

Research Paper

## To Compare the Level of Aspiration with Career Preference of Students at Senior Secondary Level

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### ABSTRACT

We are generally aware that a student's career determines their academic success. However, there are many additional things that influence their success. such as a teacher's intellectual and influential instruction, classroom interactions, the competitive environment among classmates, and the organizational climates of schools and universities. A student with high intellect is regarded as an excellent student, who is anxious about reaching his objective has a successful life. The level of aspiration is crucial psychological element that influences people's success. It creates the ideal environment or foundation for one's success in life. A high level of aspiration motivates a person to pursue his objective. Therefore, planners must attempt to ascertain which career pupils are interested in before offering schooling for a certain career. Studied with sample of 600 senior secondary students participated in this, which examined several facets of professional desire utilizing a basic random sampling approach and a level of aspiration and career preference as a tool. Students at higher secondary schools had their degrees of career aspiration and career preferences, examined in this research. Level of aspiration is the term used to describe a career choice, ideal employment, or professional objective.

**Keywords:** *Occupational aspiration, Level of aspiration, career preference, Parents education, locality, education, career, senior secondary students, Male, Female, Boys, Girls*

Teenagers experience a lot of stress, which contributes to their unfavorable personalities. Due to increased industrialization and urbanization, young couples have less time to spend with their kids. Undoubtedly, adolescence is a vague term. It covers a vast developmental period as well as the diversity of young individuals.

Erik Erikson asserted that adolescents must combat role uncertainty while overcoming an identity crisis. Solving this dilemma will determine the stability of mental health. It is the second-most significant stage of human development, and it is at this time that a person begins to acquire self-awareness, action potential, and the ability to understand other people's emotions.

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### **CAREER PREFERENCE**

Because it involves an individual path through education, employment, and all other facets of life, a career is inextricably related to all civilizations and groups. It simply refers to the area of a person's life where they are employed. In order to accomplish the desired objective, professional aspiration throughout adolescence helps by making a wise career choice or career preference. The bulk of ideas on career development suggested that student age is when career aspiration develops.

Students of senior secondary level are in the exploration stage of career development, according to Supper's (1990) career development theory. Such level of aspirations are shaped by the combination of cognitive-psychological elements, social and environmental circumstances, and personal qualities which directly affect the career preference choice.

### **CAREER**

Teenagers must select a subject during their senior year of high school for their future job. This is a difficult decision because the entire career is based on it; therefore, it should not be underestimated at any time. Teenagers who are unable to resist peer pressure and expectations may be more likely to engage in criminal activity. Numerous influences, including those from research, are said to affect profession choice. Strength, gender, interest, ability, and attitude on life are all.

### **ASPIRATION LEVEL**

Aspirations are the future goals that kids and young people have for themselves. Raising expectations is frequently seen to be an effective strategy for inspiring students to put in more effort and take the measures required for future success.

The term "aspire" refers to an aspiration or want that a person has but hasn't yet achieved despite their best efforts. Aspirations are based on the idea that people make rational decisions in order to increase their levels of satisfaction and decrease their levels of unhappiness, according to Lewin's field 15 theory. "'Levels of Aspiration' is a psychology concept that represents a person's cognitive kind of motivation.

Hoppe's 1930 translation of the German words "Anspruch" and "Niveau," the first experiment aimed at analysing ambition levels, created a recognisable idea for psychologists, educators, sociologists, and others.

Aspiration level, on the other hand, refers to a person's level of desire for success and achievement in the career he has chosen. The influence of their surrounding environments, including the home environment, and other significance, as well as evaluation and recognition on their own, such as their ability, interest, values, and motivation, etc., these aspirations may be very significant to choose their career.

Joshi (1963) made the observation that whereas in wish-fulfillment dreams, one is lost in them, in levels of ambition, an individual tries actively toward the goal that is typically in line with his assets.

## **To Compare the Level of Aspiration with Career Preference of Students at Senior Secondary Level**

### ***Relation Between Level of Aspiration Students of Their Career Preference***

Aspiration are features of conduct that are internally generated and externally expressed through focused and deliberate actions in the world, affected by psychological and socio-Environmental variables. With the development of information technology and the post-industrial revolution, which brought about a range of professions and employment, choosing a career has grown more difficult.

Salami (1999) said that a large number of students make poor career decisions as a result of insufficient information, lack of experience, peer pressure, recommendations from friends, parents, and professors, or labels associated with particular job categories.

A tiny fraction of kids are able to pick the proper job because they seek advice from their parents, instructors, and other family elders, according to Yadav (2014), who claims that nowadays youngsters decide on their vocation and the college where they will pursue their education.

However, there haven't been many notable studies on fashion education, including how students perceive these courses from a career standpoint, what their backgrounds are, their intentions, and their aspirations. Many researchers have studied in conventional higher education and found various parameters which influence career preference and curriculum delivery and their influence. This review also revealed that studies on aspirations level, intelligence, family environments, and school environments have a significant impact on affecting career preference. Approximately one-third of a student's waking time is spent in school. People that attend school are better equipped to fit in with society. If a suitable favorable environment is maintained at school, students can not only increase their learning but also develop the confidence to deal successfully with aspiration level and easily choose their career according to their career preference.

As been previously established, the "relative deprivation" effect of college selectivity on career-field choice is not actually what it appears to be.

### ***Objectives of the Study***

1. To study the career preferences of male and female students of senior secondary level.
2. To study the level of aspiration of male and female student senior secondary level students.
3. To compare the level of aspiration of male and female students of senior secondary level.
4. To find out the relationship between career preferences and level of aspiration al dimensions of students of students at senior secondary level.

### ***Hypotheses***

Based on the above objectives, the following hypotheses was formulated,

- There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among male and female senior secondary students.
- There is no significant relationship between career preferences and level of aspiration of male students at senior secondary level.
- There is no significant relationship between career preferences and level of aspiration of female students at senior secondary level.

## METHODOLOGY

### SAMPLING:

The population of the current study is enormous and dispersed over all of the Ghaziabad District's schools. For this investigation, stratified random sampling was employed.

A total of 600 students were sampled were chosen at random, and students from the arts, science, and commerce streams were chosen at random as well.

### TOOL USED FOR COLLECTION OF DATA:

A genuine effort was made to choose relevant standardized tools to measure aspiration level. Level of aspiration developed by Dr. Mahesh Bhargava and Prof. M. A. Shah and Career Preference Record by Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava was used for collection of data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**1) Objective: There is no significant difference in level of aspiration among male and female senior secondary students.**

*Table-1 Level of Aspiration*

S.No.	Areas of Career	Male (N=300)		Female (N=300)		t-value	Status
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
1.	G.D.S. (Gole Discrepancy Score)	1.838	1.894	2.031	3.377	1.269	*NS
2.	A.D.S. (Attainment Discrepancy Score)	-1.942	2.267	-1.473	2.345	0.469	*NS

\*NS= Not Significant, Less than 0.05 level and 0.01 level

**Table-1 S. No. 1.** It is clear that mean score of Level of aspiration in the field of G.D.S. of male students (M=1.838) is less than the mean score of Level of aspiration in the field of G.D.S. of female students (M= 2.031). Here calculated 't' value is 1.269, which is less than the 't' value in the table. Hence null hypothesis at 0.05 level and 0.01 level is accepted. It may be interpreted that there is no significant difference between the Level of aspiration in the field of G.D.S. (Gole Discrepancy Score) of male and female students at senior secondary level.

It means that the Level of aspiration in the field of Gole Discrepancy Score of male and female students is more or less same.

**Table-1 S. No. 2.** It is clear that mean score of Level of aspiration in the field of A.D.S. of male students (M=-1.942) is slightly low than the mean score of Level of aspiration in the field of A.D.S. of female students (M= -1.473). Here calculated 't' value is 0.469, which is less than the 't' value in the table. Hence null hypothesis at 0.05 level and 0.01 level is accepted. It may be interpreted that there is no significant difference between the Level of aspiration in the field of A.D.S. (Attainment Discrepancy Score) of male and female students at senior secondary.

It means that the Level of aspiration in the field of Attainment Discrepancy Score of male and female students is more or less same.

**2) Objective: There is no significant relationship between career preferences and level of aspiration at all fields of male students at senior secondary level.**

To Compare the Level of Aspiration with Career Preference of Students at Senior Secondary Level

2.1) Relationship between all field of career preferences and aspiration level at field of ADS and of male students at senior secondary level”.

Table 2 Career Preference and Level of Aspiration (ADS) of Male

S.No.	VARIABLES	MALE		r	Status
		SAMPLE	SAMPLE		
		300	300		
		$\sum X^2$	$\sum Y^2$		
1	Mass Media and Journalism (MMJ)[CP]	6944.917	6775.104	-0.055	*NS
2	Artistic and Designing (AD)[CP]	7306.667		-0.094	*NS
3	Science and Technology (ScT)[CP]	6844.97		-0.065	*NS
4	Agriculture (AG)[CP]	7611.79		-0.119	S
5	Commerce and Management (CM)[CP]	8564.84		-0.101	*NS
6	Medical (M)[CP]	8327.667		-0.062	*NS
7	Defense (D)[CP]	7542.12		-0.125	S
8	Tourism and Hospitality Management (TH)[CP]	7675.187		-0.070	*NS
9	Law and Order (LO)[CP]	7281.787		-0.129	S
10	Education (E)[CP]	8569.48		-0.087	*NS
11	A.D.S. [LOA]				

\*NS= Not Significant, S=Significant \*\*Less than 0.05 level and 0.01 level

It shows that Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration (y) are related. The correlation coefficient between Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration at field of A.D.S. (y) is negative and negligible. Except Career preference in the field of Agriculture, Defense, Law and Order and level of aspiration in field of A.D.S. ( $r = -0.119, -0.125, -0.129$ ) of male students at senior secondary level is more than the critical value at 0.05 level and less 0.01 level of significance. which can be seen in Table 2. The correlation coefficient is "significant", because the test shows that the result is quite different from zero, or that it is not close to zero.

This indicates that equivalent decreases in the Career Preference at Agriculture, Defense, Law and Order (x) score occurs while the Level of aspiration at A.D.S. (y) scores are increases.

**To Compare the Level of Aspiration with Career Preference of Students at Senior Secondary Level**

**2.2) Relationship between fields of career preferences and aspiration level at GDS of male students at senior secondary level”.**

**Table 3 Career Preference and Level of Aspiration (GDS) Of Male**

S.No.	VARIABLES	MALE		r	Status
		SAMPLE 300	SAMPLE 300		
		$\Sigma X^2$	$\Sigma Y^2$		
1	Mass Media and Journalism (MMJ)[CP]	6944.917	1019.196	-0.017	*NS
2	Artistic and Designing (AD)[CP]	7306.667		-9.462	S
3	Science and Technology (ScT)[CP]	6844.970		-0.032	*NS
4	Agriculture (AG)[CP]	7611.790		-5.529	*NS
5	Commerce and Management (CM)[CP]	8564.840		-0.054	S
6	Medical (M)[CP]	8327.667		0.036	*NS
7	Defense (D)[CP]	7542.120		0.003	*NS
8	Tourism and Hospitality Management (TH)[CP]	7675.187		-0.004	*NS
9	Law and Order (LO)[CP]	7281.787		0.032	*NS
10	Education (E)[CP]	8569.480		-0.016	*NS
11	G.D.S [LOA]				

**\*NS= Not Significant \*Less than 0.05 level and 0.01 level**

It shows that Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration (y) related. The correlation coefficient between Career Preference (x) at field of A.D.S. (y) is negative and negligible. Except Career preference in the field of the Artistic and Designing, Agriculture field and Level of aspiration (y) at G.D.S.is (-9.462, -5.529) is more than the critical value at 0.05 level and less 0.01 level of significance., which can be seen in Table 3. This showed that the relationship between Career Preference (x) at the Artistic and Designing, Agriculture field and Level of aspiration (y) at G.D.S. negative. This indicates that not equivalent rise in the Career Preference (x) score occurs while the Level of aspiration (y) scores are change, except Career Preference (x) at the Artistic and Designing, Agriculture field and Level of aspiration (y) at G.D.S. The correlation coefficient is "significant", because the test shows that the result is not quite different from zero, or that it is very close to zero value except Career Preference (x) at the Artistic and Designing, Agriculture field and Level of aspiration (y) at G.D.S.

This indicates that equivalent decreases in the Career Preference at Artistic and Designing, Agriculture (x) score occurs while the Level of aspiration at A.D.S. (y) scores are increases.

**3) Objective: There is no significant relationship between fields of career preferences and level of aspiration of female students at senior secondary level.**

**3.1) Relationship between all field of career preferences and aspiration level at field of ADS of female students at senior secondary level”.**

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**Table 4 Career Preference and Level of Aspiration (ADS) Of Female**

S.No.	VARIABLES	FEMALE		r	Status
		SAMPLE	SAMPLE		
		300	300		
		$\sum X^2$	$\sum Y^2$		
1	Mass Media and Journalism (MMJ)[CP]	8405.237	1649.195	0.099	*NS
2	Artistic and Designing (AD)[CP]	7771.347		0.073	*NS
3	Science and Technology (ScT)[CP]	9084.970		0.023	*NS
4	Agriculture (AG)[CP]	10083.080		0.070	*NS
5	Commerce and Management (CM)[CP]	9906.680		0.08	*NS
6	Medical (M)[CP]	10684.680		0.071	*NS
7	Defense (D)[CP]	9237.680		0.080	*NS
8	Tourism and Hospitality Management (TH)[CP]	10712.600		0.067	*NS
9	Law and Order (LO)[CP]	8328.667		0.074	*NS
10	Education (E)[CP]	8718.037		0.069	*NS
11	A.D.S. [LOA]				

\*NS= Not Significant \*Less than 0.05 level and 0.01 level

It shows that Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration (y) at A.D.S. of female are not related. The correlation coefficient between Career Preference (x) at all field and Level of aspiration (y) at A.D.S. is less than the critical value at 0.05 level and less 0.01 level of significance, which can be seen in Table 4. This showed that the relationship between Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration (y) was positive and negligible. This indicates that equivalent rise in the Career Preference (x) score occurs while the Level of aspiration (y) scores are not change. The correlation coefficient is not significant, because the test shows that the result is not quite different from zero, or that it is very close to zero.

**3.2) Relationship between all field of career preferences and aspiration level at field of GDS of female students at senior secondary level”.**

**Table 5 Career Preference and Level of Aspiration (GDS) of Female**

S.No.	VARIABLES	FEMALE		r	Status
		SAMPLE	SAMPLE		
		300	300		
		$\sum X^2$	$\sum Y^2$		
1	Mass Media and Journalism (MMJ)[CP]	8405.237	1076.307	-0.067	*NS
2	Artistic and Designing (AD)[CP]	7771.347		-0.028	*NS
3	Science and Technology (ScT)[CP]	9084.970		-0.025	*NS
4	Agriculture (AG)[CP]	10083.080		-0.009	*NS

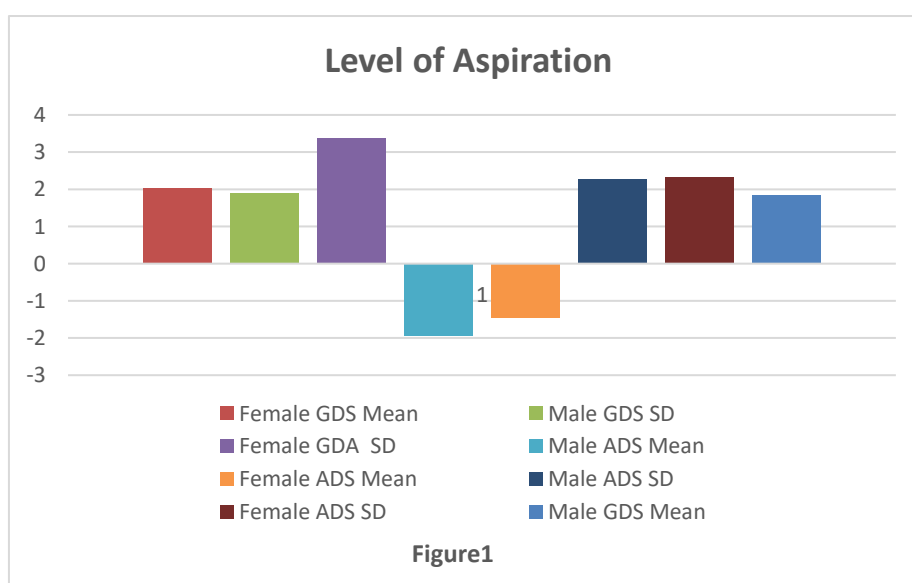
**To Compare the Level of Aspiration with Career Preference of Students at Senior Secondary Level**

S.No.	VARIABLES	FEMALE		r	Status
		SAMPLE	SAMPLE		
		300	300		
		$\sum X^2$	$\sum Y^2$		
5	Commerce and Management (CM)[CP]	9906.680		-0.061	*NS
6	Medical (M)[CP]	10684.680		-0.034	*NS
7	Defense (D)[CP]	9237.680		-0.026	*NS
8	Tourism and Hospitality Management (TH)[CP]	10712.600		-0.018	*NS
9	Law and Order (LO)[CP]	8328.667		-0.029	*NS
10	Education (E)[CP]	8718.037		-0.009	*NS
11	G.D.S. [LOA]				

*\*NS= Not Significant \*Less than 0.05 level and 0.01 level*

It shows that Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration (y) at G.D.S. of female are not related. The correlation coefficient between Career Preference (x) at all field and Level of aspiration (y) at G.D.S. is less than the critical value at 0.05 level and less 0.01 level of significance, which can be seen in Table 4. This showed that the relationship between Career Preference (x) and Level of aspiration (y) was negative and negligible. This indicates that equivalent rise in the Career Preference (x) score occurs while the Level of aspiration (y) scores are not change. The correlation coefficient is not significant, because the test shows that the result is not quite different from zero, or that it is very close to zero.

The **Table 1** depicts that there is no significance of difference between the Level of Aspiration of Male and Female senior secondary students. The **Figure 1** shows the mean score and SD of Male and Female senior secondary students and the standard deviation of Male and Female senior secondary students.

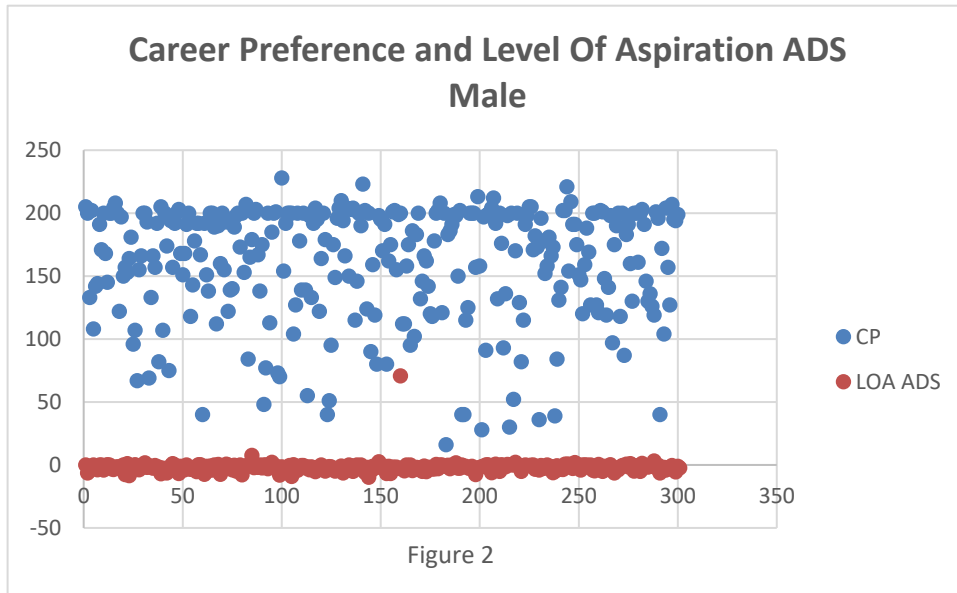


The **Table 2** shows This showed that the relationship between male Career Preference (x) and Level of Aspiration (y) at field of ADS was negligible and negative, shown in Figure 2.

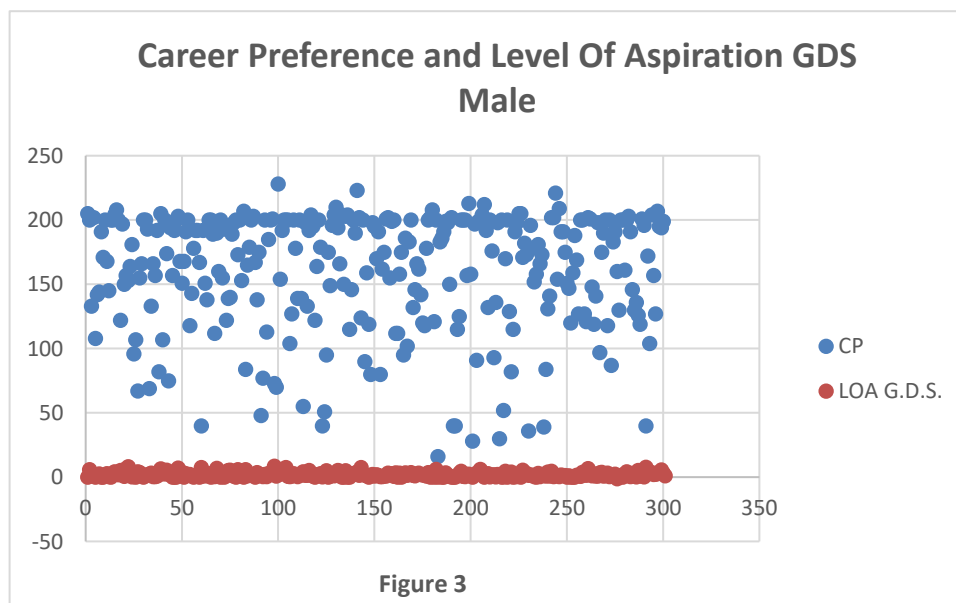


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There is not a significant linear relationship between Career Preferences and Level of Aspiration in field of ADS of male senior secondary students. Except the field of Career Preference Agriculture, Defense, Law and Order decreases as Level of ADS of male students is increases.

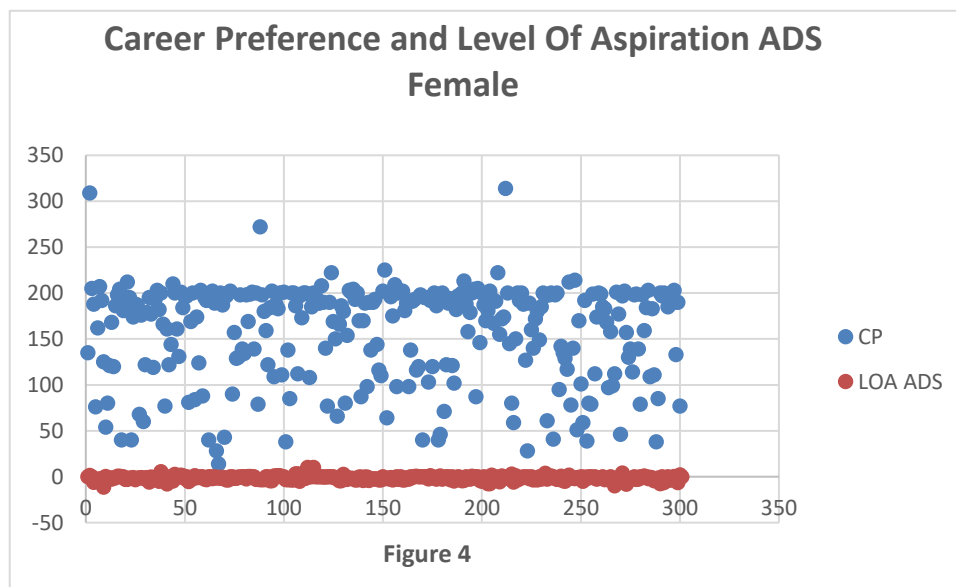


The **Table 3** shows This showed that the relationship between male Career Preference (x) and Level of Aspiration (y) at GDS was negligible and negative, shown in Figure 3. There is not a significant linear relationship between Career Preferences and Level of Aspiration in field of GDS of male senior secondary students. Except the field of Career Preference Artistic and Designing, Agricultures decreases as Level of GDS of male students is increases.



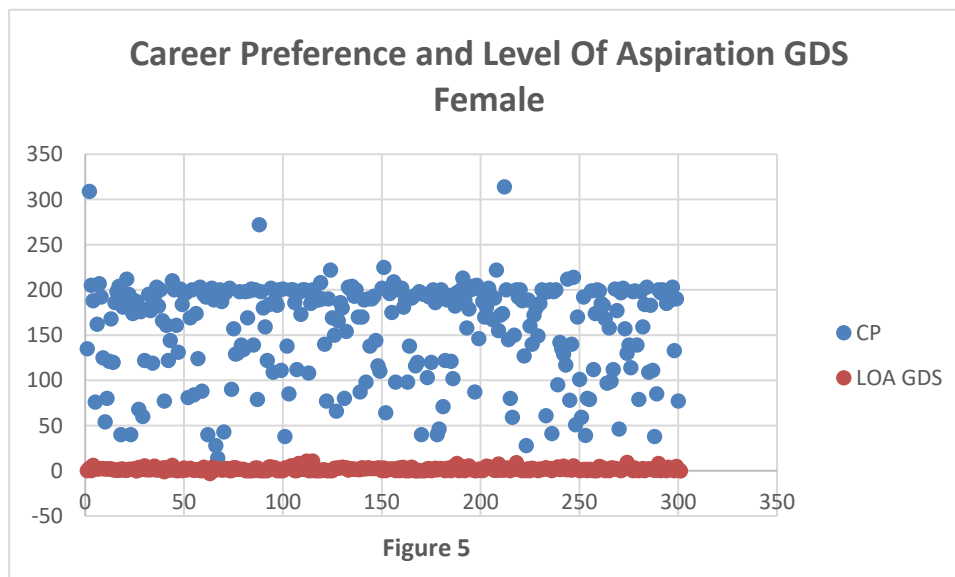
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The **Table 4** shows. This showed that the relationship between female Career Preference (x) and Level of Aspiration (y) in field of ADS was weak and negative, shown in figure



4. There is not a significant linear relationship between female Career Preferences and Female Level of Aspiration in field of ADS senior secondary students.

The table 5 shows. This showed that the relationship between female Career Preference (x) and Level of Aspiration (y) in field of GDS was weak and negative, shown in figure 5. There is not a significant linear relationship between female Career Preferences and Female Level of Aspiration in field of GDS senior secondary students.



### IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The decision-making process for a career is difficult and complex. Therefore, it's crucial to comprehend every facet of teenage career decisions as well as the variables that affect them. The major objective of this study was to advance our understanding of how family and personal variables affect teenage employment decisions in both urban and rural areas. In this study, found that the male student in the field of Law and Order, Agriculture, Artistic and Designing and Defense student have high level of aspiration towards their career as compare

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to female students as senior secondary level. Everyone must pick at least one job, therefore being aware of these aspects helps teachers, parents, and other stakeholders spot students who are having trouble making a decision about their future.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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