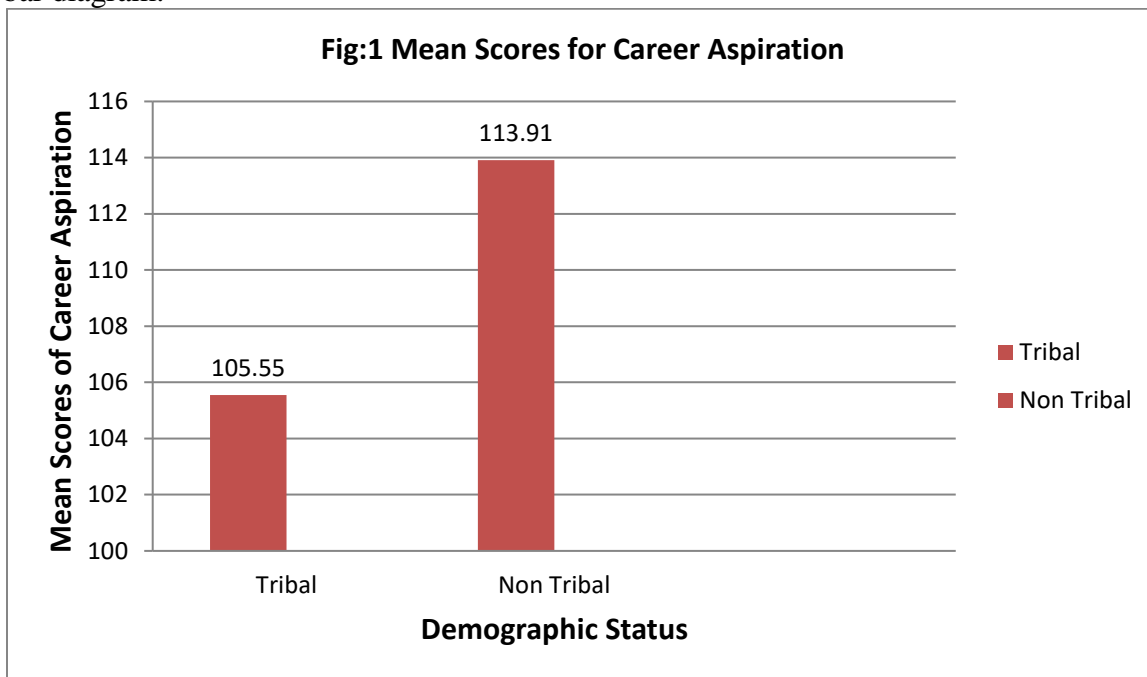
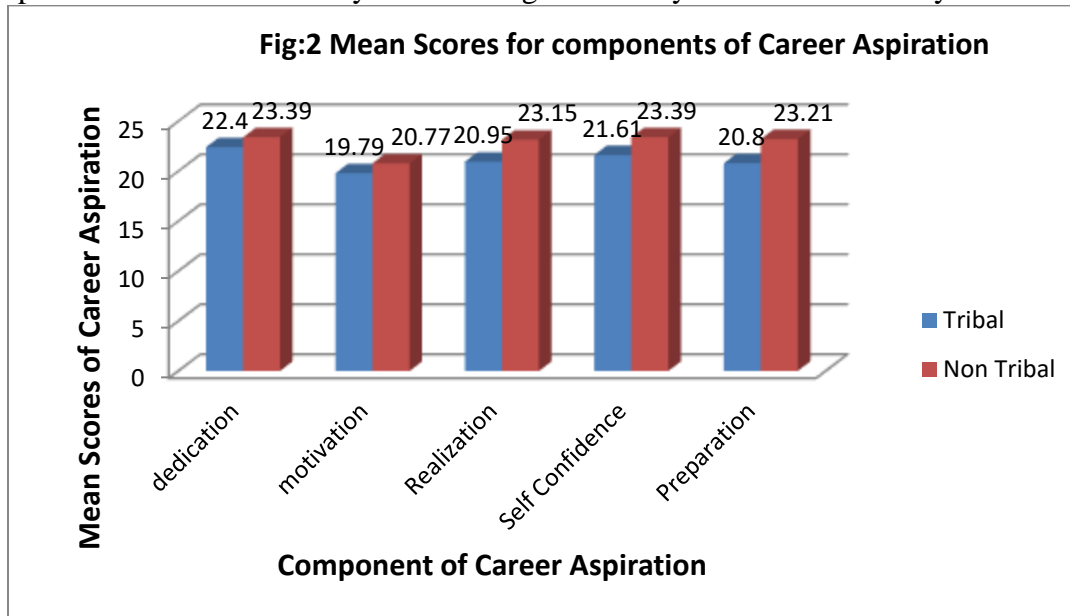


Table-2 Mean and S.d scores of tribal and non-tribal students on career aspiration

Variables → ↓ Components of Career Aspiration	Demographic Status					
	Tribal			Non-Tribal		
	N	Mean	S.d	N	Mean	S.d
1. Dedication	100	22.4	3.34	100	23.39	3.59
2. Motivation	100	19.79	2.77	100	20.77	3.36
3. Realization	100	20.95	5.41	100	23.15	5.33
4. Self Confidence	100	21.61	3.65	100	23.39	3.43
5. Preparation	100	20.8	4.92	100	23.21	3.79

Another Table- 2 referred that the students of non-tribal community showed better scores on each component of career aspiration than tribals. There are five components of career aspiration which is studied by researcher that are dedication, motivation, realization, self-confidence and preparation. The mean score of first component on dedication was 22.4 for tribal and 23.39 for non-tribal students. It means atmosphere is an effective component to determine dedication. The mean scores on motivation was 19.79 for tribals and 20.77 for non tribals. It is also evident from table -2 that the mean score of Realization for tribal students was 20.95 and for non-tribal non tribals was 23.15. The mean score on self-confidence of tribal students was 21.61 and mean self-confidence score of non-tribal students was 23.39. The mean score

on preparation for tribal students was 20.8 and for non tribals were 23.21. It might be said on the basis of the Table-2 that the Tribal and Non -Tribal students were different from one another in sub components of career aspiration and the community wherever u grow its very effective to decide your career aspiration.



Students in tribal community have very low level of aspiration due to variety of reasons, such as lack of necessary financial support, lack of confidence that they will succeed or not, gender-based socialization, fear of failure, and lack of competitiveness (Anderson, 1999). Another reason of low career aspiration among the tribal students which persist in this area by the researcher are unfavorable attitude of the parents to send their children to school after age of 15. The trends of children’s marriage in tribal community in this area. Insufficient occupational skills, poor academic success, and lack of transportation and the fear of failure were also found to be major cause. Educational level of parents has been positively related to aspirations of youth (Mau & Bikos, 2000). Burlin (1976) stated that both parents education level wielded a strong influence on career choices of their daughters. Poverty is also the main factor behind their lack of high aspiration among tribal. Thus we can conclude that Demographic status plays a specific role to decide career aspiration of students. Government should take some serious action for improving the condition of tribes, so that they could manage their life in current scenario in a better way.

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