

Career Decision among Secondary School Students In Relation To Their Vocational Guidance Needs

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Abstract: This study examines the career decision among secondary school students in relation to their vocational guidance needs. The findings were based on the responses of 200 students taken from government and private schools of Chandigarh. Results show no significant difference in career decision among secondary school adolescents with regard to gender and type of school. Significant difference were found between government and private secondary school adolescents in Vocational guidance needs but no significant difference was found in vocational guidance needs of secondary school adolescents with regard to gender. No significant differences were found in career decision among secondary school adolescents in relation to their vocational guidance needs.

Keywords: Career Decision; Secondary School; Students; Vocational Guidance

1. Introduction

The career decision making tasks related to choosing a major occupation, career planning, career placement, learning strategies and students development. The choice of career is one of the most crucial decision of our life. Unemployment among the educated is very high in India today. A career is an integrated life –long plan of earning a living choosing of career requires meticulous thoughts and care and planning. While doing so, you have to keep in mind your goals and clear ideas about the expectations from that career. Selection of a suitable career needs meticulous care, thoughts and planning. Before career decision making you should have clear notion of your interest, aptitude, ambition, scope and qualification.

At adolescent stage of life students start getting concerned about their future prospects (scenario) and their anxiety is restricted to seeking guidance and help in choosing the right study courses that will get them to the wanted occupation. They face various difficult situations when there is a need to take decision related to education and career selection but they have not appropriate education and vocational guidance and counseling either from parents, teachers or other sources. Because every decision of adolescents is not independent as teacher, friends, family, etc.

Vocational guidance is a process of assisting students in vocational selection and vocational development. Generally, it includes the assessment of abilities, aptitudes, and vocational interests for the selection of a vocation. Vocational guidance helps to prepare the individual for his future life. Preparation for the future implies creating ability in the individual to bear responsibilities can take a variety of forms. Vocational guidance in the assistance rendered by an individual to another in the later solving of problem related to his progress and vocational selection keeping in mind. The individual's special ability and their relation with his occupational opportunity. We need vocational guidance to find out suitable vocation for the

individual to minimize the percentage of misfits and to increase the national rate of productivity.

2. Career Decision

In the career, interests, personality, value, vocation each piece needs to be explored carefully and thoroughly on its own, and then looked at in terms of its interrelationship with the other pieces forming a picture that is clear and understandable a picture of 'who you are' in terms of your career aspirations. Exploring your values, interests, and skills will help you find educational and career options that match up with your goals. Whether you are choosing a major, searching for a job, or applying to grad schools, it is a lifelong process. It is all about exploring and experiencing the world of work. It is also about understanding abilities, interests, skills, and values and combining these to create a meaningful framework for life. This process is more than just choosing a job but it's about choosing something that will provide you with the lifestyle you want. It requires readiness and readiness can be informed by the level of knowledge you have. It is therefore vital that you have necessary information and get proper advice before you make your choice.

Gauy et. al. (2003) Career indecision refers to an inability to make a decision about the career that one wishes to pursue or it is a temporary state in an individual's career direction. Career indecision which is common among adolescents is shown to be related to psychological issues like anxiety, low self-esteem and self-efficacy.

Etuk (2013) "Vocational guidance as that phase of the educational process in which conscious organizational planning for the future is a primary, rather than a secondary focus.

Sharma and Kadian (2012) conducted a comparative study of the Guidance Needs of Adolescent at Secondary School. To

study the guidance needs of adolescents regarding their Education, Finance, Health, Personal and Vocational with respect gender and locality of the school. Rural and urban students have no significant difference in their educational guidance needs, health needs, and significant differences exists in financial needs, personal guidance needs and vocational guidance needs.

Agrawal and Agrawal (2017) conducted a study on vocational education and training in India; a labour market perspective. They found that two third of the trainees work related to the field of training, they have undergone, which shows that individual training matches to their occupational level. They also found that the relative returns to vocational education are higher than general secondary education.

3. Objectives of the study

The study was carried out with the following objectives:

- To study and compare career decision of male and female secondary school students.
- To study and compare the vocational guidance needs of male and female secondary school students.
- To study and compare career decision of government and private secondary school students.
- To study and compare vocational guidance needs of government and private secondary school students.
- To study the career decision of secondary school students in relation to their vocational guidance needs.

4. Hypotheses of the study

- There will be no significant difference in career decision of male and female secondary school students.
- There will be no significant difference in vocational guidance needs of male and female secondary school students.
- There will be no significant difference in career decision of government and private secondary school students.
- There will be no significant difference in vocational guidance needs of government and private school students.
- There will be no significant difference in career decision of secondary school students in relation to their vocational guidance needs.

5. Design of the study

The present interest was primarily designed to determine the career decision among secondary school students in relation to their vocational guidance needs

Sample

The tests were administered to 200 secondary school students out of 200 total students, 100(50 boys and 50 girls) were taken from government school and 100 (50 boys and 50 girls) were from private schools.

The following tools were used in the present study to collect data

Career decision scale by Osipow (1986)

Vocational Guidance needs scale by Rathod and Shukla (2012)

Hypothesis 1

CAREER DECISION	N	MEAN	S.D	t-value	Level of sig.
CD M F	100 100	5.9800 6.3500	1.29474 1.40256	1.938	NS
C.I.D M F	100 100	42.8400 42.1600	6.08645 6.42237	.769	NS

Hypothesis 1 states "There will be no significant difference between career decision of male and female secondary school students. "This hypothesis has been tested with the help of results entered in table 1.

Results

Table 1

Mean differentials between Career Decision of male and female secondary school students.

Table 1 represents the mean differentials between Careers Decision of male and female secondary school students. The mean scores of Career Decision' of male 5.9800 and Career Decision of female was 6.3500. The standard deviation of scores of Career Decision of male 1.29474 and that of female Career Decision was 1.40256 respectively. The calculated t-value between two groups of Career Decision was found to be 1.938. The mean differentials between Career In-Decision of male and female secondary school students. The mean scores of career In- Decision' of male 42.8400 and Career In-decision of female was 42.1600. The standard deviation of scores of career In-Decidedness of male 6.08645 and that of female Career In-Decision was 6.42237 respectively. The calculated t-value between two groups of Career In-Decision was found 1.769, which is not significant.

6. Discussion of result

Entries made in table 1 show the mean differentials of career decision of male and female secondary school students is not significant in their Career Decision and Career In-decision of male and female secondary school students. Thus hypothesis1, i.e. "There will be no significant difference between Career Decision of male and female secondary school students" has been accepted.

Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2 states "There will be no significant difference between vocational guidance needs of male and female secondary school students". This hypothesis has been tested with the help of results entered in table 2.

Results Table 2

Mean difference between Vocational Guidance Needs of male and female secondary school students.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE NEEDS	N	MEAN	S.D	t-value	Level of sig.
VGN M	100	1.6052	15.00066	2.10	NS
F	100	1.6006	16.00430		

Table 2 represents the mean differentials between Vocational Guidance Needs of male and female secondary school students. The mean scores of Vocational Guidance Needs of male 1.60 and Vocational Guidance Needs of female were 1.60. The standard deviation of scores of Vocational Guidance Needs of male 15.0 and that of female Vocational Guidance Needs was 16.00430 respectively. The calculated t-value was found to be 0.210.

Discussion of results

Entries made in table 2 show that mean differentials between vocational guidance needs of male and female of secondary school students was significant which indicates that vocational guidance needs of male and female do not differ significantly in their vocational guidance needs. Thus, hypotheses 2, i.e. "there will be no significant difference between Vocational Guidance Needs of male and female secondary school students" has been accepted.

Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis 3 states "There will be no significant difference in career decision of government and private secondary school students." In order to test this hypothesis, table 3 was prepared.

Result

Table 3

Mean differential between career decision of government and private secondary school students.

Career Decision	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	level of sig.
CD G	100	6.600	1.47587	1.093	NS
P	100	6.2700	1.22972		
C.I.D G	100	41.9000	4.66558	1.360	NS
P	100	43.1000	7.48534		

Represent the mean differential between career decidedness of government and private secondary school students. The mean scores of career decision of government school students was 6.600 and career decision of private school students was 6.2700. the standard deviation of scores of Career Decision of government school students was 1.47587 and Career Decision of private school students was 1.22972. The calculated t-values of career decision was 1.093. The mean differentials between Career In-decision of government and private secondary school students Career In-decision of government 41.9000 and the private Career In-decision was 43.1000. The standard deviation Career In-decision of government 4.66558 and private career In-decidedness was 7.48534 respectively. The calculated t-value between career In-decidedness was found 1.360.

Discussion of results

Entries made in the table show that mean differentials between career decision of the government and private secondary school students was not significant which indicates that career decision of government and private secondary school students do not differ significant in their career decision. Thus, hypothesis 3, namely, "there is no significant difference between Career Decision of government and private school students" has been accepted

Hypothesis 4

Hypothesis 4 states "There will be no significant difference in vocational guidance needs of government and private secondary school students." In order to test this hypothesis, table 4 was prepared.

Mean differential between Vocational Guidance Needs of government and private secondary school students

vocational Guidance	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Sig
VGN G	100	1.579	13.59618	2.158	Significant at .05 level
P	100	1.626	16.89220		

Table 4 represents the mean differentials between vocational guidance needs of governments and private secondary school students. The mean scores of vocational guidance needs of governments 1.5795 and vocational guidance needs of private was 1.626. The standard deviation of scores of vocational guidance needs of governments 13.59618 and that of private vocational guidance needs was 16.89220 respectively. The calculated t-value between two groups of vocational guidance needs was found .2.158.

Discussion of results

Entries made in table 4 show that mean differentials between vocational guidance needs of government and private of secondary school students was significant which indicates that vocational guidance needs of government and private secondary school students differs significant at .05 level in their career decision. Thus, Hence hypothesis 4 namely, "there is significant difference between vocational guidance needs of government and private secondary school students." has not been accepted.

Hypotheses 5

Hypothesis 5 states, "There will be no significant difference in Career Decision of secondary school students in relation to their Vocational Guidance Needs".

Result

Table 5: Mean differentials in Career Decision of Secondary school students in relation to their Vocational Guidance Needs

Career Decision	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	level of Sig.
CD High	54	6.6111	1.20403	3.013	Significant at
Low	54	5.8704	1.34650		.01 level
C.I.D High	54	43.0000	7.49087		

Low	54	42.4815	6.24875	.391	Not Significant
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Table 5 Represent the mean scores of Career Decision of secondary school students with high and low Vocational Guidance Needs were 6.6111 and 5.8704. The standard deviation of were 1.20403 and 1.34650. The t-value was found to be 3.013. The mean scores of Career In-decision of secondary school students with high and low Vocational Guidance Needs were 43.0000 and 42.4815. The standard deviation of were 7.49087 and 6.24875. The t-value was found to be .391.

Discussion of results

Entries made in table 5 show that mean differentials Career Decision of secondary school students with high and low Vocational Guidance Needs is significant, which indicates that secondary school students difference significantly at .01 level. Thus, hypothesis 5 namely, "there will be no significant difference between Career Decision of secondary school students in relation to their Vocational Guidance Needs." has been partially accepted.

7. References

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