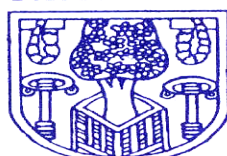


**“CAREER INTERVENTION AND SUCCESS AMONG  
STUDENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN UTTAR  
PRADESH”**

**BABASAHEB  
BHIMRAO  
AMBEDKAR  
UNIVERSITY**



**• LUCKNOW •**

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**SCHOOL FOR HOME SCIENCE**

**BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY**

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## ABSTRACT

Community College is an alternative system of education, which is aimed at the empowerment of the disadvantaged and the underprivileged (Urban poor, Rural poor, Tribal poor and Women) through appropriate skills development leading to gainful employment in collaboration with the local industry and the community and achieve skills for employment and self employability of the above sections of people in the society. The present investigation on Career intervention and success among student of community college in Uttar Pradesh” was carried out the Courses of community college, Activities like there actively participation in community college activity, and sector of the job placement, learning outcomes and success, academic stress of the student. Pilot study was conducted for construction of questionnaire. A close ended questionnaire to finalize the response. After that the reliability of questionnaire were checked through used the Cronbach’s Alpha. Purposive research design was applied for collecting the 300 data from Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, National PG College, Govt. girls’ polytechnic college in lucknow and Kamla Nehru Institute of Physical and Social Sciences Sultanpur. Result revealed that learning outcomes and success of community college students had acquiring knowledge and skill applicable to a specific job, gaining information about career opportunity, developing clearer career goal, becoming acquainted with different field of knowledge, diagnose problem without having to consult, apply the skill for a job situation outside of class, presenting ideas and information effectively in speaking to other, abilities to understand another language and had clearer own values and ethical standards. It was assess that the stress of community college student with different course of study feel the academic stress, course stress, self stress and group was differently. Students with credit hours feel the stress differently i.e. less credit hours feel less stress and vice versa. From the programme of community college student was feel the stress differently. Study was found that the age of community college student had impact on academic stress. Family income had no bear with stressors and it was found that the academic and course stress had positive impact on performance of community college students whereas self stress and group stress had negative impact on community college students.

**Key words:** *Community College, empowerment performance, job placement, learning outcomes and success, academic stress.*

## Summary of Study

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community colleges are the most responsive and job oriented for every people, community college should take on a "residual responsibility for youth" that would involve being available to every youths in the community in order to "advise on academic and occupational opportunities, to offer job oriented classes, to make job placements, to work out individual combinations of employment.

Despite the advancement in technology and management system or governed by the Indian government and other non government organization. We are still lacking proper achievements and goals in the area of education. It is need of the hour we speed up the process of development.

The beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century with the advent of internet revolution, emerging technologies, new media, open sources movement and opening up of economies as a result of globalization. As a nation, we cannot fail to appreciate the need for skill-based, work related as well as universal education. The relevance of community colleges to meet the educational aspirations of the community for a wide variety of academic requirements in an economy like that of ours which is progressively moving towards a knowledge economy cannot be ignored. By enhancing access to higher education to student populations, these institutions trigger in a virtuous cycle of egalitarian opportunities, sustained income generation and the consequent improvement in quality of life.

Education is an important tool for empowerment and is necessary for all round development of community. Today the students want job and want to settle immediately without wasting more time. Community colleges have emerged as an alternative medium of education. Under these colleges various courses are running .The students can choose the courses according to their needs. This reduces the stress of achieving excellence and the skill development also occurs. Community college is the most recent catchy word and is playing a vital role in the education field of our country.

As the subject is of very recent origin of this country so I thought to go for this topic and made it a subject of my research work. The present study is planned to study about the courses, structural curriculum programmed, learning outcomes and success and academic stress, course stress, self stress and group stress of students studying in community colleges.

The study planned on the basis of various objective, (1). To identify the various courses running under the community college, activities and placement areas, (2).To assess the curriculum and structural programme being adopted by the community college to improve the career of the student, (3). To study the learning outcomes and success of the community college student, (4). To determine the student academic stress of community college, (5).To develop a booklet for helping out the student of community college.

Chapter 1 dealt with the introduction part it includes the brief about the community college, history of the community college, the activities of ICRDCE, year wise community college in India, establishment and philosophy of community college, Community Colleges, what is this 'alternative' system of education?, why were community college started?, International Trend of Community, scheme of Community College, the main objectives of the scheme, target/ Eligibility, selection of community college, Governance of Community Colleges, programmes and Curricula in Community Colleges, infrastructure and faculty in community Colleges, Certification and Awards, Credit Calculations, Career Intervention, Curriculum and Structural programme, programme of Community College, Credit System, types of courses preferred by community college, community College of Uttar Pradesh, numbers of ICRDCE-managed community colleges in India, by state, challenges and opportunities, learning outcomes and success, Knowledge outcomes, Attitudes and values outcomes, Behavioral outcomes, Academic Stress, Effects of stress, Coping with stress, A community college is a type of educational institution, The term can have different meanings in different countries:- Community Colleges in India, Community colleges in Australia, Community college in Canada, Community college in Philippines, Community college in United Kingdom, About the selected community college:- B B A U Community college Lucknow, National P G College Lucknow, Government Polytechnic Lucknow, Kamala Nehru Institute of Physical and Social Science Sultanpur, benefits of the community college.

Chapter 2 dealt with the Review and literature of the study, the different views of authors about the community college was divided in various sections (1). Studies related to Courses, Curriculum and structural programme, (2). Studies related to learning outcomes and success, (3) Studies related to Academic stress.

Chapter 3 dealt with the materials and methods as proposed in the Synopsis, a study on “Career intervention and success among students of community college in Uttar Pradesh was conducted for gaining the overall information about the educational structure of community college and find the students learning outcomes through educational experience and their success, performance, courses preferred by community college, job placement, programme of the community colleges and what is the effect of various stress on performance of students. The study encompassed 300 respondents from community college and data was collected from Lucknow and Sultanpur. The community colleges selected in lucknow was Babasaheb bhimrao ambedkar university, National PG college, Government girls polytechnic college and from Sultanpur was Kamala Neharu Institute of physical and social sciences, Locale of study, Study period, Selection of Research Method, Sampling Procedure, Tools and techniques used in the study, Variable of the study, Collection of the data, Analysis of data.

Chapter 4 dealt with the result and discussion of the study, performance of community college student with various stress and statically analysis was done through frequency, percentage, ANOVA, correlation, T test and regression analysis.

### **Major finding of the Research**

- Majority of the respondents 67.3% were in the age group 15-20years and minimum of the respondents 3.3% were in the age group 25-30 years in community college.
- Gender of the respondents, 55.0% male and 45.0% female were in community college.
- Educational status, 71.0% respondents were done intermediate, 22.7% graduate and 6.3% postgraduate.

- Family income group of the respondents, 21.3% were belonged from low income group family, 68.3% middle and 10% respondents from higher income group family.
- Residence area of the respondents, 61.3% was belonged from urban area and 38.7% were belonged from rural area.
- Enrolment of respondents in community college, 16.7% respondents were enrolled in BBAU, 16.7% in National PG College, 16.7% in Government polytechnic college and 50.0% respondents were enrolled in KNIPSS Sultanpur.
- Courses preferred by the respondents in community college, 16.7% respondents had Dietetics and nutrition, 10.0% Fashion design and garment technology, 16.7% Diploma in office automation and E governance, 16.7% Diploma in Automobile Engineering, 13.3% Diploma in Computer Graphic Animation, (10.0%) Diploma in Sales & Marketing Management, 16.7% Sericulture.
- Courses of community college 67.3% respondents respond highly job oriented, 28.7% less job oriented, 2.3% not job oriented, 1.7% don't know.
- Age group of 15-20 years 16% respondents were enrolled in Dietetics and nutrition, 24% Fashion design and garment technology, 38% Diploma in office automation and E governance, 30% Diploma in Automobile Engineering, 33% Diploma in Computer Graphic Animation, 27% Diploma in Sales & Marketing Management, 34% Sericulture and minimum respondents were enrolled between the age group of 25-30 years.
- Job placement, majority of respondents 76 had opportunity in Government sector, 77 Private sector, 46 Self finance and 3 don't know about scope of their courses between the age group of 15-20 years.
- Majority between the age group of 15-20 years respondents 129 were always actively participated in their college activity, 63 some time and only 10 respondents never participated in the activities.

- Enrolment of male 5% in Dietetics and nutrition, 2% Fashion design and garment technology, 25% Diploma in office automation and E governance, 50% Diploma in Automobile Engineering, 27% Diploma in Computer Graphic Animation, 28% Diploma in Sales & Marketing Management and 28% Sericulture. Female enrolment in courses of community college was 45% in Dietetics and nutrition, 28% Fashion design and garment technology, 25% Diploma in office automation and E governance, 13% Diploma in Computer Graphic Animation, 2% Diploma in Sales & Marketing Management and 22% Sericulture.
- Courses of community college was 49% male and 68% female in government sector, 74% male and 47% female in private sector, 36% male and 18% female in Self finance and 6% male and 2% don't know about the scope of their courses.
- 102 male respondents were always actively participated in activity, 49 some time and 14 never. Female respondents 85 male respondents were always actively participated in activity, 47% some time and only 3 never interested in participation.
- Majority of 43% respondents had completed their intermediate and enrolled in sericulture 18% had completed their graduation and enrolled in Dietetics and nutrition. 17% respondents had completed post graduation and enrolled in Dietetics and nutrition.
- Educational status about the job placement in community college according to intermediate respondents 76% opportunity in Government sector, 87% in Private sector, 47% in self finance, 3% don't know. According to the graduate respondents 28% had opportunity in Government sector, 28% in Private sector, 7% in self finance, 5% don't know, the postgraduate 13% respondents had opportunity in Government sector, and 6% in Private sector.
- Majority of respondents of intermediate 137 always actively participated in college activity, graduate 35 and post graduation 15 respondents were always actively participated in college activity.

- Majority from urban area 36 respondents enrolled in Diploma in office automation and E governance and from rural area 27 respondents enrolled in Diploma in Computer Graphic Animation.
- A majority 74 respondent from the urban area has opportunity for job placement in Government sector and a 52 respondent from the rural area has opportunity for the job placement in private sector.
- Majority of respondents 119 from the urban area were always actively participated in college activity and 68 respondents from the rural area were always actively participated in college activity.
- Majority of 17% respondents were in sericulture belonged from lower income group, 38% respondent in both Dietetics and nutrition, Diploma in office automation and E governance belonged from middle family income group and only 8% respondents were in sericulture belonged from higher income group in community college.
- Courses in BBAU majority of 29% respondents had opportunity of job placement in government sector, 23% private sector in National PG College, 31% private sector in Government Polytechnic College and 64% government sector in KNIPSS Sultanpur.
- Courses preferred by community college, 50 respondents were enrolled in Dietetics and nutrition in BBAU, 50 respondents were enrolled in Diploma in office automation and E governance in National PG College, 50 respondents were enrolled in Diploma in Automobile Engineering in Government Polytechnic college and 30 respondents were in Fashion design and garment technology, 40 respondents were in Diploma in Computer Graphic Animation, 30 respondents were in Diploma in Sales & Marketing Management, 50 respondents were enrolled in sericulture in KNIPSS Sultanpur.
- Majority of 33 respondents of BBAU were always actively participated in activity, 27 respondents of National PG College were some time participated, 26 respondents of Government Polytechnic college were some time participated and 106

respondents of KNIPSS Sultanpur were always actively participated in college activity.

- Majority 72 of respondents were attending the community college with the purpose of skill for a new job between the age group of 15-20 years, 32 of respondents were attending the community college with the purpose of skill for a new job between the age group of 20-25 years and 9 of respondents were attending the community college with the purpose of skill for a new job between the age group of 25-30 years.
- Majority of 69 male respondents were attending the college for skill of new job and 44 female respondents attending the college for skill of new job.
- Majority of 71 intermediate respondents were attending the community college for purpose of skill for a new job, 31 graduate and 11 postgraduate respondents were also attending the community college for skill of new job.
- 61 urban respondents were attending the community college for the purpose of skill for a new job, 42 current advancement, 45 personal interest, 36 attending for improve basic skill. And 52 rural respondents were attending the community college for the purpose of skill for a new job, 20 for current advancement, 29 personal interest, 15 respondents were attending the community college with the purpose of improve their basic skill.
- Majority of 26 BBAU respondents were attending the college for the purpose of Skill for a new job, 19 National PG College respondents were attending the college for current advancement, 20 Government Polytechnic college respondents were attending the college for the purpose of Skill for a new job and 55 KNIPSS Sultanpur respondents were also attending skill for new job.
- The programme of community college 10 respondents was enrolled in certificate courses, 23 respondents were enrolled in diploma and 66 respondents were enrolled in advance diploma programme.

- The programme, 9.7% respondents had 3 month duration of the certificate programme, 23.7% had 1year duration of the programme, and 66% respondent had 2 year duration of their programme.
- Majority 41.7% of respondents were spending the hours in class between 1-5 hrs in a week.
- 36.7% respondents had between 25 to 30 strength of the class in community college and 63% respondents had above 45 strength of the classes in community college.
- Majority 64.3% of respondents were always convenient classes scheduled of community college.
- Majority of 54.3% respondents always had adequate computer lab in community college.
- Majority of 68% respondents were always developing the skill of vocational education in community college.
- Majority of 57% respondents were always community college had facilitating power point presentation in the classroom.
- Majority of 48.7% respondents were willing for again enrolled in community college.
- Majority of 72.3% respondents had acquiring knowledge and skill applicable to a specific job or type of work in community college.
- Majority of 75.3% respondents had gaining information about career opportunities in community college.
- Majority of 65.3% respondents had developing clearer career goal in community college.

- Majority of 65.3% respondents had becoming acquainted with different fields of knowledge in community college.
- Majority of 66.0% respondents had agreed to diagnose their problem without having to consult.
- Majority of 60.0% respondents had apply the apply skills learned in community college to a job situation outside of class.
- Majority of 66.0% respondents had agreed to the practice procedure without supervision.
- Majority of 61.0% respondents had agreed to present ideas and information effectively in speaking to other.
- Majority of 69.7% respondents had developing abilities to the understand another language.
- Majority of 69.0% respondents had understanding himself abilities and interest.
- Majority of 69.7% respondents had to talk instructor about current events campus activities in community college.
- Majority of 69.7% respondents had clearer own values and ethical standards.
- Majority of 116 respondents between age group 15-20 years had no stress from homework or report in community college, 50 respondents between age group 20-25 years had no stress and 5 respondents between age group 25-30 years had no stress from homework or report.
- Majority of 94 respondents between age group 15-20 years had slight stress from performance were not good as expected, 44 respondents between age group 20-25 years had no stress and 6 respondents between age group 25-30 years had no stress.
- Majority of 102 respondents between the age group of 15-20 year had no stress from nervousness to make a speech or give a presentation, 45 respondents between age

group 20-25 years had no stress and 7 respondents between age group of 25-30 years had no stress from the presentation.

- Majority of 101 respondents between the age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 44 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 7 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from the many courses of community college.
- Majority of 97 respondents between the age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 48 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 7 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from Difficulties to find a balance between academic and social activities.
- Majority of 115 respondents between age group 15-20 years had no stress from social activities and student association for academic work, 52 respondents between age group 20-25 years had no stress and 8 respondents between age group of 20-30 years had no stress from social activities and student association.
- Majority of 102 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 34 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had slight stress and 6 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from foreign language.
- Majority of 98 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 47 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 6 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from teaching content.
- Majority of 108 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 44 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 5 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from the teachers' teaching methods.
- Majority of 96 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 44 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 5 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from the speed of teachers' instruction.

- Majority of 95 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 46 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 5 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from teacher's exercises and reports.
- Majority of 133 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 70 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 10 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from not sleep at night because worry about college tests.
- Majority of 100 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 46 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 7 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from the current results and high school results.
- Majority of 97 respondents between age group of 15-20 years had no stress, 49 respondents between age group of 20-25 years had no stress and 6 respondents between the age group of 25-30 years had no stress from conflicts with parents due to academic results.
- Majority of 111 male respondents had no stress and 102 female respondents had no stress from college test.
- Majority of 84 male respondents had no stress and 69 female respondents had no stress from the current results and high school results.
- Majority of 90 male respondents had no stress and 62 female respondents had no stress from the academic results.
- Majority of 88 male respondents had no stress and 54 female respondents had no stress from the foreign language.
- Majority of 85 male respondents had no stress and 66 female respondents had no stress from teachers' teaching content.

- Majority of 88 male respondents had no stress and 69 female respondents had no stress from teachers' teaching method.
- Majority of 80 male respondents had no stress and 65 female respondents had no stress from speed of the teachers' instruction in community college.
- Majority of 80 male respondents had no stress and 66 female respondents had no stress from exercises and reports.
- Majority of 99 male respondents had no stress and 72 female respondents had no stress from homework or report.
- Majority of 74 male respondents had slight stress and 65 female respondents had no stress from the performance.
- Majority of 87 male respondents had no stress and 67 female respondents had no stress from the nervousness to make a speech or give a presentation.
- Majority of 78 male respondents had no stress and 74 female respondents had no stress from the many courses that out of breath.
- Majority of 84 male respondents had no stress and 68 female respondents had no stress from difficult to find a balance between academic and social activities.
- Majority of 97 male respondents had no stress and 78 female respondents had no stress Social activities and student association affect the academic work.
- Majority of 108 male respondents had no stress and 81 female respondents had no stress Social activities and student association affect the academic work.
- Majority of 82 male respondents had no stress and 79 female respondents had no stress from Struggles among classmates due to academic performance.
- Majority of 111 intermediate respondents had no stress, 26 graduate respondents had no stress and 16 postgraduate respondents had no stress from the difference of current results and high school results.

- Majority of 92 intermediate respondents had slight stress, 31 graduate respondents had no stress and 15 postgraduate respondents had no stress from Recent tests are imperfect and have regressed.
- Majority of 105 intermediate respondents had no stress, 34% graduate respondents had no stress and 13 postgraduate respondents had no stress from conflicts with parents due to academic result.
- Majority of 104 intermediate respondents had no stress, 36 graduate respondents had no stress and 11 postgraduate respondents had no stress from some teachers' teaching content.
- Majority of 111 intermediate respondents had no stress, 33 graduate respondents had no stress and 14 postgraduate respondents had no stress from some teachers' teaching method in community college.
- Majority of 126 intermediate respondents had no stress, 33 graduate respondents had no stress and 12 postgraduate respondents had no stress from homework or report.
- Majority of 98 intermediate respondents had slight stress, 33 graduate respondents had no stress and a 12 postgraduate respondents had no stress from performance were not as good as expected.
- Majority of 104 intermediate respondents had no stress, 34 graduate respondents had no stress and 14 postgraduate respondents had no stress from balance between academic and social activities.
- Majority of 123 intermediate respondents had no stress, 42 graduate respondents had no stress and 10 postgraduate respondents had no stress from Social activities and student association affect academic work.
- Majority of 115 intermediate respondents had no stress, 34 graduate respondents had slight stress and 12 postgraduate respondents had no stress from academic result.

## **Recommendation and Implication**

The present research is focusing on career intervention and success among student of community college in Uttar Pradesh. Implication and recommendation of the research discussed below

- Although the provision of community college is very fruitful option for the socio economic growth and development of the nation as well as for curriculum of individual, it was found so limited to the urban areas only. Since the provision of community college is new in the Indian context, it is far away from the access of common men, especially in rural areas. Therefore there is an urgent need for advertising the concept of community college on a mass level, so that a larger population can reach to the new prospects of their curricular growth and development and help in the gross development of the nation. Multimedia can help on a broad level in this context. Central govt. should provide more funding and policies on state and district level.
- Since the problem of unemployment and education is more prevalent in rural and slum areas of the nation, it is mandatory to establish and develop such programme in rural areas. State govt. should provide proper funding and necessary skill development training programs for unemployed population for their professional development.
- National recognition for the community college system is required. Vertical mobility of the community college students through the Open Universities and conventional Universities with the three tier system: Diploma, Associate degree and Degree.
- Funds, Stipends and Scholarships should be provided to the disadvantaged sections of society in community college.
- Community Colleges should be established in educationally backward districts with emphasis on soft skills development. Setting up the Community colleges can go a long way for correcting the regional imbalance in the system of Higher Education.

- Institutions of repute can adopt neighboring villages and open Community Colleges to promote vocational / skills training and pre college Training / bridge courses.

### **Implications of the Study**

- A booklet on community college will help the student for making their career and I am included the different courses of community colleges, aim of community college, credit calculation, name of the community college in UP, number of ICRDCE managed community college in India by state, community college in different countries and as well as benefits of community college for the student.
- In the study author try to give the information about community college to the society. The courses of community college help the making a career and there is no any age bounding, community college provide low fees admission which are helpful of those people who belong from poor economic status in the society and they can't able to reach for higher education. Author only wants that underprivileged, poor rural, poor urban people take the admission in any community college situated in UP, INDIA and other countries and achieve their goal.
- Author tries to give the information about the job placement by the courses of community college which are really helps to provide a employability of the people in the society

### **Limitation of Study**

1. There is a less number of community college in U.P.
2. People are not aware about community college and the courses which are running in the colleges /Universities.