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Preferences pattern of H.Sc. girl students about jobs

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Home Science college of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology Kumarganj district Faizabad by interviewing 100 respondents who were selected through proportionate random sampling technique on the criteria of having four year degree programme of B.Sc Home Science. The study depicted that the highest number of respondents (42%) was found in age category of 18 to 19 years belonged to nuclear families (89%) and having 3-7 members in their families (82%) Except 4 respondents all were unmarried and general caste respondents were more in comparison to other categories of caste. The cooking activity was most important extra-curricular activity the economic motivation, risk orientation and value orientations were observed of medium levels. The contact of respondents with class teacher among formal sources, friends among informal sources and radio was observed important aware mass media. The service was observed as main occupation of majority of the respondents families (71%) and having annual income of Rs. 96,000 to 3,60,000 (76%) An over whelming majority of the respondents were found using cellular phone as their main source of communication. The teaching followed by banking and dietician were found most preferred jobs by the home science girl students. Among 16 variables studies, the one variable namely extent of contact with mass media had highly significant and positive correlation with job preferences.

Keywords: Preferences pattern, girl students, home science College

Introduction

In modern society the advancement of science and technology has altered the ways to living. Due to economic necessity and more leisure created by modern science, many women are today employed in career outside the home. This means that they need knowledge, ability and training for successfully satisfying the dual role of home making career. In addition to giving education for home making, home science educate students for careers outside the home. A graduate in home science has various avenues of employment and self-employment in the community. Hence, there is a need to explore all the possible job opportunities for home science students in order to provide suitable training to them.

Career choices for the home science professional are very wide. They are ideal choices in the catering and food industry. They can also contribute to the service and welfare of society. The home science professional also have a role to play in developmental services and in child care. The home science expert should ideally be an even tempered, well-disposed and friendly person who can freely mingle and interact with people at different levels and ages.

Home science education is multi-dimensional in nature and deals with fulfillment of basic and social needs of individual and family. The families exist in urban and rural settings and accordingly the need of fulfillment of both rural and urban families have been integrated in the curriculum. Adequate training is given to students to demonstrate skill for diffusing community-worthy home science knowledge. Home science is one such education that trains individuals to face with confidence the challenges of changing times in a most befitting manner. Home science education adequately prepares individuals for harmonious living by using the scientific and technical knowledge for satisfaction of physical, social and psychological needs of self and family. This recognition exists all over the world and home science is recognized by different names across the globe. In USA it is known as Home Economics, Human Ecology, Family and Consumer Science. In African countries, Canada, Japan, Philippines it is known as Home Economics. In U.K. as Domestic Science and in New Zealand and India as Home Science.

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Before we study the different opportunities available in the subject of home science, we must understand the concepts of wage employment and self-employment. To understand these concepts, let us take an example- a tailor who set up a tailoring shop is self-employed where as she is said to be in wage employment when she works in a garment factory and gets a salary. Wage employment means that you work for another person and receive wages or salary for your services. Self-employment means that you are the owner of an enterprise which you run and finance. Keeping in view the above facts into consideration this study was undertaken on the following specific objective:

1. To study the socio- economic profile of home science girl students.
2. To study the job preference of home science girl students.
3. To study the job preference pattern of home science girl students.

Methodology

The study was purposively confined to N.D.U.A. & T. Kumarganj, Faizabad because in this university the home science college has UG, PG programmes. The university has at present seven colleges one of which, college of home science was selected purposively designed to conduct study especially on Home Science girl students.

The department of Home Science was established in 1986 for U.G. Classes under the college of agriculture, after that to open separate College of Home Science the sanction was granted in 1993 by the government 37 girl students intake

Admission was there at UG level every year. At PG level only 3 seats are available for admission. At PG level only 3 seats are available for admission in different discipline of home science.

Result and Discussion

1. Socio - economic profile of home science girl students

Age

It is obvious from the Table IA. that the maximum number of the respondents (42%) were observed in the category of 18 to 19 years of age followed by 16 to 17 years (18%) and 20 to 22 years (40%) respectively. So, it focuses that the home science girl students of 18 to 19 years of age category were observed to be more.

Caste

The Table I-B. Indicates that the little less than half of the respondents (45%) belonged to general categories of caste while the backward caste and scheduled caste were 39% and 16% respectively. Thus, it can be concluded that general caste had dominancy so far as home science study is concerned.

Marital Status

It is obvious from the Table I- C. that the maximum number of the respondents were observed unmarried (96%) as against married respondents (4%). The ratio between unmarried and married was observed 1:24, Hence, it may be concluded that almost every student up to B.SC. Level wanted to be unmarried.

Participation in extracurricular activities; The Table I-D.

Indicates that a maximum number of respondents (69%) was observed participating in extracurricular activities like cooking, (54%) singing and painting (53%) both. The respondents who had participation in other extracurricular activities with them were in descending order as dancing

(40%), stitching (39%), dress designing (38%), interior decoration (37%), embroidery (36%), sports (35%), essay writing (32%), flower making (24%), pottery decoration (20%), sketching and soft toys making (19%), beautician (17%), poem composition (16%), debating and knitting (14%), puppet making (9%), and ornamentation (75%), respectively. Therefore, the cooking, singing and painting were the most important curricular activities in which the respondents found engaged themselves.

Motivational Sources

It is evident from the Table-I-E. That the mother followed by father, teacher, brother, T.V., Newspaper with 86%, 85%, 61%, 50%, 48% and 47% respectively were found to be important motivational sources among all. The other motivational sources were also stated with the percentage of respondents as friends (43%), sister and self (42%) each, magazines and ideal person (41%) each, relatives (31%), seniors (28%), internet (18%), and purohit/guru (7%). Hence, the mother, father and teacher were emerged as most important motivational sources among girl students of home science.

Extent of contact with information sources

The data furnished in the Table-I-F. Pertain to extent of contact of respondents with different information sources as used by them for receiving general on specific information. The information sources were categorized into three categories namely formal sources, informal sources and mass media to find out the extent of contact of respondents. So far as contact with formal sources was concerned, class teachers, Dean of college, teacher of mother university, school teachers, teachers of other universities, primary teachers, placement bureau had got the rank order I, II, III, IV, V, VI and III respectively. The mean of scores for all formal sources was found to be 15.58. As far as contact with informal sources was concerned, friends, seniors, family members, neighbour, relatives had got rank order I, II, III, IV, and V respectively. The mean of scores for informal information sources was found to be 18.61. Among the mass media sources, radio, local newspaper, T.V., news bulletins, magazines, national newspaper, feature film, employment newspaper had got rank order, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, respectively. The mean of scores for mass media was found to be 28.71. Hence, it can be concluded that mass media sources of information seemed to be most important as generally utilized by most of the respondents. The formal and mass media information sources were also utilized by the respondents with considerable extent.

Family Type; The Table I-G.

Indicates that 89 per cent respondents were residing in nuclear family system while remaining 11 per cent respondents were observed in joint family system. Hence, it shows that nuclear family system was dominantly prevailing among the families of B.Sc. (H.Sc.) girl students. This might be due to service occupation as well as city background of the guardians of the students.

Family Size

It is evident from the Table I-H. that 82 per cent respondents families were observed such who had 3 to 7 members followed by 14 per cent families (8 to 15 members) and 4 per cent (16 and above members) respectively. The average size of the family was observed to be 6.61.

Family occupation; The Table I-I.

Reveals the main and subsidiary family occupations of the respondents. In case of main occupation, the highest no. of respondents (71%) reported service as their main family occupation followed by business (20%) agriculture (8%), private practice (1%) respectively. Similarly, in case of subsidiary occupation, maximum no. of respondents (12%) reported agriculture as their main subsidiary occupation followed by business (10%), service (2%) in descending order. Hence, the service was seen as important main occupation and the agriculture as subsidiary.

Annual family income

It is obvious from Table I-J. that a maximum number of the respondents (76%) was from those families whose annual income were found in the category of Rs. 96,000 to 3,60,000 followed by other categories viz., 12 per cent (Rs. 3,60,000 to 6,24,000), 8 per cent (below Rs. 96,000) and 4 per cent (6,24,000 and above) respectively. The average income was

observed to be Rs. 2, 69,560. Hence, the mostly guardians were APL.

Communication media possession; The Table-I-K.

Shows that a majority of respondents (94%) at personal level was observed possessing cellular phone with them and at family level (97%) was observed possessing television. The rest respondents who had other communication media with them at personal level were in descending order ie book (82%), magazine (73%), journal (53%), newspaper and radio (52%), computer (36%), T.V. (33%) V.C.D (9%), telephone (5%), periodicals (4%), V.C.R. (3%) respectively. At family level the person who had other communication media with them were in descending order as newspaper (96%), cellular phone (88%), telephone (74%), radio (64%), V.C.D. (50%), computer (47%), book (46%), journal (42%), magazine (34%), V.C.R. (28%), and periodicals (03%) respectively. Hence, it may be concluded that the respondents as well as their families possessed a good no. of communication media.

Table 1: A Socio - economic profile of B.Sc. (H.Sc.) girl students

S. No	Variables	Respondents (%)
A. Age of respondents		
1.	16 to 17 years	18.00
2.	18 to 19 years	42.00
3.	20 to 22 years	40.00
B. Caste Categories		
1.	General caste	45.00
2.	Backward caste	39.00
3.	Scheduled caste	16.00
C. Marital Status		
1.	Married	04.00
2.	Unmarried	96.00
D. Participation in extracurricular activities		
1.	Cooking	69.00
2.	Singing	54.00
3.	Painting	53.00
4.	Dancing	40.00
5.	Stitching	39.00
6.	Dress designing	38.00
7.	Interior decoration	37.00
8.	Embroidery	36.00
9.	Sports	35.00
10.	Essay writing	32.00
11.	Flower making	24.00
12.	Pottery decoration.	20.00
13.	Soft toys making	19.00
14.	Sketching	19.00
15.	Beautician	17.00
16.	Poem composition	16.00
17.	Debating	14.00
18.	Knitting	14.00
19.	Puppet making	19.00
20.	Ornamentation	07.00
E. Motivational sources		
1.	Mother	86.00
2.	Father	85.00
3.	Teachers	61.00
4.	Brother	50.00
5.	T.V.	48.00
6.	Newspaper	47.00
7.	Friends	43.00
8.	Sister	42.00
9.	Self	42.00
10.	Ideal person	41.00
11.	Magazines	41.00
12.	Relatives	31.00

13.	Senior	28.00	
14.	Internet	18.00	
15.	Business person	08.00	
16.	Purohit/Guru	07.00	
F.	Extent of contact with information sources	Mean source values	
a.	Formal sources		
1.	Class teachers	0.954	
2.	Dean of college	0.738	
3.	Other teachers		
I.	Teachers of mother university	0.402	
II.	School teacher	0.388	
III.	Teachers of other university	0.284	
IV.	Primary teacher	0.212	
	Mean	0.311	
b.	Informal sources		
1.	Friends	0.97	
2.	Seniors	0.892	
3.	Family members	0.78	
4.	Neighbours	0.76	
5.	Relatives	0.45	
	Mean	0.372	
c.	Mass media exposure		
1.	Radio	0.842	
2.	Local newspaper	0.782	
3.	T.V.	0.738	
4.	News bulletins	0.704	
5.	Magazines	0.66	
6.	National newspaper	0.654	
7.	Employment newspaper	0.464	
	Mean	0.410	
	Overall mean	0.364	
G.	Family type	Percentage	
1.	Nuclear	89.00	
2.	Joint	11.00	
H.	Family size		
1.	3 to 7 members	82.00	
2.	8 to 15 members	14.00	
3.	16 members and above	04.00	
I.	Family occupation		
1.	Private practice	01.00	
2.	Service	71.00	
3.	Agriculture	08.00	
4.	Business	20.00	
J.	Annual Income of family		
1.	Below Rs. 96,000	08.00	
2.	Rs. 96,000 to 3,60,000	76.00	
3.	Rs. 3,60,000 to 6,24,000	12.00	
4.	Rs. 6,24,000 to above	04.00	
K.	Communication media possession	At family level	At personal level
1.	News paper	96.00	52.00
2.	Radio	64.00	52.00
3.	Television	97.00	33.00
4.	Computer	47.00	36.00
5.	Magazine	34.00	73.00
6.	Journal	42.00	53.00
7.	Telephone	74.00	05.00
8.	Cellular phone	88.00	94.00
9.	Periodicals	03.00	04.00
10.	VCR	28.00	03.00
11.	VCD	50.00	09.00
L.	Land holding		
1.	Land less	80.00	
2.	Marginal (below 1 hect.)	00.00	
3.	Small (1-2 hect.)	4.00	
4.	Medium (2-3 hect.)	2.00	
5.	Large (3 hect. and above)	14.00	
M.	Economic motivation	Scores	
1.	Low (up to 18)	11.00	
2.	Medium (19-22)	67.00	

3.	High (23 and above)	22.00
N.	Risk orientation	Scores
1.	Low (up to 19)	11.00
2.	Medium (20-25)	46.00
3.	High (26 and above)	43.00
O.	Value orientations	Scores
1.	Low (up to 31)	23.00
2.	Medium (32-37)	52.00
3.	High (38 and above)	25.00

Land holding; The Table-I-L

Indicates that more than two third of the respondents (80%) were found who were land less followed by large farmers (14%), small farmers (4%) and medium farmers (2%) respectively. The average land holding of the respondents was found to be 2.09 ha, which is considerably good but, there is a west gap as for as land holding possession was concerned. The economic motivation, risk orientation, and value orientations were observed of medium levels among all categories of the respondents.

2. Job preference of home science girl students.

The Table-2. Shows the degree of job preferences as preferred by the respondents. This is clear from the data that the teaching jobs was the most preferred job ranked at first, as reported for maximum number of respondents with mean score of 2.06 followed by banking ranked at II (1.79), dietician (1.76), scientist (1.59), hotel management (1.55), child psychologist & civil services (1.49), fashion

designer(1.48), interior decorator(1.47), marketing officer (1.45), health worker (1.43), social worker (1.40), self-employment (1.39), psychologist (1.35), C.D.P.O.& counsellor (1.19), sports (1.18), journalist (1.16), news reader (1.11), textile designing & reporter (1.02), dress designing (1.01), public relation officer (0.94), lady health visitor& handicraft work (0.92),physical trainees (0.89), programme executive (0.88), animation and housekeeping (0.87), customer care (0.84), handicapped counselor (0.83), floweriest (0.81), photographer (0.77), ananwadi workers (0.65), nurse and midwife (0.61), crèche supervisor (0.52), modeling (0.50), footwear designer (0.48), library staff (0.43) cloth dyeing (0.42), acting (0.40), balwadi workers (0.35), and laundry service (0.31) respectively. The mean of scores for job preference of home science was found to be 48.30 and SD 26.83 with the minimum score of 31 and maximum 204. It may be concluded that teaching, banking and dietician name the most important and preferred jobs for H.SC. Girl students.

Table 2: Degree of job preference of home science girl students. N=100

S. No	Jobs	Not preferred	Degree of job preferences			Total scores	Mean scores
			Least preferred	More preferred	Most preferred		
			0	1	2		
1.	Teaching	6	30	16	48	206	2.06
2.	Banking	26	15	13	46	179	1.79
3.	Dietician	23	15	19	41	176	1.76
4.	Scientist	41	7	4	48	159	1.59
5.	Hotel management	37	11	15	38	155	1.55
6.	Child psychologist	31	15	28	26	149	1.49
7.	Fashion designer	28	16	36	20	148	1.4
8.	Interior decorator	27	20	29	23	147	1.47
9.	Marketing officer	36	13	36	20	145	1.45
10.	Health workers	31	17	30	22	143	1.43
11.	Social workers	32	21	22	25	140	1.40
12.	Self-employment	37	17	16	30	139	1.39
13.	Psychologist	35	16	28	21	135	1.35
14.	Counselor	41	21	16	22	119	1.19
15.	C.D.P.O	47	9	22	22	119	1.19
16.	Sports	43	17	16	23	118	1.18
17.	Journalist	44	19	14	23	116	1.16
18.	News reader	50	10	13	25	111	1.11
19.	Reporter	49	16	13	20	102	1.02
20.	Textile designing	47	29	14	15	102	1.02
21.	Auditor	51	14	18	17	101	1.01
22.	Dress designing	41	28	14	15	101	1.01
23.	Public relation officer	47	18	29	6	94	0.94
24.	Catering manager	52	21	8	19	94	0.94
25.	Handicraft work	45	27	19	9	92	0.92
26.	Lady health visitor	55	16	11	18	92	0.92
27.	Physical trainer	51	18	22	9	89	0.89
28.	Programme executive	48	26	16	10	88	0.88
29.	House keeping	53	14	26	7	87	0.87
30.	Animation	57	15	12	16	87	0.87
31.	Customer care executive	49	24	21	6	84	0.84
32.	Handicapped counselor	54	18	19	9	83	1.83
33.	Floweriest	55	20	11	13	81	0.81

34.	Photographer	70	18	16	9	77	0.77
35.	Aganwadi worker	56	27	13	4	65	0.65
36.	Nurse & midwife	64	19	9	8	61	0.61
37.	Creche supervisor	64	24	8	4	52	0.52
38.	Modeling	75	11	3	11	50	0.50
39.	Foot wear designer	68	18	9	4	48	0.48
40.	Library staff	71	19	03	06	43	0.43
41.	Cloth dyeing	73	17	05	05	42	0.42
42.	Acting	73	16	9	2	40	0.40
43.	Balwadi worker	75	18	4	3	35	0.35
44.	Laundry service	72	26	1	1	31	0.31
45.	Hand loom work	86	18	05	1	31	0.31

Table 3: Correlation coefficient (r) between different independent variables with degree of job preferences N=100

S. No	Variables	Correlation coefficient
1.	Age	0.0484
2.	Education	0.0826
3.	Caste	0.0088
4.	Participation in extracurricular activities	0.0485
5.	Economics motivation	0.0963
6.	Motivational sources	0.0422
7.	Risk orientation	0.1430
8.	Value orientations	-0.1287
9.	Extent of contact with formal sources	0.5714**
10.	Extent of contact with informal sources	-0.1262
11.	Extent of contact with mass media	0.4491**
12.	Over all extent of contact with information sources	0.0275
13.	Family income	0.1480
14.	Family size	-0.1414
15.	Communication media possession	-0.0473
16.	Land holding	-0.0152

* Significant at 0.05 probability levels = 0.195 ** Significant at 0.01 probability level = 0.254.

3. Preference pattern of H.sc. girl students about jobs

It is revealed from the Table-3 that the variables like age, education, caste, participation in extracurricular activities, risk orientation, economic motivation, extent of contact with formal sources, motivational sources extent of contact with mass media were found to have highly significant and positive relationship with preference about job opportunities of the respondents, whereas, the relationship with the value orientation, extent of contact with informal sources, family size, communication media possession and land holding were found negatively and significantly related with job preferences of respondents. It can be noted that the variables namely-age, education, motivational sources, over all extent of contact with mass media sources, family size, communication media possession and land holding had no influence on job preferences of the respondents while those, showed the positive and significant relationship had direct influences over job preferences. It means that the value of these variables if increased, the job preferences will also be increased toward positive.

Conclusion

It can be concluded the maximum girl students opted the home science stream as education for their career. The data depicted that there was no caste discrimination as far as admission in home science is concerned. Majority of students were found more conscious for their married life and participation in cooking activity as extra-curricular activities was found most important. Parents and teacher were observed most important motivational sources. Most of the guardians were land less, having service as family occupation. The economic motivations, risk orientations and value orientations were observed of medium level means that there was no

discrimination in the observed data. The teaching, banking, and dietician were the most important preferred jobs for home science girl students. Therefore, the teaching, banking, dietician jobs related subject matter should be precisely included in the h.sc curriculum. Among 16 variables studies, the one variable namely extent of contact with mass media had highly significant and positive relationship with job preferences, while only two variables viz., risk orientations and family income were found to be moderately significant and positively correlated with job preference by the respondents. It may be conducted that the variable which showed positive relationship had positive influence over job preference. It means that the value of these variables is increased, the job preference will also be increased.

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