

A comparative study of occupational aspiration of backwards caste and most backwards caste+2 students

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ABSTRACT

Occupational aspiration are the thought, feelings, fantasies and goal that people have about their work, that effect their motivation and decision making in respect of their occupational choice and sub sequent's participation in their occupation. Occupational aspiration force career related choice, preference of ideal jobs or career goals. The home environment and parental guidance and monitoring plays a significant role in the children education and career ambition. The presents study of occupational aspiration of backwards and most backwards caste +2 high schools student's. here total sample collected 300 from +2 high schools of Gaya district of Bihar, tool used for assessments Occupational Aspiration Scale developed by Grewal, G.S.1975.major findings are backwards+2 students are more aware about their occupation and carrier than most backwards+2 school students. Presents study will help to make awareness in society of backwards class students and help to governments for make educational policy to create appropriate awareness in society about appropriate and ability based occupation selection.

Keywords: *Occupation, Aspiration, Backwards Caste, Most Backward Caste, Students, Society.*

The term 'aspiration' is its origin from German word "Ampruchaniveau" but the credit for introducing this concept goes to Tamara Dembo (1931) who for the first time had used the concept in reference to the degree of difficulty of goal towards which a person is striving. The choices and decisions for future plan are generally expressed in educational occupations social, economical and political goals. Even the social, economical and political goals of a person are linked with the educational and occupational activities therefore most of the studies aspirations have been conducted by measuring the educational and occupational choices. The prestige value of an educational and a vocational goal that a person chooses to achieve at determine the level of educational and occupational aspiration. In the present study the level of occupational aspiration in backward caste and most backward caste was studied. As proposed in the study the level of occupational aspiration (LOA) has been defined an orientation towards occupational goals (Haller & Miller, 1963). Occupational aspiration are the thought, feelings, fantasies and goal that people have about their work, that effect their motivation and decision making in respect of their occupational choice and sub sequent's

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participation in their occupation. Here we study about occupational aspiration between most backward caste and backwards caste. This category was created by the Government of India, apart from the already identified categories of SC and ST, to identify "socially and educationally backward classes". First the Kalelkar Commission and later the Mandal Commission worked to identify a list of OBCs. The current list of OBCs can be found here in National Commission for Backward classes. The Most Backward Caste like this categorization is unique to the state of Bihar. It has not cleared who may have versioned this categorization but it seems like it was particularly championed and implemented by the current CM Nitish Kumar. I was unable to locate any conclusive data on the list of castes categorized as most backward caste but it looks like another list carved out of the list of OBCs, apparently purely for political purposes. Under the Backward caste Yadav, kurmi, Baniya, Mahuri, Koyari-Kushwaha, etc. and in most backward caste Dangi-Koyari, Patawa, Sudhi, Teli, Kahar, Badhai, Nai, Beldar etc caste are in Bihar. It's all caste under the Indian central provision are other backward caste but allots of division on different aspect of Bihar. Govt divided into two category of other backward caste 1. Most backwards caste and 2. backward caste the several previous study and finding are related to occupational aspiration and educational aspiration has done.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Khan and Jembero (2002) conducted a study to investigate the influence of socio-economic status (SES) on educational and occupational aspirations of adolescents. Their sample consisted of 80 students selected from two schools in Aligar city, in India, obtained using stratified random sampling. The results of the study indicated that while the impact of socio-economic status on educational aspirations was minimal, its influence on occupational aspirations was significant. Socio-economic status was also found to affect the adolescent's aspirations indirectly through family salience.

Jordan and Plank (2000) found out that lack of guidance and support from parents of low occupational status was the primary reason that low income, middle school students were less likely to attend college despite the parent's aspirations and involvements. Lower academic performances, completion of fewer years of schooling, and lower career aspirations were associated with adolescents from lower socio-economic status backgrounds and ethnic minorities in America (Hill et al., 2004). Trusty, 1999 Children from parents with high occupational status have been known to model their parents' positive educational experiences and higher prestige occupations and thus may serve as role models for the child's own occupational aspirations. Arbalast (1971) in a report dealt with the policy of tribal education in which he concluded that since education is a state subject planning with regard to tribal education should also be done by the respective state within the board frame work of the national policy of education

Objective

To find out occupational aspiration difference between most backwards castes and backwards caste + 2 students.

Hypothesis

Backward caste and most backward caste +2 high school students will differ significantly on occupational Aspiration, namely -realistic long range, realistic short range: idealistic long range, idealistic short range and level of aspirations.

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METHODOLOGY

Sample

Data collected for the research through random-cum purposive sampling of 150 backward castes and 150 most backward caste +2 high school students' from Gaya district of Bihar for the purpose of comparison of the variables occupational aspiration.

S.NO	Name of the School	N
1	+2 MKG high school Sheoter	60
2	+2 High Hchool Rasalpur Manpur Gaya	60
3	+2 high school Mirganj, Gaya	60
4	+2 high school ,Karisoba , Gaya	40
5	+2High School, Paraiya Gaya	40
6	Sanyash ashrams High School, Manpur Gaya	40
	Total	300

Tests and tools to be used

1. Personal data sheet will be developed by the itself to collect information concerning demographic data.
2. The "Occupational Aspiration Scale" developed in Hindi Language by Agrawal; J.S (1977) was administered on +2 Students studying in +2 schools of different area of Gaya district of Bihar.

DISCUSSION

The results will be obtained by using statistics like Mean, SD, t -test. The result will be tabulated in different tables. It will be discussed in the light of studies and observation. In order to get scores of Occupational Aspiration of most backwards caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools in terms of their Occupational Aspiration, the "Occupational Aspiration Scale" developed in Hindi Language by Agrawal, J. S (1977) was administered to +2 Students studying in +2 schools of Gaya district of Bihar. The scale (J.S. Agrawal, 1977) was administered to verify the hypothesis that the most backwards caste and backwards caste +2 Students groups studying in +2 schools would differ significantly in their Means' levels of occupational aspiration. The occupational titles for each item have been used only once in this scale. Responses are scored with the help of scoring key. The score of each item ranges from 0 to 9 on the basis of prestige value of the item occupation. A score of '9' indicates that a job from among the highest eight prestige occupations has been preferred. And a score of '0' indicated that one of the lowest eight inventory ranges from 0 to 72. The scoring of the items can also be done as per need of the research purpose base one expression level and goal period. Discussion about occupational aspiration of +2 students of most backwards and backwards caste in Gaya district of Bihar.

Analysis

The occupational Aspiration of Backward caste and most backward caste +2 students studying in +2 schools in terms of their Occupational Aspiration. They are as follow:

Realistic Long-range Occupational Aspiration (RLO) (ii) **Realistic Short-range Occupational Aspiration (RSO)**(iii) **Idealistic Long-range Occupational Aspiration (ILO)** (iv) **Idealistic Short-range Occupational Aspiration (ISO)** (v) And on Total score on Level of Occupational Aspiration (LAO).The test used on student where in test each two multiple choice items for RLO, RSO, ILO, and ISO were arranged and tabulated separately. a student

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could get a score from '0' to 18 on each two multiple-choice items separately for RLO, RSO, ILO and ISO. The Means for each RLO, RSO, and ILO & ISO scores were calculated to determine the Means' level in RLO, RSO, ILO and ISO scores.

Then total score on level of occupational aspiration was calculated by adding all the obtained scores on each multiple-choice item in the scale. There were eight items in the scale; and a student could get a score from '0' (Zero) to 72 on all the eight items in the scale. The Means were calculated to owing to find a significance of differences between means of most backwards and backwards students on their level of occupation aspiration.

Findings

The findings of hypotheses related to occupational aspiration are as follows: (i). Realistic Long-range occupational Aspiration (RLO): In order to test the hypothesis, the most backward caste and backward caste +2 students studying in +2 schools would differ significantly differ in terms of their realistic long-range occupational aspiration (RLO). The obtained results are presented below in Table.

Table-(i) Significance of Means difference between most Backward caste and backward caste +2 students studying in +2 schools in terms of their level of realistic long range occupational aspiration RLO

Groups	N	Means, SD & t of RLO Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		High	Low			
Most Backward Caste	150	7.66	1.45	2.85	298	p<.01 sig.
Backward Caste	150	8.12	1.07			

Result shows that the two groups differ significantly in terms of their Means Scores on RLO ($t=2.85$, $d f=298$, $p<0.01$). The Mean RLO of most backward is 7.66 while the Mean of Backward caste is 8.12. The Backward caste group has shown more Mean scores than most backward students group on RLO.

Realistic Short-range Occupational Aspiration (RSO): In order to test hypothesis most backward and backward caste +2 students studying in +2 schools would differ significantly on their scores of Realistic Short-range Occupational Aspiration. The Occupational Aspiration Scale was administered and Means and SD's of each groups was computed in terms of the RSO scores obtained by the two comparative groups on the two multiple choice items for RSO below in a table.

Table-(ii) Significance of Means differences between most backward and backward caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools in terms of their level of realistic short-range occupational aspiration (RSO):

Groups	N	Mean, SD & t of RSO Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
Most backward caste	150	7.65	1.49	2.598	298	p<0.05 sig.
Backward caste	150	8.14	1.12			

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In given table that most backward and backward caste +2 students differ significantly on their Realistic Short-range Occupational Aspiration (RSO, ($t=2.598$, $d f=298$, $p<0.05$). The result supports hypothesis. The most backward caste +2 students have 7.65 Mean levels of RSO while backward caste +2 has shown 8.14 Mean levels of RSO indicating more levels of RSO over most backward caste +2 students groups.

Idealistic Long-range Occupational Aspiration (ILO): In hypothesis the most backward caste and backward caste +2 students studying in +2 schools will differ significantly in terms of their Means levels of ILO (Idealistic Long-range Occupational Aspiration), the t-score was computed in given table.

Table-(iii) Significance of Means differences between most backward and backwards caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools on level of Idealistic Long-range Occupational Aspiration (ILO).

Groups	N	Mean, SD & t of levels of ILO Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
Most backward caste	150	7.41	1.58	2.86	298	p<.05 sig.
Backward caste	150	8.13	1.16			

Findings shows that most backward caste and backward caste +2 students studying in +2 School differ significantly in terms of their levels of ILO(Idealistic Long-range Occupational Aspiration (ILO) ($t=2.86$, $d f=298$, $p<0.01$). The result supports hypothesis. The mean ILO for most backwards caste is 7.41 while the Mean ILO for backward caste +2 students group is 8.13 indicative of superiority of backward caste over most backward caste students.

Idealistic Short-range Occupational Aspiration (ISO): In order to test the hypothesis that most backward caste and backward caste +2 students studying in +2 schools would differ significantly in terms of their Means scores of ISO (Idealistic short-range Occupational Aspiration) the Means and SD of both groups shown in table.

Table-(IV) Significance of Means differences between most backward and backward caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools with respect to Idealistic short-range Occupational Aspiration (ISO).

Groups	N	Mean, SD & t Levels of ISO Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
MBC	150	7.45	1.53	2.592	298	p<0.05 sig.
BC	150	7.87	1.32			

It is clear that most backward caste and backward caste +2 Students studying in +2 schools differ significantly with respect to their means scores levels of ISO ($t=2.592$, $d f= 298$, $p<0.05$). The Mean of backward caste +2 is 7.87 while most backward caste students have 7.45 Mean ISO. This shows that the backwards caste students have more ISO than most backwards caste.

Total Scores on Level of Occupational Aspiration (LOA): In order to test the hypothesis that most backwards caste and backwards caste +2 students studying in +2 schools would

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differ significantly with respect to their total LOA (levels of occupational aspiration) their total score on all the eight multiple choice items of Occupational Inspirational Scale was calculated to determine the level of occupational aspiration of all the students. The Means and SD's of both Groups were calculated and finally t was obtained to find the difference.

Table-(v) Significance of differences between most backward and backward caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools on level of LOA

Groups	N	Mean, SD & t Levels of LAO Aspiration		t	df	Level of Significance
		Mean	SD			
Most backwards caste	150	30.17	6.98	4.99	298	p<0.01 sig.
Backwards caste	150	33.26	4.67			

It show that most backwards caste and backwards caste +2 students groups studying in +2 schools differ significantly on their Means scores total levels of occupational aspiration LAO ($t=4.99, df = 298, p<0.01$). The result supports hypothesis. The backward caste +2 students have high levels of Means scores LAO i.e. 33.26 while most backwards caste students have 30.17. It clearly indicates that backwards caste +2 students have more LAO than most backwards caste students.

RESULTS

1. The jobs listed in this question, which is the best one you are really sure you can get by the time you are 3 years here the backwards caste is more aware than other backwards caste + 2 students.
2. The jobs listed in this question, which is the best one you are really sure you can get when your school is over here the +2 students of backwards caste more eager to get job than other backwards caste due lack of knowledge about different job perspective and awareness.
3. The jobs listed in this question which one you will choose to have when you are 30 years old, if you are free to have any of them you wish here also most backward caste have less aspiration about job than backwards caste +2 students.
4. The jobs listed in this question which one will you choose if you are free to choose any one of them you wished when your schooling is over Here also show fewer occupational awareness about job in most backwards caste than backwards caste+2 students.
5. Indicative of superiority of backward caste over most backward caste students.

CONCLUSION

“A Study of occupational Aspiration in most backwards caste and backwards caste +2 Students” was conducted on the basis of random-cum purposive sample of 300 most backwards castes and backwards caste students of Gaya district +2 schools students. The importance of topic lies here in the sense that it covers and measures the characteristics of +2 school students of prolonged deprived caste group and comparatively less deprived caste group. The review of literature and empirical studies in this area shows that students in schools differs interims of Occupational aspiration. Nevertheless, the size of family i.e. small size of family group and large size of family group differs significantly on their scores of Levels of Occupational Aspiration (LAO) to learning teaching situation, health and physical development, future, future, living condition, environmental determinants, cognitive factors

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etc. In brief the study aimed to investigate and compare with the help of one tailed test and parametric statistics t -test most backwards caste and backwards caste +2 school students in terms of their scores of occupational Aspiration.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

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