

Review

College Students Attitude towards Employment Opportunity

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Abstract

The generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working condition, on a sufficient scale to absorb our growing labor force must form a critical element in the strategy for achieving inclusive growth. The sample consists of 982 students (458 male and 524 female) chosen from 6 colleges located in various districts of Tamil Nadu. The tool, Attitude towards employment opportunity scale, had been constructed and validated by the investigators. Pilot study was conducted and the reliability has been obtained for the attitude towards employment opportunity scale was 0.83 and the validity of a scale was the intrinsic validity and it was found to be 0.91. Thus the attitude towards employment opportunity scale has been constructed by the Investigators has reliability and validity. There is a significant difference between college students, belong to government college students and private college students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Introduction

Employment is vocationalized education gives a capacity to earn one living India is facing a problem of unemployment of youth. The term 'employee' means an individual employed by an employer except that the term 'employee' shall not include any person elected to public office in any state or political.

The construction jobs.com website and its service are intended for individuals seeking employment and for employers or recruiters seeking candidates for employment. The generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working condition, on a sufficient scale to absorb our growing labor force must form a critical element in the strategy for achieving inclusive growth.

A critical issue in assessing employment behaviour of the economy is the growth of employment in the organized sector vis-a-vis the unorganized sector. Public debate on this issue is usually conducted on the basis that unorganized sector employment is generally of low quality while organized sector employment is of high quality and the focus of attention is on whether employment has increased in the organized sector. The inadequacy of growth in the organized sector has traditionally been illustrated using data on employment by units registered with the directorate of general employment and training, which are typically large units in the organized sector.

If man wants to shape his own destiny it is only through education. The purpose of education is for the development of human resource promoting social, democratic and national interest. Education in our country is to fulfill the employment opportunity expectations.

World Web Dictionary defines Attitude as: 'A complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings and values and dispositions to act in certain ways'. According to **Edwards (1957)**, attitude may be defined as a learned emotional response set for or against something. **Farris (1931)** considers attitude as a way of conceiving an object; it is the mental counterpart of an object.

If the students have a favourable attitude towards the concept of employment opportunity expectations, the task of teachers to maintain and enhance it becomes easy; otherwise teachers have to take extra efforts. With this in view, the researchers desired to find out the attitude of the students of. Colleges towards employment opportunity and the outcome of a limited study are presented in this article.

Need for the study

The specific need for identifying these phenomena of employment opportunity is as a natural and inevitable essential outcome of student growth and development rather in the behaviour of individuals. As the students are the pillars of the future generation,

the value pattern of employment opportunity is vital. So the present study intends to study the level of employment opportunity of college students.

Objectives of the study

The researchers have framed the objectives for the present study as:

1. To study the significant difference, if any, in attitude towards employment opportunity between Male and female college students.
2. To study the significant difference, if any, in attitude towards employment opportunity between government and private college students.
3. To study the significant difference, if any, in attitude towards employment opportunity between arts and science group college students.
4. To study the significant difference, if any, in attitude towards employment opportunity among the college students belong to different religions namely
 - Hindu religion and Muslim religion
 - Hindu religion and Christian religion
 - Muslim religion and Christian religion
5. To study, the significant difference, if any, in attitude towards employment opportunity between the college students belonging to joint family and nuclear family.

Hypotheses of the study

The researchers have framed the *Hypotheses* for the present study as:

1. There is no significant difference between attitude towards employment opportunity of Male and female college students.
2. There is no significant difference between attitude towards employment of government and private college students.
3. There is no significant difference between attitude towards employment of arts and science group college students.
4. There is no significant difference between attitude towards employment of college students belong to different religions namely
 - Hindu religion and Muslim religion
 - Hindu religion and Christian religion
 - Muslim religion and Christian religion
5. There is no significant difference between attitude towards employment of college students belong to joint family and nuclear family.

Sample

The sample consists of 982 students (458 male and 524 female) chosen from 6 colleges located in various districts of Tamil Nadu.

Tool

The tool, *Attitude towards employment opportunity scale*, had been constructed and validated by the investigators as part of the Ph. D. work of the investigator¹ with the help the expert (investigator²).

Methodology

Normative survey method was used to administrate the tool (Kothari, 1985)]. The responses given by them were scored according to the weight- ages given to the responses. The means and the standard deviations of the attitude towards employment opportunity scores of the entire samples are 145.12 and 14.58 respectively. The means were found to range from 143.01 to 147.23

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in respect of entire sample and its sub-samples. The maximum marks for the attitude towards employment opportunity scale was 205 (41 items * 5 point scale).

Statistical techniques

Both descriptive analysis and differential analysis of the statistical techniques were used in the present study, for the analysis and

interpretation of collected data [Kanpur J. N. and Saxena, H. C. (1963)].

Analysis and interpretation of data

Standard method of statistical analysis (Garrette, 1973) was used for processing the generated data. From the entire sample mean value, investigators interpret the attitude towards employment opportunity of college students is highly favourable.

Table- 1: Mean, S.D, and t-value of scores of male and female students

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Male Students	458	143.90	15.39	0.503	Not Significant
Female Students	524	145.39	14.53		

From Table 1, calculated value of 't' is found to be 0.503, which is less than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 2 is accepted. That is, there is no significant

difference between male and female college students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Table -2: Mean, S.D, and t-value of scores of college students

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Government college Students	605	145.59	15.63	9.08	Significant
Private college Students	377	143.25	13.69		

From Table 2, calculated value of 't' is found to be 9.08, which is higher than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 2 is rejected. That is, there is a significant

difference between Government College Students and Private College Students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Table- 3: Mean, S.D, and t-value of scores of college students

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Arts Students	470	144.97	14.98	0.562	Not Significant
Science Students	512	144.44	14.93		

From Table 3, calculated value of 't' is found to be 0.562, which is less than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 3 is accepted. That is, there is no significant

difference between Arts Students and Science Students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Table -4: Mean, S. D, and t-value of scores of college students (Hindu and Muslim religions)

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Hindu	766	144.18	14.92	1.557	Not Significant
Muslim	114	146.61	15.64		

From Table 4, calculated value of 't' is found to be 1.557, which is lesser than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 4 for Hindu / Muslim is accepted. That is, there is

no significant difference between college students belonging to Hindu and Muslim religions, in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Table -5: Mean, S.D, and t-value of scores of college students (Hindu and Christian religions)

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Hindu	766	144.18	14.92	1.448	Not significant
Christian	102	146.36	14.19		

From Table 5, calculated value of 't' is found to be 1.448, which is less than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 3 (Muslim/Christian) is accepted. That is, there is

no significant difference between college students, belonging to Hindu and Christian religions, in respect of their attitude towards employment-opportunity.

Table 6: Mean, S.D, and t-value of scores of college students (Muslim and Christian religions)

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Muslim	114	146.61	15.64	0.124	Not significant
Christian	102	146.36	14.19		

From the Table 6, calculated value of 't' is found to be 0.124, which is less than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 3 (Muslim/Christian) is accepted. That is, there is

no significant difference between college students, belonging to Muslim and Christian religions in respect of their attitude towards employment-opportunity.

Table- 7: Mean, S.D, and t-value of scores of college students (Joint family and Nuclear family)

Sub-samples	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Significance at 0.05 level
Joint family	219	145.39	15.16	0.778	Not Significant
Nuclear family	763	144.49	14.89		

From Table 7, calculated value of 't' is found to be 0.778 which is lesser than the table value 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence, hypothesis 7 is accepted.

That is, there is no significant difference between college students, belonging to joint family and nuclear family in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Finding of the study

1. The college students of the attitude towards employment opportunity are highly favourable.
2. There is no significant difference between male and female college students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

3. There is a significant difference between government college students and private college students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.
4. There is no significant difference between Arts and Science students in respect of the attitude towards employment opportunity.
5. There is no significant difference between college students belonging to Hindu and Muslim religions in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

6. There is no significant difference between college students, belonging to Hindu and Christian religions in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.
7. There is no significant difference between college students, belonging to Muslim and Christian religion in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.
8. There is no significant difference between college students, belonging to joint family and nuclear family in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.
9. There is a significant difference between college students, belonging to government college students and private college students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Conclusion

The present investigation carried out among college students from various districts of Tamil Nadu and belonging to different religions, provided data whose analysis revealed that the attitude of these students towards employment opportunity is positive. Another noteworthy outcome of the analysis is the absence of the influence of difference in religion of these students in their attitude towards employment opportunity.

Incidentally, no significant difference in the attitude of students of this study was observed among those from joint families Vs nuclear

ones, in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity. That is, there is a significant difference between college students, belonging to government college students and private college students in respect of their attitude towards employment opportunity.

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