

Measurement of Interest/Aptitude

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Abstract- Measurement of interest/aptitude

Introduction We see in our daily life that if one person wants to become a professor, then another likes to become a doctor, engineer or lawyer. Similarly, in school, where Pramod likes to study mathematics, Sheetal likes to study home science, Vinita likes to study music, Namrata likes to study political science, Jitendra talks about movies all the time, Sunil likes to dance, Ashok likes to roam around, Sapna remains lost in novels and stories, Santoshi does not get time to do anything other than gossiping and laughing. From this point of view, we feel that there is definitely something called interest in a person and in which individual differences are clearly reflected. If a person is interested in a work, then he will complete that work more successfully and easily, on the contrary, if he is not interested in the work, then he will soon get bored of that work and will leave it in the middle. **Meaning of interest** The word interest is the Hindi version of the English word "interest". The word 'interest' has been derived from the Latin word 'interest'. It means to establish a difference, to be important and to have attachment. Hence, on the basis of the meaning of the word, we can say that difference, importance and attachment are established in the stimulus through interest. **Definition of Interest** The tendency to like or be attracted towards an object, person, process, fact, work etc., to concentrate on it or to get satisfaction from it, is called interest. Interest has no direct relation with the abilities of a person, but the person gets more success in the tasks in which he is interested. Interests can be innate as well as acquired.

I. MEASUREMENT OF INTEREST/APTITUDE

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According to B.N. Jha - "Interest is that stable mental method, which keeps the attention process continuous".

According to Crow and Crow - "Interest can be the reason of an activity and can also be the result of participating in that activity".

Types of interest According to Super, there are four types of interests.

- Expressed interests - which are known on the basis of the person's self-mentioned activities, works or likes.
- Demonstrated interests - which can be identified by various activities of a person or child.
- Assessed interests - which are assessed on the basis of marks obtained by the person on various achievement tests.─

Reported interests - which are measured with the help of standardized interest lists.─

(1) Innate interest (Innate interest) Innate interests are based on basic instincts. These are linked with the needs of the person. A child is engrossed in playing and eating, a mother in her child, a person in his self-respect. These keep on changing into interests. Hence, when a child shows interest in the behaviors related to basic instincts, then it is considered as innate interest.

(2) Acquired interest (Innate interest) When a person has a feeling towards an object, idea or person, then he reacts towards it. Which gradually turns into interest. Studies have made it clear that some great personalities have developed in the fields of literature, art, science, sports, politics and social spheres apart from the influence of heredity. We consider this to be the result of practice or environmental reasons. Hence, the development of mental inclination towards the activities of the environment is the first step towards acquired interest.

Characteristics of interest (Effects of interest)

- (1) Interests are changeable.
- (2) Interests develop as a result of interaction between the person and his environment.
- (3) Interests are influenced by social status, social and economic level.
- (4) Motivators play an important role in determining interests.
- (5) Interests are determined by personality development.
- (6) Sexual factors influence interests.

Factors affecting interest or aptitude

- (1) Financial condition of the family
- (2) Improper behaviour of parents
- (3) Lack of attention or focus
- (4) Effect of poor health and fatigue

Methods of arousing interest in class teaching -

- (1) The teacher should be aware of the physical and mental health of the student. Because his health, mood, needs etc. are obstacles in the interest.
- (2) There should be clarity in the objective, so that the student takes interest in that work.
- (3) Interest should also be measured in between whether the student is getting interested in that work or not. Is he doing it out of fear.
- (4) By using supporting material
- (5) By using appropriate method of teaching
- (6) Interest can also be generated by explaining the usefulness of the subject matter.
- (7) The ideal, serious, friendly influence of the teacher also arouses interest in the lesson in the students.
- (8) By imparting knowledge of high ideals.

II. TYPES OF INTEREST MEASUREMENT

Measurement of general or non-professional interest
We can usually measure the interests related to the general life and educational circumstances of a person through checklists, questionnaires and writing skills. Under the checklist, different types of activities like reading magazines, listening to radio, playing games and going to clubs are presented in front of the children and their activities are checked.

Subjective methods - These methods include observation and interview. In these methods, different types of questions are asked to know the interest of the person. Some researchers believe that the interests found out in this way are imaginary and unreliable. The displayed interests of the person are measured through observation. In these methods, the person shows interest only in those things which are socially accepted.

Objective methods - These methods mainly include interest lists. Interest lists are actually measurement tools developed in a formal manner for measuring interests. Usually two different types of techniques

are used in preparing interest lists. Absolute likes-dislikes - In this type of interest list, description of professions, activities, objects, means of entertainment, subjects of study etc. is presented and the persons are asked which professions, objects, subjects of study they like, which ones they dislike and towards which ones they are indifferent. S Comparative likes-dislikes - In this professions, subjects of study, activities, objects are presented in groups of two, three or four. And the persons are asked which professions, objects, subjects of study they like, which ones they dislike and towards which ones they are indifferent. Comparative likes-dislikes - In this professions, subjects of study, activities, objects are presented in groups of two, three or four. Vocational interest- Measurement of vocational interest includes the following tests of psychologists-

- (1) Strong's Vocational Interest Form: It contains 420 items (tasks) related to occupation, subject area, activities etc. which are shown to children and asked what they want to do to find out their interest. In this way, the test of interest or measurement of interest is done.
- (2) Kuder Preference Form Test: It contains tasks related to vocational, industrial, personal work which are presented to measure interest.
- (3) Thurstone Interest Schedule: It measures interest related to 10 fields- Physics, Science, Mathematics, Linguistics, Administration, Art, Music, Persuasive, Social, Benefit etc.
- (4) Gist Picture Interest List: It measures interest or tests interest in 11 general fields. Clerical, mechanical, scientific, literary, artistic, dramatic, persuasive, musical, external, mathematical, social service etc.
- (5) S. Chatterjee's Non-verbal preference form This test has 150 pictures with three options. In this, interest related to art, science, literature, agriculture, technology, crafts, sports etc. is measured.
- (6) R.P. Singh's interest form This interest form is based on Guilford's block approach method. In this, interest related to mechanical, scientific, social, clerical, beauty, business etc. is measured.

Important facts - The first standardized test in the field of interest training was created by Carnegie

Institute of Technology in 1914. Cooder Preference Records Vocational and Personal Form (Gyankant'e Chtmmmitmadam Tmabvatke Dri Tvbjpvadans Ndk Chmtevadans Thvtaue) created by G.F. Cooder and Strong Vocational Interest Form are mainly used for interest measurement.

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