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Vocational Attitude Maturity of Adolescents in Relation to self-Confidence

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was meant to study the Vocational Attitude Maturity of adolescent students in relation to their Self- Confidence. For this purpose, sample of 200 adolescent students (100 boys and 100 girls) of higher secondary level were taken from Ludhiana District of Punjab State. For this purpose, two questioners Vocational Attitude Maturity Scale by Dr. Manju Mehata⁵ and Self- Confidence Inventory by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri¹ were used, to find out the relationship between the variables correlation was find out and 't' test was employed for compare the groups with respect to gender and locale. The result revealed no significant difference in Vocational Attitude Maturity of adolescents with respect to their gender whereas a significant difference was found in Rural and Urban adolescents. The results also revealed a significant and positive relationship between Vocational Attitude Maturity and Self- Confidence of adolescent students.

KEYWORDS: Vocational Attitude Maturity, adolescent students, Self- Confidence.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the most powerful tool for shaping the future and character of individuals of any nation. It is an integral part of human life and essential human virtue that transforms the personality into a social and cultural being. In its most comprehensive sense it aims at healthful and harmonious development of individuals. It is rightly said that education is the most single factor in achieving rapid economic and technological development of the nation. For this The Secondary Education Commission 1952-53 in its report recommended the training of character, developmental qualities for citizenship in democratic social order and improvement of vocation efficiency. Vocational attitude maturity is one of the primary construct of vocational education, which allows the individual to access both the rate and level development with respect to vocational choice. Rebecca⁷ conducted a study and supported the idea that different aspects of the family influence diverse factors of career development and future aspirations. Hence, efforts should be made to develop self-confidence among adolescents by supportive family relationship. The main aim of education system should be to provide educational and vocational training to students which allows them to continue their best to employ the developed skills to their own satisfaction level as well as towards building up of the society in which they live. This is possible only by developing vocational attitude maturity among students.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Education is the most powerful tool in the hands of man if used rightly. Only with the use of right type of education we can really help the youth to adjust in the fast changing economic, political and social setup of the nation whose foundations are laid on democratic philosophy. So, the need of hour is to keep education standard high and up to the mark in every aspect of life. One of the most urgent need of today is to improve productive efficiency of people to increase the national wealth and to raise the standard of living of people. Education thus should lay emphasis on vocational attitude maturity of individuals so that they can contribute in the social life of the society and this will thereby contribute towards the general economic growth and development of the country. It is clear that we shall have to formulate our aims of education with reference to the training of character as well as to fit our students to participate creatively as citizens in the emerging democratic social set up. The improvement in practical and vocational attitude maturity can help these students to play their part effectively in building up the economic and social prosperity of their country. Hence, research in this area can be of tremendous help to the students for developing vocational attitude maturity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In order to carry out the present evaluative study the following objectives were formulated -

1. To compare the Vocational attitude maturity of male and female adolescent students.
2. To compare the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent students.
3. To compare the Self-confidence of male and female adolescent students.
4. To compare the Self-confidence of rural and urban adolescent students.
5. To study the relationship between Vocational attitude maturity and Self-confidence of the adolescent students.

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

Design of the Study

The descriptive survey method was employed in the present study. The study was conducted on adolescent students of Ludhiana district in Punjab State of India.

Tools Used

To ensure the accomplishment of objective of the study the investigator selected Vocational Attitude Maturity Scale by Dr, Manju Mehata⁵ and Self- Confidence Inventory by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri¹ for the purpose of data collection.

Statistical Techniques Used

Descriptive statistics like, means, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation and t-test was employed to draw meaningful inferences in this study.

Sample: The study was conducted on a sample of 200 adolescents (100boys and 100 girls) studying in higher secondary schools situated in rural and urban areas of Ludhiana district of the state of Punjab (India).

5.HYPOTHESES

- 1- There is no significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of male and female adolescent students.
- 2- There is no significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent students.

3- There is no significant difference in the Self-confidence of male and female adolescent students.

4- There is no significant difference in the Self-confidence of rural and urban adolescent students.

5- There is no significant relationship between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self-confidence of adolescent students.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Comparison of the Vocational attitude maturity of male and female adolescents :

To compare the Vocational attitude maturity of male and female adolescents the researcher formulated the hypothesis as “there is no significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of male and female adolescent students” and tested the hypothesis.

Table-1: Significance of difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of male and female adolescents

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	Inference
Male adolescents	100	10.74	3.35	0.40	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Female adolescents	100	10.93	3.41		

Table-1 shows that The t-value 0.40 which is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of the male and female adolescent students.

Comparison of the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent student:

To compare the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescents the researcher formulated the hypothesis as “there is no significant difference in the vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent students” and tested the hypothesis.

Table-2: Significance of difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent students

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Inference
Rural adolescents	100	11.71	3.88	3.79	Significant at 0.01 level
Urban adolescents	100	9.96	2.50		

Table-2 shows that

The t- value is 3.79 which is significant at 0.01 level of confidence. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent students.

Comparison of the Self- confidence of male and female adolescent students :

To compare the Self- confidence of male and female adolescents the researchers formulated the hypothesis as “there is no significant difference in the Self- confidence of male and female adolescent students” and tested the hypothesis.

Table- 3: Significance of difference in the Self- confidence of male and female adolescent students

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Inference
Male adolescents	100	24.79	7.92	1.71	Not significant at 0.05 level.
Female adolescents	100	26.86	9.15		

Table-3 shows that

The t- value is 1.71 is not significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Thus, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the Self- confidence of male and female adolescent students.

Comparison of the Self- confidence of rural and urban adolescent student:

To compare the Self- confidence of rural and urban adolescents the researcher formulated the hypothesis as “there is no significant difference in the Self- confidence of rural and urban adolescent students” and tested the hypothesis.

Table-4: Significance of difference in the Self- confidence of rural and urban adolescent students

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	t- value	Inference
Rural adolescents	100	24.59	6.79	2.05	Significant at 0.05 level.
Urban adolescents	100	27.06	9.97		

Table-4 shows that

The t- value is 2.05 which is significant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that there is significant difference in the Self- confidence of rural and urban adolescent students.

Relationship between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of the adolescent students:

To study the relationship between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of the adolescent students the researcher formulated the hypothesis as “There is no significant relationship between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of adolescent students” and tested the hypothesis.

The value of correlation between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of the adolescent students is 0.30. The value is significant at 0.01 level of confidence so, the null hypothesis that “There is no significant relationship between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of the adolescent students” is rejected and it can be inferred that Vocational attitude maturity is significantly and positively related with the Self- confidence of the adolescent students

Table-5: Coefficient of correlation between the Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of the adolescent students

Variable	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Inference
Vocational attitude maturity	200	0.30	Significant at 0.01 level
Self- confidence	200		

Table-5 shows that

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

1. There was no significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of the male and female adolescent students.
2. There was significant difference in the Vocational attitude maturity of rural and urban adolescent students.
3. There was no significant difference in the Self- confidence of male and female adolescent students.
4. There was significant difference in the Self- confidence of rural and urban adolescent students.
5. Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence of adolescents were significantly and positively related with each other.

The results showed significant and positive relationship between Vocational attitude maturity and Self- confidence. This significant relationship determined that the Self- confidence will positively change the students’ Vocational attitude maturity. Result are in line with the studies of Octavia, M. Jones; James C. Hansen and Barbara A. Putnam⁶ who found that there was a significant relationship

between vocational attitude maturity and self-concept among students in specific vocational categories. Shenoy⁸ and Kaur, Sharanjeet⁴ also supported the same result that gender was not a significant predictor of attitudes towards career maturity and occupational choice. Chinyere Christy Amadil; Monday T. Joshua and C.G. Asagwara² also found that gender had no significant influence on three out of four dimensions of vocational maturity. Farrell and Horvath³ investigated the components related to vocational choice certainty of undergraduate students. Results indicated that there was a significant and positive relationship between the vocational maturity and internal motivation as well as vocational choice.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both present and previous researches have shown that self-confidence is important in adolescents' vocational attitude maturity and career development. As a result, parents and teachers should help to foster self - confidence in adolescents. The self-confidence is a very useful construct for furthering career maturity and development across various cultures and environmental contexts. However, the applicability of vocational attitude maturity could be enhanced through further exploration of the use of other computer-assisted instructions, career guidance systems, Internet career resources, and by online career counselling. Low self-confident groups were found to be poor in vocational maturity. Hence, school should play a vital role in developing self-confidence and good vocational skills among students through vocational education and training programs.

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