

Adolescents Vocational Values in Bank & L.I.C. Executive, Ministerial and Menial Staff Sons

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Abstract

An empirical study was conducted on 300 adolescents only boys respondents with a view to ascertain if adolescents vocational values has any significant effect on Father's occupation in Indian context. It was hypothesized that the adolescents of the Bank and L.I.C. executive officers, the ministerial staff and of the menial staff sons would differ significantly on the different vocational values. An Inventory of vocational values (Prasad, 1968) was for measuring vocational values of the respondents. The obtained data were analysed with the help of t – test. The results thus obtained supported the hypothesis to a significant effect.

Key Words: Adolescents, vocational values, sons, bank &, L.I.C. executive, ministerial, menial staff

Introduction

Vocational value is a specific kind of values which leads us to select or choose one occupation out of these available. Essentially, vocational value represent a desired style of life as it is determined by the occupation of the individual. The activities related to the individual the job setting the social perception of the job and other factors may be important in vocational values.

- (i) Power
- (ii) Prestige
- (iii) Security

The present research has been basically addressed to the objective of finding out whether adolescents vocational values vary with their Father's occupations. As such, it is important to discuss at some extent what vocational values and what could its dimensions. The problem of dimensions of vocational values has attracted enormous

researches. In the light of above studies it is obvious that the present research is highly significant and warranted in the Indian context.

Purpose of the study:

The following were the objective of the present endeavour:

- (a) Vocational values is a critical determinants of job satisfaction.
- (b) Vocational value is an occupational choice.

The problem of finding appropriate employment and even, in some cases, any employment for young people is not simple one. And if anything, it is likely to become more difficult in the future, as our entire society grows more complex, more specialized, more technologically oriented and more subject to the effects of forces beyond our immediate control.

In the light of above points and practical consideration of the present study, here was undertaken to study of pattern of adolescents job values in relation to their fathers occupations and different kinds of organizations.

Hypothesis: (i) The adolescent of bank & L.I.C. executives, ministerial staff's & menial staff's sons would differ significantly on the different vocational values.

The chief hypothesis was broken into three part hypothesis as follows:

- (a) The three groups stated above would differ significantly on power.
- (b) The three groups stated above would differ significantly on prestige.
- (c) The three groups stated above would differ significantly on security.

Methodology:

The methodology of the study included the following steps:

(a) Sample: an incidental cum purposive sample was used. The sample consisted of 300 adolescents belonging to Muzaffarpur and Hajipur district. In other respect they were matched as far as possible.

(b) Research tools:

(i) PDS: A personal Data sheet (PDS) prepared by the researcher himself was used for collective necessary information of the respondents such as the sons of Bank or L.I.C. Executives officers, ministerial staff and menial staff, age, sex and the like.

(ii) Inventory of vocational values developed by based (1968) was used for measuring three dimensions of vocational values.

(c) Procedure & Research design:

On the above mentioned criteria and restriction the total number of respondents included in this research break up of which is as follows:-

Respondents	Banks	L.I.C.	Total
Executive officers	50	50	100
Ministerial staff	50	50	100
Menial staff	50	50	100
Total	150	150	300

This hypothesis was broken in to three part hypothesis to see it applied to the three job values specifically sought to be verified one by one

The result are presented in the table 1 below:-

TABLE NO. -1

Significance of difference between executive sons (N.B.) and executive sons (L.I.C.) with regard to power.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Executivesons Bank	50	39.5	6.00	1.39	NS
Executive sons L.I.C.	50	41.3	7.00		

The means score of executive sons (N.B) is 39.5 and the mean score of executives sons is 41.3 t- value being 1.39 which is not significantly statistically even at .05 level of

confidence which shows that the two groups have equal love for the power. Thus the hypothesis has gone to be rejected.

The results are given below in Table. 2.

TABLE NO. -2

Significance of difference between executive sons (N.B.) and executive sons (L.I.C.) with regard to prestige.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Executive sons Bank	50	39.3	4.95	.021	NS
Executive sons L.I.C.	50	39.00	6.30		

It is Evident from Table 2 that the mean score of executive sons (NB) is 39.3 where as the mean score of executive sons (LIC) is 39.00 and the difference between the two means is not statistically significant because the obtained t-ratio being .21 it mean's that the two group do not differ significant on

prestige it makes it clear that the sons of two said group have similar expectation from their jobs how for the vocational value of prestige is concerned. Thus the hypothesis stands rejected.

The results are below in Table 3.

TABLE NO.-3

Significance of difference between executive sons (N.B.) and executive sons (L.I.C.) with regard to security.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Executive sons Bank	50	41.7	6.35	2.94	.01
Executive sons L.I.C.	50	38.5	4.25		

Table 3 shows that the mean score of executive sons (NB) is 41.7 while that of the executive's sons (LIC) is 38.5. The obtained t-ratio is 2.94 which is statistically significant at .01 level of confidence. It means that the two groups differ significantly on security. The mean score of

Executive sons is larger than the mean. Score of executive sons (LIC) which clearly indicates that the former group places greater value on security than the latter group. Thus the hypothesis remains verified.

The results are contained in Table below:

TABLE NO.-4

Significance of difference between ministerial staff sons (Bank) and ministerial sons (L.I.C) with regard to power.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Bank ministerial Staff's sons	50	33.32	8.46	2.32	.05
L.I.C. ministerial staff's sons.	50	29.59	7.69		

Table 4 reflects that the mean score for ministerial staff's (Bank) is 33.32 while that of the ministerial staff's son (L.I.C.) is 29.59. The obtained t-ratio is 2.32 which is statistically significant at .01 level of confidence which shows that the two groups differ significantly on power. The former

group score significantly higher than the latter group which goes to prove that the former group gives more importance to power than the latter group does. Thus, the hypothesis stands verified.

The results are given below in Table 5.

TABLE NO. – 5

Significance of difference between ministerial sons (Bank) and ministerial sons (L.I.C.) with regard to prestige.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Bank ministerial Staff son's	50	40.88	6.31	1.25	NS
L.I.C. ministerial staff's sons	50	39.39	5.66		

Table 5 reflects that the difference between the means of the two groups is not statistically significant even at .05 level of confidence the t-ratio is 1.25. It means that the two groups do not differ significantly on

prestige. Obviously, the two groups attach ministerial staff sons (N.B) and the ministerial staff sons (L.I.C.) would differ significantly on security.

The results are given in Table 6.

TABLE NO.-6

Significance of difference between ministerial sons (Bank) and ministerial sons (L.I.C.) with regard to security.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Bank ministerial Staff's son	50	40.86	6.01	2.46	.05
L.I.C. ministerial staff's son's	50	30.01	5.56		

It is obvious from Table 6 that the mean score of ministerial staff's son (Bank) has been found to be 40.86 where as the mean score of ministerial staff's son (L.I.C.) is 30.01. The obtained t-ratio is 24.6 which is significant at .05 level of confidence. It means that two group differ significantly on security. It makes it clear that the security

differentially important both for ministerial staff's son (Bank) and ministerial staff's sons (L.I.C.) The ministerial staff's sons (Bank) score significantly higher than the ministerial staff's son (L.I.C.) which goes to prove that the former group gives more importance to security than the latter group does. Thus, the hypothesis stands verified.

TABLE NO.-7

Significance of difference between executive sons (Bank) and executive sons (LIC) with regard to power.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Bank executive sons	50	40.01	5.95	1.28	NS
L.I.C. executive sons	50	41.69	7.12		

It is evident from Table 7 that the difference between the two means is not statistically significant even at .05 level of confidence because the t-ratio is 1.28 which indicated that the two groups do not differ

significantly on power the two groups put similar emphasis on power. Thus the hypothesis is unverified.

The results are presented in Table 8 below :

TABLE NO.-8

Significance of difference between ministerial sons (Bank) and ministerial sons (L.I.C.) with regard to prestige.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Bankministerial sons	50	40.10	8.1	1.46	NS
L.I.C. ministerial sons	50	38.00	6.0		

Table 7 represents that the t-ratio (1.46) obtained from the mean score menial staff's son (Bank) and the mean score of menial staff's sons (L.I.C.) is not statistically significant even at .05 level of confidence. It means that the two groups do not differ

significantly on prestige. Obviously, the two groups express similar tendency towards rating prestige. Thus, the hypothesis remains unverified.

The results obtained in Table 9 below :

TABLE NO-9

Significance of difference between menial sons (Bank) and menial sons (L.I.C.) with regard to security:

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	P-Value
Bank menial staff sons	50	40.91	6.01	1.68	NS
L.I.C. Menial staff's sons	50	39.01	5.11		

It is clear from the table 9 that the mean score of menial staff's sons (Bank) is 40.91 and of the menial staff's sons (L.I.C.) is 39.0. The obtained t- ratio is 1.68 which is not statistically significantly on security. Thus, the hypothesis remain unverified.

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