
ATTITUDE OF GIRLS STUDENTS TOWARDS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL OF JAJPUR DISTRICT

Monalisa Panda

Assistant professor in physical science pedagogy, Teacher education department, Rajendra University, Balangir, Odisha

ABSTRACT:

Vocational education is the education that prepares students or individuals to stand independently in finance by pursuing any of the vocational courses rather than having higher education in a college or University. The present study aims to understand the attitudes of girl students towards vocational education in secondary schools of Jajpur district Odisha. 100 girls students were selected as samples from secondary schools in Jajpur district. By using a three point likert-scale attitude of the girls students towards Vocational education were measured by the interview. The researcher adopted a standardized questionnaire tool developed by G. Sundharavadevel, by the help of that tool researcher able to measured the attitude of girl students of secondary schools towards vocational education. Thirty one attitude statements having to vocational education were supplied to the subjects From the results it was evident that the urban and rural secondary girl students had no significant difference attitudes close to vocational education .There exist a significant difference between govt, and private secondary girl students in their attitude towards vocational education. It is found that maximum no of students weren't aware about the vocational education, its scope, benefits and scholarships available for their betterment.

Keywords: Vocational education, secondary schools, Jajpur district Odisha.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the process of facilitating learning, acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. It encompasses formal instruction provided in schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, as well as informal learning experiences gained through life experiences, interactions with others, and self-directed study. Education aims to empower individuals to develop their potential, contribute to society, and navigate the complexities of the world around them. It plays a fundamental role in personal development, social cohesion, economic prosperity, and cultural advancement.

Vocational education, also known as career education, that prepares students or individuals to stand independently in finance by pursuing any of the vocational courses rather than having higher education in a college or University, by having empirical skills and training for specific professions. Unlike traditional academic education, which emphasizes theoretical knowledge, vocational education prepares students for direct entry into the workforce or for careers that require specialized expertise. Vocational programs often involve hands-on training, internships, and apprenticeships to ensure that students acquire the necessary skills and experience for their chosen field. Examples of vocational education include programs in areas such as healthcare, construction, automotive technology, culinary arts, cosmetology, and information technology. The goal of vocational education is to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in their chosen profession and contribute effectively to the workforce.

Understanding the attitudes of female students towards vocational education is crucial for educational policymakers and institutions aiming to promote gender equity and ensure diverse career pathways. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of vocational education in providing practical skills and preparing students for the workforce. However, traditional gender stereotypes and societal norms may influence girls' perceptions and choices regarding vocational education. Exploring the attitudes, motivations, and barriers faced by female students can shed light on how to effectively encourage their participation and success in vocational training programs. This research seeks to delve into the complex interplay of factors shaping girls' attitudes towards vocational education, with the ultimate goal of fostering inclusivity and empowerment in education and the workforce. Economists broadly agree that there is a high positive relationship between the education and development by the women. Relationship is more pronounced when girls receive education as it not only benefits them but also improve of our society. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) leads to better-quality of life, it guarantee individuals to become economically productive and thus eliminate dearth and illiterate. Vocational Education is also called as practical education prepares people for specific professions, art, crafts, business and careers at different levels in different fields. It prepares students for skill development, professional development at all levels from after primary schools to higher education through different programs. It is essential of our country to have an all purpose vocational education system for the girls students. Economic growth of the country is fostered by the help of well trained students. In recognition of importance of Vocational Education, Government of India has set up National Council for Vocational Training, an advisory body for the operation of Vocational Education. This Is Not only fostering girls attitude towards vocational education but also help in building a developed nation where Women plays a crucial role rather than being a hours wives. It reduces unemployment in our country.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Rathidevi and Sudhakaran (2019) have conducted a study on attitude of students towards vocational education education with reference to Chennai city which aims to understand the attitudes of secondary students towards vocational education in Chennai of Tamilnadu Rescariberi have selected 153 samples of class 9th and foth from schools in Chennai city and measured their attitude using self made 5

point Lickert scale which was consisting of 6 positive items and 7 negative items. The reliability of the scale was 0.74. From the study researchers have found that the students possess moderate attitudes towards vocational education and both male and female students have statistically different attitudes towards vocational education i.e. male students have more positive attitude towards vocational education than female students. Researchers have suggested for career guidance for those students at elementary and secondary levels for vocational education and better career choices. Researcher has also suggested to extend the study by taking parental attitude, geographical area, socioeconomic status, interest areas etc.

Muraleedharan et. al (2019) have conducted a study on "Career preferences and influencing factors among students entering medical school" The objective of the study was designed to assess career preferences of fresh medical undergraduates in the Indian setting and evaluate factors influencing their career choices. Researchers have selected 144 samples of medical students for the study. The researchers have used questionnaires as a tool in the study. The finding of this study concluded that medical educators and administrators should think about curricular or teaching reforms to further enhance career counseling and medical education curriculum which could potentially motivate more students to take-up career in fields lesser chosen.

Bil haq, et.al(2019) have conducted a study on "Students' interest in vocational schools as the dimension of being in a well-being school model" The objective of the study was to identify the students' interest in vocational schools as the dimension of being in a well-being model school. Researchers have selected 362 samples of school students for the study. The researchers used questionnaire as a tool for the research. The finding of this study concluded that the implementation of a well-being model to cater to the education process, considering the conformance of students' interest in their selected course programs in vocational schools.

Pancholi (2015) conducted a study on "Student-Teachers' attitude towards teaching profession". The objective of the study was (i) To compare attitude towards teaching among male and female teachers towards teaching profession (ii) To compare attitude of rural and urban area's teachers towards teaching profession. (iii) To compare attitude of science and general stream's teachers towards teaching profession. A sample of 100 B.Ed students was selected from different colleges in Ahmedabad district. The researcher used quantitative method for the study. The finding of this study was found that majority of student teachers displayed lack of positive or favorable attitude towards their teaching profession.

Ayonmike and Shirley (2014) have conducted a study on Factors affecting female participation in technical education program, A study of Delta state University, Abraka" The objective of this study was to examine the factors affecting female participation in undergraduate regular technical education programs of Delta state University, Abraka. The researcher selected 150 samples of students for the study. Simple random sampling technique was used for the study. The researcher used questionnaire as a tool in this study. The finding of the study will expose the various factors affecting participation of female in technical education program which will enable government and other stakeholders to tackle the issue of low participation of female in technical education program.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Women are wealth not only for family but also for nation, she can shape a family, a society and a nation too. In today's world vocational education is very much important to stand independently and acquire necessary practical skill to support their family immediately after completion of secondary education n help in building of nation. In India many of girls get married during their study period and women who have babies want to get back to their job after maternity period. Now women are more career Centric rather being house wives it has been noticed that women are now getting into all the sector such as media, entertainment, medical, teaching, IT etc. There are problems and barriers that normally occur in the period of acquiring education such as Financials crisis, family problems, fear of failure, pressure stress and so on. There are women who loss interest and there are women who try to overcome all the problems and working towards to achieve their goals. It is very much essential a girl to pursue vocational education in order to self sufficient and tackle each and every problems of life and to promote empowerment of women vocationalisation of education plays a vital role.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Statement of problem is as follow "**Attitude of girl students towards vocational education in secondary schools of jaipur district**"

OPERATIONAL DEFINATION OF THE TERMS

ATTITUDE: The Sum total of girl's inclination and feelings, prejudice or bias, ideas, convictions and threats about vocational skills

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: Vocational education is defined as education, training or learning provided to equip students for a specific vocation and to develop knowledge and skills in learners to function productivity in their workplace

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To compare the vocational attitude of girls both in urban and rural secondary schools
2. To compare the attitude of girl students towards vocational education at govt secondary school and private secondary school

HYPOTHESES

HO.1 : There is no significant difference among the vocational attitude of girls in urban and rural secondary schools.

HO.2: There is no significant difference in the attitude of girls students towards Vocational education at govt secondary school and private secondary school.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-

The present study has been delimited by the following aspects

- 1) The Study will be delimited to only Girl Students of secondary schools.
- 2) The study will be restricted to only 4 Secondary schools of Dharmasal Block.
- 3) The study will be confined to girls of IX and X class only.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

For the present study, the following aspects have been discussed as per the objective of the study researcher adopted descriptive survey method as it aims to find the present status of the phenomena under consideration.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Population is a large group of individual having similar characteristics. All individual in a same population have the common interest, goal, attitude, etc. The population of present study consist of all the secondary schools of Jajpur district.

The total sample for the study will be 100 girl students of secondary schools. From which 50 students belongs to govt and 50 students belongs to private. From each of the 50 students there will be 25 students belongs to secondary school in rural area and 25 students belongs to secondary school of urban area. The purposive sampling method was used .

TOOLS USED

The Standardized Questionnaire tool developed by G. Sundharavadivel (2004) was used as a tool for the collection of data in this study.

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

The data was collected by personally visit the school and select 2 govt secondary school and 2 private secondary schools in urban and rural area of Jajpur district for collection of data. After selecting the sample and deciding the tools and techniques for data collection, arrangements were then made to carry out the administration of the tool in the schools. The investigator took the prior permission of the head master and visited all the selected schools with tools for collection of data. The investigator explained the whole of the programmed and purpose of the study to the students and then distributed the standardized questionnaires tools to 100 students in which 50 from govt. secondary schools and 50 from private secondary schools and requested to answer the all questions.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the collected data and determining conclusions, significance and implications of the findings i:e it is the process of ordering, categorizing, manipulating and summarizing data to obtain answers to research questions and hypothesis of objective is as follows:

Analysis and interpretation of data are central step in research process.

To compare the vocational attitude of girls both in urban and rural secondary schools.

TABLE-1

Category	N	Mean	SD	SEd	Df	t - value
Urban	50	80.13	7.31	1.41	98	1.2764
Rural	50	81.93	6.81			

significant at 0.05 level

Analysis of objective-1

Table-1 revealed that the girl students in urban area have mean 80.13 and standard deviation 7.31 and the girl students in rural area have mean 81.93 and standard deviation 6.81. For determining the significance of difference t-test was used, t-value was calculated 1.2764. The Calculated t- value was less than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. This reveals that the secondary schools of Urban and rural area were no significantly different in their attitude of vocational girl students. Therefore the hypothesis that reads as there is no significant difference among the vocational attitude of girls in urban and rural secondary schools is accepted and it was found that there is not significant difference in the vocational attitude of girls in urban and rural secondary schools.

Objective - 2

To compare the attitude of girls students towards vocational education at government and private secondary schools.

TABLE-2

Category	N	Mean	SD	SEd	Df	t- value
Govt	50	82.59	6.33	1.388	98	2.2502
Private	50	79.48	7.51			

Table -2 revealed that the girl students in Govt schools have mean 82.59 and standard deviation 6.33 and girl students in private schools have mean 79.48 and standard deviation 7.51. For determining the significance of difference t-test was used. t- value was calculated 2.2502. The calculated t- value was greater than the table value at 0.05 significant levels. This reveals that the secondary schools of Govt. and private were a significantly different in their attitude of vocational girl students. Therefore the hypothesis that reads as there is no significant difference in the vocational attitude of girls in Govt, and private secondary schools is rejected and it was found that there is a significant difference in the attitude of girl students towards vocational education at Govt, and private secondary schools. Hence it may be concluded that the attitude of girl students towards vocational education at Govt. schools is greater than the private secondary schools.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

MAJOR FINDINGS

In the proceeding chapter an attempt has been made to extract the results from data and presents them systemically keeping the limitations in mind. Other than findings, conclusions and educational implications of present study, the suggestions for further researches are also offered .

1. The researcher has found that there is no significant mean difference between the urban secondary schools i.e, (mean-80.13) and rural secondary schools in (mean 81.93) in vocational attitude of the girl students,t-value was calculated 1.2764. The Calculated t- value was less than the table value at

0.05 significant levels So the urban and rural secondary school girls have nearly same attitude towards the vocational skill .

2. The investigator has found that there is a significant mean difference between Govt. secondary schools (i.e mean-82.59) and private secondary schools (i.e mean 79.48) in vocational attitude of girl students, t- value was calculated 2.2502. The calculated t- value was greater than the table t -value at 0.05 significant levels .This reveals that the secondary schools of Govt. and private were a significantly different in their attitude of vocational girl students. So the Government secondary schools girl's have better vocational attitude as compared to private secondary school girl's.

Vocational choice is one of the most important tasks for every student, taking right decision at the right moment can change the whole life of a person and his professional environment. Hence the result of the study reveals that there is nearly same attitude of urban and rural secondary school girls. From the study we also conclude that there is a difference in vocational attitude of government secondary school girl's and private secondary school girl's and the government secondary school girls have a strong inclination towards vocational skill because they mainly belong to the family who have lower economic background. So, they sometimes can't afford a good standard of living. at that time they think that by choosing a vocation or part time work in terms of tailoring, art, handy craft, music, fashion designing, modeling, anchoring, video editing course, animation, coding, app designing, beautician and makeup course and graphic designing course they can earn something and fulfill their day-to-day need, side by side with their study. Apart from fulfilling their own need they can also be a productive member of the family as well as society and ultimately contribute something to the economy of the country through vocational skill. In NEP 2020 Government also taking various steps to inculcate vocational education in schools to make the individual professionally skilled and proficient from the school level and it is also highly essential for the economic development of the country.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

- This study will be helpful to make the individual self-sufficient and productive.
- This study will be helpful in increasing the vocational skill from the preliminary level ie, from the school level, It is very essential to inculcate the idea of choosing an appropriate vocation according to interest of the individuals.
- This study also implies that it is very much important in the part of girls to choose a proper vocation and to earn money and be self-dependent and lead a harmonious life.
- This study is much more helpful for schools guidance counsellor committee to guide students properly to achieve their goals and be self-sufficient.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The present study may be repeated by involving more secondary students from other state.
- Further study can also be conducted by taking the vocational attitude of boy's in secondary schools.
- In this area a huge number of researches can be conducted by comparing the vocational attitude of boy's and girls of secondary schools of different parts of Odisha and other states.

- The study can also be conducted by taking the vocational skills of senior secondary schools' students.
- The study can also be conducted by taking vocational skill of prospective teacher Educator of teacher education department.

REFERENCES

- [1]. **Ahamad. E. & Aqil Z (2015)** Attitude towards distance education among graduate students. International journal of Scientific and Engineering Research, 6(3), 1858-187.
- [2]. **Ayonmike & Shirley, C. (2014)**. Factors Affecting female participation in technical education programme: A study of Delta State University, Abraka Journal of education and human development, 3(3), 227-235.
- [3]. **Ayub, A (2017)** Parental influence and attitude of students towards technical education and vocational training International journal of information and education technology, 7(7), 534-538.
- [4]. **Azubuike, O (2011)** Influential factors affecting the attitude students towards vocational/technical subjects in secondary schools in Southeastern Nigeria Journal of educationul and social Research, 1(2), 49-55.
- [5]. **Gunbayi,1 (2015)**. Making Vocational and Technical upper secondary schools more attractive for students to prefer. An Action Research International journal on new trends in education and their implications,6(2),13-29.
- [6]. **Haq, A., Kurniawan, Y, Astuti, T., & Kumaidi (2019)** Students' interest in vocational schools as the dimension of being in a wellbeing school Model. International journal of vocational education and training research, 5(2), 43-47.
- [7]. **Muraleedharan, A., Menon, V. & Raj, G. (2019)** Career Preferences and influencing factors among students entering medical school. International journal of communitymedicineandpublichealth, 6(6), 2484-2489.
- [8]. **Muthuveeran, R. &Pilz M. (2013)** Vocational training for rural population. A demand. driven approach and its implications in India International journal for Research in Vocational education and training, 7(3), 256-260.
- [9]. **Najoli, E. (2014)** The effectiveness of wited programme on enrollment of women in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) Eurasia journal of Mathematics, science and technology education, 15(3), 1-8.
- [10]. **Okwelle, Chijiokep., Dighobo, Patrick, H. &Saviour.** Gender participation in technical and vocational education and training in technical colleges in river State, Nigeria. International journal of innovative social science education Research, 6(3), 118-127.
- [11]. **Oluniyi, A., Itohan, O.&Gurba, B. (2015)** Strategies for enhancing female participation in technical, vocational education and training (TVET) in Nigeria. Advances in social sciences Research journal 2(4),110-120.
- [12]. **Pancholi, A. (2015)** Student-Teachers'attitude towards teaching profession International journal ofresearchin Humanities&Socialsciences, 3(8).

- [13]. **Parmer.D. (2016)**. Women in higher and technical education in India International journal of Combdreresearch & Development 5(7),1683-169.
- [14]. **Rathidevi, D. &Sudhakaran,M.V. (2019)** Attitudes of students towards vocational education withreference to Chennai City. International journal of Indian prychology, 7(3), 84-93.
- [15]. **Saadatmnd, Z. (2016)** The investigation of the factors affecting the students' reluctance in "Vocational and technical" and "work and knowledge fields and majors in Natanz city International journal of Humanities and cultural studies, 6(3), 1682-1693.
- [16]. **Sandhu, K. & Ahmed, Q (2018)** Role of family support and technical training in women empowerment. Latest trends in Textile and fashion designing, 3(1), 280-285.
- [17]. **Saricoban, C. (2014)**. Attitude of technical vocational school students towards the course of history of Ataturk's principles and revolutions. International journal of social and Behavioral Sciences, 6(3), 3180-3283.
- [18]. **Sarri, C., Valkanos, E., Panda, D. & Panitsides, E. (2013)**. Factors affecting participation invocational education and training. The case of vocational training institutes in Greece. Multilingual Academic journal of Education and social science, 6(2), 40-45.
- [19]. **Shiroom G., Podder, 1. & Manna, M. (2017)**. Knowledge and attitude regarding nursing as a career among adolescence. International journal of Multidisciplinary research anddevelopment,4(8),90-92
- [20]. **Vijay Kumar, S. &Lavanya, T. (2015)** Orientations of high school students and parents towards career decision-making, Indian journal of career and Livelihood planning, 4(1), 38- 51.

Cite this Article

Monalisa Panda, "ATTITUDE OF GIRLS STUDENTS TOWARDS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL OF JAJPUR DISTRICT", International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Arts, Science and Technology (IJMRAST), ISSN: 2584-0231, Volume 2, Issue 4, pp. 26-34, April 2024.

Journal URL: <https://ijmrast.com/>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61778/ijmrast.v2i4.52>



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).