

TO STUDY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL FREEDOM AND OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION OF COLLEGE GIRLS

Abstract

India is a developing country & enjoys all the human rights provided by United Nation including the right to development. Can the overall development of a country is possible without the active participation of women. India is one of the country possessing maximum human resources but the resource is not utilized. Women lack behind in providing aid in economic growth of the country. Only few states are there like Kerala where women actively participate in development. Fault lies not among women but in thinking of people. The y still follow old orthodox believes, traditions, customs and are superstitious. In the present study that is like to make a point that if women are provided complete social freedom, their aspiration will increase & they could aid in economic development of country. Another point investigator want to make here is that in families where the aspiration of girl child is suppressed, it leads to psychological problem. There social, mental, physical, spiritual development not arises. It has been studied that those who have not suffered any bondage are freer to do work & their aspiration are very high. Keeping in view the above point, the investigator has tried to learn about the influence of social freedom on the growth & development of occupational aspiration as it promote the overall development of girl child.

Keywords: Human rights, United Nation, Development, Social freedom, Occupation, Tradition, Customs, Orthodox

Author

Dr. Sweta Bagade
Department of Education
The Graduate School College for Women
Jamshedpur
Jharkhand, India

I. INTRODUCTION

In women nature's best qualities motherhood, compassion, humanity and love because they have been blessed with the capacity for giving and nurturing life women & also have the capacity for a deep commitment for preserving and nourishing not only their own offspring but of the entire planet as well. For century's women has been treated as weak, obedient, shy & timid partner of men & thereby have enjoyed an inferior status in society. However, in recent years desire for social freedom among women has manifested itself in protest & revolt against the traditional social norms & taboos which place them in inferior and make them sub service to men.

The sexual division of labour that allots the major responsibilities to women for family & childcare, irrespective of their work, roles results in a women between home and work & controlling her ambitions if she is a high flier. Educated working women have strong familial values because the family in India is the major social economic & moral base of one's identify. Further this feature of primary familial responsibility is taken advantage of by employers who consider women's secondary earners & only temporary in the job market studies of women executives have highlighted the overtones of the priority of the familial education is supposed to continue the modifying the role definition & development of alternative role models for husbands, wives, mother, father & children off course, it has not far made much headway.

In short, the relationships between education & social structure emphasize the significance of the influence of other sub system on the education process. Women's education is an activity which is being influenced by economic priorities political decisions, family socialization of societal values, studies undertaken in the context are likely to provide deeper insights into the problem of women's education.

It has been noticed that those girls who have a well-adjusted family setting don't suffer any problem. But when the values & practices of family are divergent, problem emerges. For instance, rural girls face more adjustment problems than the urban girls. Another study was conducted in the area of adjusted girls towards religion, concept of equality & family planning.

II. CONCEPT OF FREEDOM

The term 'social freedom' refers to women's desire to be free from social taboos, conventions, rituals & roles which provides them a lower status in society. In order to pinpoint the specific behaviour, roles & taboos of which the women want to get rid of, an open ended interview of 30 college girls (which contain a team of five members from different societies displaying leadership) was taken.

On the basis of content analysis & discussion on them with a team of five teachers of psychology, the following dimensions of women's social freedom were identified:-

1. Freedom from control of interference of parents & husband.
2. Freedom from social taboos, customs & rituals which impose conventional roles & restrictions on girls/women.

3. Freedom concerning sex & marriage.
4. Economic freedom & social equality.

III. OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION

“Occupation is a work activity as seen from the sociological or economic point of view. Occupation is a group of jobs found in several establishments & presented to the subjects in vocational preference inventory to study their level of occupation”.

Factors Affecting Occupational Aspiration of College Girls

1. **Family:** Family’s influence on occupational choice may be either positive or negative. Positive influence consists of giving advices about what occupation they will choose. Negative influence include avoiding any job by parents due to poor pay, low prestige, limitation to go ahead, narrow thinking of parents, orthodox believes affects occupational aspiration.
2. **Sex:** For an average girl, a job is merely a stop gap between college & marriage. Therefore she is unwilling to spend much time & effort preparing for a career. Now she is in a hurry to decide what she wants to do. She is under pressure to make a once & for all decision.
3. **College:** The influence of teachers in occupation selection is great among girls up to 19 years of age. Girls at all ages are influenced by teachers. The content of different subjects become important in determining occupation interests grades of academic success, extra-curricular activities also influences occupational aspiration by teachers.
4. **Degree of Realism:** Lack of realism is shown in both occupational choice & consideration of job opportunities. Many adolescent girls with limited ability become interested in occupations in which they cannot succeed while lack of realism is most often expressed by aspiring one’s capabilities.
5. **Occupational Information:** Too little occupational information limits girls & often forces them to select an occupation not well suited to their interest & abilities. Much information confuses & discourages them from selecting.
6. **Stereo Types:** Stereo types people in various occupation have profound influence on girls’s attitude towards these occupation. Such stereo types are myriad, crafty politician, professor, emotionally unstable artist & so on.
7. **Glamour & Prestige:** College girls understand the importance of prestige to social acceptance. Adolescent girls judge the prestige of jobs in terms of authority & anatomy of the workers, her salary & title.
8. **Personality:** If the adolescent chooses a vocation that fits her personal needs, she will be happy in her work & make good occupational adjustments. They prefer works which offer opportunities for solitary achievement & intellectual mastery.

IV. THE PROBLEM

The present study has been conceptualized around the social freedom of the college girls & its effect on their occupational aspiration with special reference to the Co-Ed & segregate colleges of Bhilai & Durg.

The problem can be pin pointedly stated as “To study the relationship between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls”.

V. PURPOSE OF STUDY

India is a developing country & enjoys all the human rights provided by United Nation including the right to development. Can the overall development of a country is possible without the active participation of women. India is one of the country possessing maximum human resources but the resource is not utilized. Women lack behind in providing aid in economic growth of the country. Only few states are there like Kerala where women actively participate in development. Fault lies not among women but in thinking of people. The y still follow old orthodox believes, traditions, customs and are superstitious. An example of this is Taliban, in the name of Islam they shackled women. When these people are going, they are facing back to the old centuries. With the enhancement of modernization, the economic freedom & legal rights which women enjoy today on the west coast where the matriarchal system prevails, they are not much better than their sister elsewhere as they are still victims of social prejudice & superstitions.

In the present study that is “**To study the effect of social freedom on occupational aspiration of college girls**” like to make a point that if women are provided complete social freedom, their aspiration will increase & they could aid in economic development of country. Not only this, at present time, when the cost of everything, from education to marriage is at its peak, it is in vain to think that a single person run an entire family. Women can aid & in same families they are aiding if they are getting social freedom. On them, there is a positive effect of social freedom on occupational aspiration. A current example is that after the falling of Taliban rule in Afghanistan, the suppressed aspiration of Muslim women came to fight. Now there is a provision for co-education schools & colleges and women are working in different field.

It is not necessary that freedom will have high aspiration for occupation. But in Bhilai & Durg area, females falling under this category are low.

Another point investigator want to make here is that in families where the aspiration of girl child is suppressed, it leads to psychological problem. There social, mental, physical, spiritual development not arises. It has been studied that those who have not suffered any bondage are freer to do work & their aspiration are very high. Keeping in view the above point, the investigator has tried to learn about the influence of social freedom on the growth & development of occupational aspiration as it promote the overall development of girl child. There are many factors which affect social freedom; it is assumed that religion is one of the reasons which directly affects occupational aspiration.

VI. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present study could be more explicitly presented as under:

1. To study the relationship between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls.
2. To study the relationship between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls belonging to co-ed college.
3. To study the relationship between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls belonging to segregate college.

Hypothesis: Considering objectives mentioned above, following hypothesis have been formulated-

1. **Hypothesis 1(H1):** There is a positive correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls.
2. **Hypothesis 2(H2):** There is a positive correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration of girls belonging to co-ed colleges.
3. **Hypothesis 3(H3):** There is a positive correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration of girls belonging to segregate college.

VII. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Delimitation of the study means marking or prescribing the limits of the study. In the present study, the study was delimited in the sense that:-

1. It didn't investigate the influence of several other variables on the occupational aspirations. Other variables includes attitude, values, aptitudes, creativity etc.
2. It is not within the resource of an investigator to include a large sample for the study. Therefore, the sample includes one hundred four (104) subjects only for each variable.
3. Only two variables have been taken under investigation. Social freedom is the independent variable which affects the dependent variable, which is occupational aspiration, has been studied.
4. For the study, sample was taken from the limited area (BHilai-Durg) under which the field work has been done.
5. The study was limited to the undergraduate girls only.
6. The sample selected from the various colleges was made identical by taking subjects of similar qualification, age, sex & family income except IQ & religion.
7. Only two co-ed colleges & two segregate colleges were taken, as the head of other colleges were not interested in giving their consent.

The present study has been thus delimited by these contents, kinds of variables & samples.

VIII. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

The operational definition of the concepts, social freedom, occupational aspiration, co-ed colleges & segregate colleges has been presented as under:-

1. To define social freedom is difficult as social field varies & the level of women's Freedom varies, in the present study, social freedom refers to women's desire to be free from social taboos, conventions, rituals & roles which provide them with lower status in society.
2. The operational definition for occupational aspiration can be given as the level of future performance in familiar task which an individual knowing his level of past performance in that task explicitly undertakes to reach.
3. Co-ed colleges means colleges in which both the sexes, male & female study together. Similarly, segregate colleges mean colleges which provide education either to male or female. In present study girls colleges & co-ed colleges are taken for investigation.

Research Design

Sr. No.	Type of Study	Descriptive Research
1	Overall Design	It is a rigid design (there is no provision for protection against bias & must maximize reliability)
2	Sampling Design	Probability sampling design or random design type – stratified design
3	Type of universe	Finite
4	Sampling unit	Social unit-girl students of co-ed & segregate colleges
		Number of selected students(104) in which co-ed colleges- 52, segregate colleges – 52
5	Observational design	There is well thought out instruments for collection of data.(Women's social freedom scale & occupational aspiration scale)
6	Variables	(i) Independent variable – Social freedom
		(ii) Dependent variable –Occupational aspiration

IX. INSTRUMENT

For the present study, that is “To study the relationship between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls” was done with the help of women's social freedom scale (WSF) prepared by Dr. L. I. Bhusan & occupational aspiration scale (OAS) prepared by Dr. J. S Grewal. Both the scale were standardized & has been prepared by experts & highly reliable & valid.

X. RESULTS, INTERPRETATION & THEIR DISCUSSION

1. **Hypothesis 1(H1):** “There is a positive correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls”

With a view to verify the above hypothesis, the test was administered on 104 college girls of Bhilai & Durg. Correlation was computed between the two variables,

social freedom & occupational aspiration & the effect of independent variable on independent is analysed.

Statistical inference between social freedom & occupational aspiration of college girls

	Social Freedom	Occupational Aspiration	Correlation
Number of Students	104	104	
N mean	499.34	500.59	+0.3921
Standard Deviation	153.70	48.36	
df = 102 & p<0.05			

From this table, it can be interpreted that there is a positive correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration that is, high social freedom results in occupational aspiration. Here, correlation value is +0.3921, df=102 & p<0.05 indicates that it is clinically significant at the level of 0.05 & the above hypothesis is retained.

2. Hypothesis 2(H2): “There is a positive correlation between social & occupational aspiration of co-ed college girls.

The data collected was analysed & the scores obtained from 52 undergraduate co-ed college girls were processed for the correlation.

Statistical inference between social freedom & occupational aspiration of co-ed college girls

	Social Freedom	Occupational Aspiration	Correlation
Number of Students	52	52	
N mean	496.90	496.61	+0.5011
Standard Deviation	54.95	55.99	
df = 50 & p<0.01			

From the above table, we can interpret that the relationship between social freedom & occupational aspiration of co-ed colleges girls have been found significant that is there Existing correlation between two variables. Parents of these girls are broad minded & their daughters are interested in doing occupation. Therefore, above hypothesis is accepted.

3. Hypothesis 3(H3): “There is a positive correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration of segregate college girls”

With a view to verify the above hypothesis, data was collected from 52 undergraduate college girls & was processed for correlation.

	Social Freedom	Occupational Aspiration	Correlation
Number of Students	52	52	
N mean	504.05	503.42	+0.4993
Standard Deviation	39.27	41.11	
df = 50 & p<0.01			

From the above table, we can conclude that there exist correlation between social freedom & occupational aspiration of segregate college girls at $p<0.01$, it is found to be significant at the level of 0.01. Therefore above hypothesis is accepted.

XI. GLOBAL INTERPRETATION & DISCUSSION

The following obtained from the statistical treatment of data reveals many facts regarding social freedom & occupational aspiration of the undergraduate girls of Bhilai & Durg (CG). Interpretation shows that girls belonging to Co-ed College enjoy social freedom & have high occupational aspiration.

Girls belonging to segregate college also have high social freedom & high occupational aspiration.

Hence it can be said that the home environment, parent's education, their outlook towards modernization, their thinking varies. We can interpret that parents of girls belonging to Co-ed College have broader outlook for every sphere of life & parents of girls belonging to segregate college are narrow minded.

XII. SUGGESTIONS

Under this section, we can suggest following suggestions for enhancing social freedom of girls which in turn will affect occupational aspiration of girls.

- 1. For Parents:** Parents should understand the importance of social freedom of girls in the present situation. They should possess a broader outlook, with the advancement of industrialization, many fields have been opened & offering bright future for the girls, parents should gain knowledge regarding new technologies & modernization. Parents should be aware of the importance of social freedom of girls & its effect on occupational aspiration.
- 2. For Teachers:** Teachers are the role models for the students. Teachers should aware of the changes taking place in the society & about the new technologies, so that they can give proper guidance to the girl students. Teacher should present such examples to the students which motivate them to opt for various occupation parents – teacher meeting should be organized frequently, so that new ways can be paved for them

For more social freedom which will affect their occupational aspiration. The above suggestions are not exhaustive. It is left to the educationists, psychologists, teacher's educators, guidance counsellors & educational administrators to device further ways & means for enhancing occupational aspiration.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. A. Balenstedi, and Wasmund-Bodensted, "Gender specific research premises for the promotion of women's sports," *International review for the soc. Of sports*, Portland oregon, vol-23, pp—53-56.
- [2] Harmohan Bhatnagar (A), "A case study of occupational choices of adolescent girls & factors influencing them," *Fourth survey of research in edu. NCERT*, vol-1, pp-544, 1983.
- [3] J. L. Booker, "Women in communication journal of soc. & social welfare, vol-4, pp-6, 1977
- [4] C. E. Etton and F. A. Rose, "Significance of personality in the vocational choice of college women," *Journal of counselling psychology*, Portland, vol-5, pp-293-298, 1967.
- [5] J. W. Gardner, "The use of term "Level of aspiration," *Psychological review*, pp-59-68, 1940.
- [6] Deve Rama, "Indian women & her attitudes towards traditional values," *Journal of psychological research*, New Delhi, vol-7, pp-72-78, 1963.
- [7] D. Sinha, "Some recent changes in Indian family & their implications for socializing," *Indian journal of social work*, New Delhi, vol-3, pp-271-286, 1984.
- [8] H. Stein, "The effect of material employment & educational attainment on the sex type attainment of college female social behaviour & personality," published PhD Thesis, Portland, vol-1, pp-111-114, 1973.