

Impact of Economical Value on Job Assessment of College Youth

Dr. Dinesh Prasad Sahu^{1*}

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to see the impact of the economical value on Job assessment of college youth which was conducted in Darbhanga district of Bihar (India). The sample Consisted of 100 College youth (50 Male and 50 Female). Allport, Vernon & Lindzey (1970) and personal data sheet by former research scholar was use on each of the College youth studying class in B.A were selected randomly. The age range of the college youth was 18-20 years with mean age of 19.0 years. Having a collected the data through the questionnaire schedule. The revealed that college youth of some economical value dimension i.e., altruism, economic returns and physical condition were significantly difference at .01 level of confidence in the high economic level (N=50) and the low economic Level (N=50) groups based on heterosexuality and some economical dimension i.e., power, prestige, security, self enhancement, social climate and tradition were in significant at .05 level of confidence in the high economic level (N=50) and the low economic level (N=50) groups Lased on order.

Keywords: *Economical value, Job assessment, college youth.*

India in a famous for high values and we get vivid glimpses of such values Vedas, upnisad. It is now proposed to have glimpse on the teaching of the Gita which is like a Jewel set in the epic of Mahabharata. For attaining perfection apparently, the three different path are shown in the Gita. There are 1. Jhana Yoga i.e, the path of knowledge 11. The Bhakti yoga i.e, the path of devotion and 111. The Karma yoga i.e, the path of work. In Bhagavad Gita, Chapter-2 Versa:- 47 in shown that "Karmanye Vadhikaraste Ma Phaleshu Kadachana, Ma Karmaphalahetur Bhurma Te Sangostvkarmani". The Gita in a classical efficiency look so far efficiency in work or action in considered Suchdeva (1971) and its karma yoga is the psychology of activism. It shows rare insight into psychodynamic of work and presents a very lucid description of altruistic aspect of values.

Job assessment are specific kinds of values which an individual evolves about his Job life. It stands for the preferred or desired aspect on the basis of which a particular Job in selected from among different job. Singer & Steffire (1954) maintain by Job values and assessment are meant the basic answer given to the questions, "What do you really want from a Job". Job assessment and values refer not to the kind of work or duties performed, but to the source of satisfaction in the work. In place of Job desire the word occupational values has

¹Guest Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, M.L.S.M college, Darbhanga, India

*Corresponding Author

Received: May 03, 2023; Revision Received: May 11, 2023; Accepted: May 14, 2023

Impact of Economical Value on Job Assessment of College Youth

been substituted by some authors. According to Prasad (1968) "..... a vocational value represents a desired style of life as it is determined by the occupation of the individual. The activities related to the Job, the Job setting the social perception of the Job and other factors may be important in determining vocational values." Instead of using the word Job values or occupational values. Some investigators have used the word of work assessment or value.

The recognition of Job assessment as expressions of what an individual really feels is important about Job i.e, the sources of personal satisfaction that are obtained in different degrees from different work has stimulated considerable research in the field of psychology. But in this article we have described economic value. The economic value is characteristically interested in what is practical and useful in a definitely materialistic sense.

Aims and Objective of The Present Study

The impact of economic value on Job desire has not been investigated well. Now aims and objectives of the study, as well as its methodological dimensions are as follows the study had been proposed to ascertain in the role of economical value on the Job desire. In this context following hypothesis were formulated:-

1. Economic value with correlates negatively with altruism and high score of economic value would be found to have higher altruism scores than low scores on economic value.
2. Economic value with correlates positively with a economic return and scores of economic value would be found to have higher economic return scores than low scores on economic value.
3. Economic value with correlates positively with physical condition and high scores of economic value would be found to have higher physical condition scores than low scores on economical value.
4. Economical value would correlates positively with power and high scores on economic value would be found to have higher power scores than low scores on economical value.
5. Economic value would correlates with negatively with prestige and high scores on prestige score than prestige value would be found to have higher prestige scores than high scores on economical value.
6. Economic value would be positively with security and high score on economic value would be found to have higher security scores than low scores on economic value.
7. Economic value with correlate positively with self enhancement and high scores on economic value would be found to have higher self enhancement scores than lower scores on the economic value.
8. Economic value would correlate negatively with social climate and low scores on economic value would be found to have higher social climate scores than low scores on economic value.
9. Economic value would correlate negatively with tradition and low scores on economic value would be found to be higher tradition scores than low scores on economic value.

Definition of the Variables

Economical value: The economic value is characteristically interested in what is practical and useful in a definitely materialistic sense.

Job assessment: Job assessment is the process of analyzing and assessing various Jobs systematically to ascertain their relative worth of a various Jobs on the basis of a consistent set a Job and personal factors, such as a qualification and skills required,

METHODOLOGY

The sample comprised 100 youth (high economic and low economic) of heterosexuality. Study of the subjects drawn constituent colleges located in the Urban Area of Darbhanga district of Bihar. The age range of students was 19-20 years with mean 19.5 years.

Tools Used

Personal data: Designed by the researcher, the personal data sheet comprised details of the sample such age, education, habitation and socio-economic status.

Study of Values has been developed by Allport, Vernon & Lindzey (1970).

Procedure

The samples were administrated the study of value economical Questionnaire. The two groups, namely high economic group and low economic group college youth were compared on their scores on study of values (economical questionnaire using correlation and t-test.

Data Analysis

The response sheets of the respondents were scored using the test manual and were statistically analyzed using the test for coefficient of correlation and significance of difference between the two means “t-test”.

Table-1 Correlation - coefficient of Job assessment with economical values.

Job assessment of high economic and low economic group.

Job assessment	Correction	HE (N=50)		LE (N=50)		t-ratio
		X	SD	X	SD	
Altruism	-.31**	31.38	6.48	36.14	6.63	3.52**
Economic Return	.30**	20.10	8.70	15.74	7.43	2.69**
Physical Condition	.23**	23.48	2.39	21.24	4.72	2.99**
Power	.01	23.84	6.00	22.98	5.92	.72
Security	.21**	23.20	6.45	20.70	5.15	2.11*
Self enhancement	.02	28.46	5.58	28.02	5.21	.20
Prestige	-.07	28.18	6.77	28.64	5.15	.30
Social climate	.23**	24.20	5.50	26.72	10.40	1.54
Tradition	.80	13.20	5.23	13.48	8.74	.26

* Significant at 0.5 level.

** Significant at .01 level.

INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Altruism

It is apparent from table – I that there was high negative correlation between altruism and economical value. The coefficient of correlation was found to be - .31 which is significant beyond .01 level. As a further test of relationship the t-test was applied to see the difference between the mean of altruism scores of the two groups was found to be statistically significant much beyond .01 level as the t-ratio was 3.52. Thus, the hypothesis. (1) remains verified. This finding is in like with the study of Hales & fanner (1973, 1974) who formal negative correlation between economical value and altruism.

Impact of Economical Value on Job Assessment of College Youth

Economical Returns

Economical returns was found to be correlated positively with economic value ($r=.30$, $P=0.1$). This finding was also confirmed with the use of the t-test. The difference between the mean economic returns scores of the high economic and low economic groups was found to be significant at .01 level ($t=2.69$). Thus, the hypothesis (2) remains substantiated. Similar finding was also observed by Hales & Fanner (1973, 1974) who found positive correlation between economic value and money.

Physical Condition

Physical condition was found to be correlated positive with economic value ($r=.30$, $p=.01$). This finding was further confirmed by 'extreme group comparison' t-ratio (2.69, $p=.01$) was found to be significant beyond chance. Thus, the hypothesis (3). remains accepted.

Power

Power was found to be practically uncorrelated with economic value ($r=.01$). The comparison of the mean scores of high economic and low economic groups also confirmed it ($t\text{-ratio}=.72$). Thus, the hypothesis (4) is rejected.

Prestige

Similarly, prestige was also found to be uncorrelated with economic value ($r=.07$). Although the result is in the hypothesised directions the coefficient of correlation is not statistically significant. It was also confirmed by 'extreme group comparison' as value of t-ratio (.30) was much smaller than the value required to be statistically Significant. Thus, the hypothesis (5) is unconfirmed.

Security

Security, on the other hand, was found to be correlated positively with economic value ($r=.21$, $p=0.1$). This finding was also confirmed with the use of the (t) test as the mean security scores of high economic and low economic groups differed significantly at .05 level ($t\text{-ratio}=2.11$). Thus, the hypothesis (6) remains verified.

Self-Enhancement

Self-enhancement was also found to be practically uncorrelated with economic value ($r=.02$). This finding was also confirmed with the use of the t-test as the difference between the mean. Self-enhancement scores of the high economic and low economic was highly insignificant ($t\text{-ratio}=.20$). Thus, the hypothesis (7) remains verified.

Social Climate

Social climate was found to be correlated negatively with economic value ($r=-.23$, $p=.01$). The difference between the mean social climate scores of the high economic ($x=24$) and low economic ($x=26.72$) groups was statistically insignificant. The obtained ($t\text{-ratio}=1.54$) was statistically insignificant presumably due to wide variation in the depression of scores in the extreme groups. In one group SD is 5.50 and other group it is 10.40 respectively. Thus, the hypothesis (8) may be taken to be confirmed.

Tradition

The correlation between tradition and economic value ($r=-.8$) was statistically significant, although it was in the hypothesis with the use of the t-test as the high economic and low economic difference on the tradition was statistically insignificant ($t\text{-ratio}=.20$). Thus the hypothesis (9) remains unverified.

CONCLUSION

From the results contained in table-1 and the discussion mentioned above it becomes evident that economic returns, physical condition of work and security correlated positively with economic value while altruism and social climate correlated negatively with economic value. It means these who are high on the economic value attach more importance on economic return, physical condition and security while attach less importance on altruism and social climate.

REFERENCES

- Allport, G.W, Vernon, P.E & Lindzey, G (1970): study of values (Revised 3rd ed). Chicago: Reverside publishing.
- Hales, L.W. & Fenner, B.J. (1973): Sex and social class. Differences in work values. Elementary school Guide & couns. 8, 26-32.
- Prasad, M.S. (1968): A inventory of Vocational values. Thesis Patna University.
- Sachdeva, I.P. (1971): Yoga As efficiency In Action, Darshana International, 11, 87-93.
- Singer, S.L. & Stuffiere, B. (1954): Age differences in Job values and desires. J. Counsel. Psychol, 1, 89-91.
- Verma, M. (1970): A study of values in relation to two personality dimensions, extraversion and neuroticism. Ph.D Thesis Patna University.

Acknowledgement

The author(s) appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Sahu, D. P. (2023). Impact of Economical Value on Job Assessment of College Youth. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 11(2), 955-959. DIP:18.01.100.20231102, DOI:10.25215/1102.100