



CAREER ASPIRATION AMONG TRIBAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS OF KERALA

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ABSTRACT Career aspiration is an ability of a person to reach and succeed the career goals. In this study investigator made an attempts to study the career aspiration of tribal residential school students of Kerala. The major objectives of the study were to find the level of career aspiration and to find the effect of gender and type of school on career aspiration of the students. The study was conducted on a sample of 344 tribal residential school students (MRS-130, ashram school-130 and EMRS-84). Self developed and standardized Career Aspiration Scale (CAS) was used for data collection. Results of the study showed that tribal residential school students have an above average level of career aspiration and there exist a significant effect of gender and type of school on career aspiration.

KEYWORDS : Career aspiration, tribal residential school, MRS, EMRS, ashram school.

Aspirations can be defined as a student's capability to recognize and establish future goals and showing willingness to work toward those goals. This aspiration depends mainly on two things; it is one's ambitions and inspiration. If one has a good awareness of the necessity of a thing and finds pleasure in doing it, we can take it as inspiration. Ambition arises where one understands the importance of an activity as a way to a future goal. In this, inspiration refers to the present and the ambition represents future. An aspiration is a strong desire for higher achievement, which is influenced by family background and the ways in which the family interacts, communicates, and behaves. There are many environmental factors like parental ambition, social expectation, family pressure, peer pressure, culture, social values etc. are effect the aspiration. The personal factors like personality, past experience, values and interests, sex, racial backgrounds are also effect the aspiration of a person. (Kaur, 2012; Manpreet, 2012; Mistry, 2015; Lata, 2016)

Career can be defined as "the sum total of decisions that direct your educational, social, economic, political, and spiritual endeavors and reflect your unique personality characteristics and basic life values" (Phifer, 2003). Career aspiration can be defined aspiration in terms of the career. According to O'Brien (2001) "career aspirations are the desire to pursue higher education after high school, such as a four-year college, two-year College or a vocational school, in order to increase career possibilities". There are many factors that determine career aspiration as well as many factors that influenced by the career aspiration. Many researchers conducted to study the influence of career aspiration on different variables. Career aspiration can be developed through proper training (Seth, 2016). Koul, Lerdpornkulrat and Chantara (2011) showed gender differences in the motivational factors that influence career aspirations. The Study Behavior (Arhin, 2018), Career Satisfaction (khan & sherwani, 2018), Socio Economic Status (Rani, 2018), Interest (Nwamadi, 2014) of the respondents are significantly and positively correlated with the career aspiration.

The Scheduled Tribes are mainly the most economically backward classes. the factors like financial position, interest, cultural and social background etc. have influencing their participation in the field of work. The lack of number of people from this category in good job sector is associated with their career aspirations as a student. In this study researchers attempted to study the career aspiration among tribal residential school.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find the level career aspiration of tribal residential school students.
2. To find the effect of gender on career aspiration of tribal residential school students.
3. To find the effect of type of school on career aspiration of tribal residential school Students.

HYPOTHESES

1. There no significant effect of gender on career aspiration of tribal residential school students.

1. There is no significant effect of type of school on career aspiration of tribal residential school students.

VARIABLE OF THE STUDY

Career Aspiration is the criterion variable and Gender (boys & girls) and type of school (MRS, Ashram school & EMRS) are the classificatory variables used in the present study

METHODOLOGY IN BRIEF

Descriptive survey method was used for the study

Sample

The tribal residential school students of Kerala were constitutes the population of the study. 344 tribal residential school students studying in the various tribal residential schools of Kerala were selected as the sample for the study. The sample consists of 130 students from Model Residential Schools (MRS), 130 students from Ashram schools and 84 students from Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). Samples were drawn by using stratified random sampling by giving due representation for gender and type of school.

Tools used for the study

Self developed Career Aspiration Scale was used for the data collection. The tool covers the components like dedication, motivation, self confidence and motivation. The tool consists of 50 items with maximum score of 150 and minimum score of 50.

Statistical techniques used

Statistical techniques like descriptive statistics, independent sample t test and one way ANOVA are used for the data collection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To find the level of career aspiration among tribal residential school students the obtained data were analysed using suitable statistical techniques. The analysis of data and discussion of results are presented under relevant headings.

Preliminary analysis

To find the nature of distribution of career aspiration of the descriptive statistics like mean, median, mode, skweness and kurtosis was calculated. Obtained data and results are presented in table 1

Table 1 Data and results of preliminary analysis

Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Skweness	Kurtosis
124.47	125.00	130.00	10.50	-0.30	-0.371

From the mean, median, mode, skweness and kurtosis scores of career aspiration, it is clear that distributions of the scores are not deviated significantly from normal.

Level of career aspiration among Tribal Residential School Students

To find the level of career aspiration mean and percentile analysis were done. Data results of the analysis are presented in table 2

Table 2 Data and results of level of career aspiration among tribal residential school students

Statistics	Career Aspiration
Mean	124.47
P ₁₀	110
P ₂₀	115
P ₃₀	119
P ₄₀	122
P ₅₀	125
P ₆₀	128
P ₇₀	131
P ₈₀	134
P ₉₀	138

From Table.1 it is clear that obtained mean score for career aspiration is 124.47. The obtained mean score of career aspiration is greater than the middle score of the tool (100). It showed that the tribal residential school students have above average level of career aspiration. Percentile analysis also supports the above result. 50th percentile score is 125. i.e., 50 % students score below 125 and 50 % students score above 125. So it can be concluded that tribal residential school students have above average level of career aspiration.

Effect of Gender on Career Aspiration of Tribal Residential School Students

To find whether there exist any significant difference in the career aspiration of tribal residential school boys and girls, independent sample t test was conducted. The data and results of the mean comparison is presented in table 3

Table 3 Data and results of comparison of mean scores of career aspiration for relevant subsample based on Gender

Sample	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value
Total	Boys	162	122.68	10.23	3.01**
	Girls	182	126.05	10.52	
MRS	Boys	68	123.76	10.14	3.07**
	Girls	62	128.79	8.36	
Ashram school	Boys	57	117.88	8.67	2.83**
	Girls	73	122.89	10.95	
EMRS	Boys	37	128.08	9.53	0.31
	Girls	47	127.36	11.28	

** significant at 0.01 level

From table 3 it is clear that there exist a significant difference in the mean career aspiration scores of boys (M= 122.68, SD=10.23) and girls (M= 126.05, SD=10.52) students of tribal residential school; t (342)= 3.01, p < 0.01. That means career aspiration of boys and girls of tribal residential school differ significantly at 0.01 levels. Mean score shows that tribal residential school boys have more career aspiration than girls

Table shows that there exist a significant difference in the mean career aspiration scores of boys (M= 123.76, SD=10.14) and girls (M= 128.79, SD=8.36) students of MRS ; t (128) = 3.07, p < 0.01. That means career aspiration of boys and girls students of MRS differ significantly at 0.01 levels. Mean score shows that MRS boys have more career aspiration than girls.

Table shows that there exist a significant difference in the mean career aspiration scores of boys (M= 117.88, SD=8.67) and girls (M= 122.89, SD=10.95) students of Ashram school; t (128) = 2.83, p < 0.01. That means career aspiration of boys and girls students of Ashram school differ significantly at 0.01 levels. Mean score shows that Ashram school boys have more career aspiration than girls.

Table shows that there is no significant difference in the mean career aspiration scores of boys (M= 128.08, SD=9.53) and girls (M= 127.36, SD=11.28) students of EMRS; t(82)= 0.31, p > 0.05.

Effect of type of school on Career Aspiration of Tribal Residential School Students

To find whether there exist any significant difference in the career aspiration of MRS students, Ashram school students and EMRS students, one way ANOVA was conducted. The data and results of the

mean comparison is presented in table 4

Table 4 Data and results of comparison of mean scores of career aspiration for relevant subsample based on Type of school

Variable	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Career Aspiration	Between Groups	3091.96	2	1545.98	15.16**
	Within Groups	34759.62	341	101.93	
	Total	37851.58	343		

* Significant at 0.01 level

Table shows that there exist a significant effect of type of school (MRS, Ashram school and EMRS) on career aspiration (F (2,341)= 15.16, p < .01 of tribal residential school students.

To check the significance of difference of career aspiration scores between the Groups, Post Hoc tests were carried out. Results of the Post Hoc tests are given in Table 5

Table 5 Summary of Post Hoc test for career aspiration by type of school

Variable	Type of School		Mean difference	p
Adjustment	MRS	Ashram School	5.47	0.001
	MRS	EMRS	1.52	0.563
	EMRS	Ashram School	6.99	0.001

Table 5 showed that there is a significant difference in career aspiration for students studying in MRS (M= 126.16) and ashram school (120.69) and ashram school and EMRS (127.68) at .01 levels of significance. There is no significant difference in mean scores on career aspiration of students studying in MRS and EMRS. From mean score analysis, It can be concluded that career aspiration of ashram school students is significantly lower than the MRS and EMRS students.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The major findings of the study are,

1. Tribal residential school students have above average level of career aspiration.
2. Career aspiration of boys and girls of tribal residential school differ significantly at 0.01 levels
3. Career aspirations of boys and girls students of MRS differ significantly at 0.01 levels.
4. Career aspiration of boys and girls students of Ashram school differ significantly at 0.01 levels
5. There is no significant difference in the mean career aspiration scores of boys and girls students of EMRS.
6. There exist a significant effect of type of school (MRS, Ashram school and EMRS) on career aspiration of tribal residential school students.
7. Career aspiration of ashram school students is significantly lower than the MRS and EMRS students.

From the findings it is clear that tribal residential school students have an above average level of career aspiration. As far as the tribe is concerned, the results are very promising. The representation of scheduled tribes from time to time is scanty in many areas. The cause of many of these problems is the lack of qualities such as career aspiration. This result is also the result of good guidance and education received from the Tribal Residential Schools.

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