

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIO-GENIC-NEED SATISFACTION OF STUDENTS PURSUING CONVENTIONAL AND JOB-ORIENTED COURSES****Dr. Anita Menon***

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.246886**KEYWORDS:** Analysis and interpretation of data, conventional courses, job-oriented courses.**ABSTRACT**

Scientific revolution has made this world a global village and one thing that is exploiting the human nature is flood of information. The youth is generally affected by this exploitation of information media. When we feed young mind with this type of information, they will obviously get indulged in such activities that make them restless. The cause for unrest can be the adverse socio-genic condition of the young aspirant which prevents him from achieving his aim. There are various psychological needs of an individual such as need of identification, recognition, acceptance etc. which are essential for personality development. These needs can be fulfilled in family and society. An humble attempt is made to study the various aspects of the problems of the 200 college going students particularly in reference with their socio-genic need satisfaction, the results revealed that dimensions of socio-genic need satisfaction vary.

INTRODUCTION

Youth is the phase of life which marks the 'take off' from childhood to adult hood. This period is usually punctuated with problems as they 'struggle' to fit themselves into society. The word 'problem' doesn't necessarily imply that youth is assumed to be a period in which storm and stress predominate, it can be a period marked by good health and high achievements. Nevertheless, difficult decisions and all sorts of adjustments the young people have to face in the society. The college going students faces this transition from childhood to adulthood. This is the period of transitions which also brings into its chain various stress and strains, and to study these in the context of students is the main aim of this work.

Perhaps the most fundamental problem faced by young people today is unemployment, because of the universal downturn in the economy coupled with technology whereby particular jobs and skills are made obsolete; the youth today are experiencing problems in obtaining jobs. Young people have their own needs and aspirations which only aggravates with unemployment on half-employment, bringing into fore the resultant the all round worries, frustrations and discouragement. The problem arises when unable to cope with such problems; the youth go in the undesirable direction of delinquency, drugs, vandalism etc. They seek to compensate for their feelings in strikes and revolts. These problems are invariably compounded by peer pressure whereby young people are forced either consciously or unconsciously to become involved in those anti-social activities by people of their own group. So the major problems of today are how to solve the problem of unemployment?

The modern youth reels under adjustment problems leading to frustrations. There are a number of reasons that are giving a rise to this frustration among youths. Today young men are running for a social status, and in this endless struggle, they are losing their peace of mind.

For the problem of the young domestic conditions are no less responsible. Family could support him; education helps him and religion withstand him in times of trouble. These are the institutions which are the backbone of the society. Unfortunately, today, they are plagued by selfishness, greed and hypocrisy.

Child being in most impressionable period acquires certain habits, attitudes and ideas from home. The basic needs are satisfied at home only. Needs exist as basic strivings, common to people, that help us to understand divergence of behavior. These are motivations, aim for neither 'maintenance' nor 'survival' of the organism, as well as, for realization of personality potentialities. Needs that arise in the social process and their fulfillment accords satisfaction and enhancement of status as well as realization of responsibilities towards others are socio-genic



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needs. These arise always in the process of socialization, and are crucially important for the group as well as for the individuals within the group. They are outcomes of social interactions.

CONVENTIONAL COURSES

Conventional courses here refer to regular university degrees such as B.A, B, Sc., B.Com and B.H.Sc taught at the undergraduate level.

JOB-ORIENTED COURSES

These are the professional courses related to different professions such as medical, technical, management, training of teachers etc.

OBJECTIVES

1. To compare the socio-genic need satisfaction of students of conventional and job-oriented courses.
2. To compare the socio-genic need satisfaction of boys and girls of conventional and job-oriented courses.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference between socio-genic need satisfaction of students of conventional and job oriented courses.
2. There is no significant difference between socio-genic need satisfaction of boys and girls of conventional and job oriented courses.\

SAMPLE

In this investigation, 200 students were randomly taken from Himalyan University graduates from conventional and professional courses.

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Descriptive research method was followed in the present investigation. Suitable descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and t-ratios were worked out to ascertain the nature of distribution of scores on the variable of socio-genic need satisfaction of students.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Hypothesis – I There is no significant difference between socio-genic need satisfaction of students of conventional and job oriented courses.

Table 1.2 Showing ‘t’ ratio of socio-genic need satisfaction of conventional and job oriented courses.

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Significance level
JOB ORIENTED	100	9.60	3.522	198	14.077**	Significant at 0.01level of confidence
CONVENTIONAL	100	3.65	2.337			

** Significant at 0.01 level of confidence

Table 1.2 reveals that obtained ‘t’ value 14.077 is significant at 0.01 level which shows that there exist significant difference in mean gain scores on socio-genic need satisfaction of students of conventional and job oriented courses. Thus Hypothesis “There is no significant difference between socio-genic need satisfaction of students of conventional and job oriented courses.” is not accepted.



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Hypothesis-2 “There is no significant difference between socio-genic need satisfaction of boys and girls of conventional and job oriented courses.”

Table 1.3 Showing ‘t’ ratio of achievement scores of experimental and control group

Group	N	Mean	S.D.	df	t-value	Significance level
BOYS	50	9.96	3.446	198	1.022	Not significant
GIRLS	50	9.24	3.595			

Table 1.3 reveals that the obtained ‘t’ value is 1.022 which is less than table value. Thus Hypothesis 2 “There is no significant difference between socio-genic need satisfaction of boys and girls of conventional and job oriented courses” is not rejected.

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