



A Study Of Career Decision Making Of Senior Secondary School Students

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ABSTRACT: The present paper is an attempt to study the career decision making of senior secondary school students as very important factors that influence their whole life. Career decision making is a cognitive decision for the choice of their future career. Descriptive survey method is employed for existing investigation and sample of from 200 senior secondary school students by employing purposive and simple random sampling technique from Bathinda city. Data has been collected by administering. Career decision making inventory developed by (Kirandeep Singh, 1999) selected by purpose and random sampling techniques from Bathinda city. The finding revealed no significant difference in the emotional intelligence boys & girl senior secondary school students. Furthermore, career decision making of government and private senior secondary school students differ significantly.

KEYWORDS: *Career Decision Making, Senior Secondary School Students*

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the process of acquiring knowledge and gathering information that influences our values, our beliefs, skills and habits. The students' learning environment, personality, and opportunities determine the career choices as they identify. It is believed that the career made by individuals always leads to important vocational outcomes in the future (Walker & Tracey, 2012) However, not all individuals can execute the decision-making process of their career with ease. Some individuals face difficulties in the process that leads to three major possible consequences: the possibility of transferring the decision making to others and relinquishing it to others and the resulting failure in achieving the optimal career choice due to the delay in decision making and the temporary unemployment.

2. CAREER DECISION MAKING

The profession choice making procedure requires you to assume carefully approximately your pastimes, competencies, skills and values. Usually what you're true at indicates your profession interests. The profession decision involves greater than simply choice of career; even though that preference forms the basis from which one's career evolves. Most of someone's waking hours are spent pursuing occupational sports which are connected with economic protection as the means of survival. That career, but will become interlaced with one's self-picture and self-admire, and has a relating one's social existence and standing. It influences friendships and existence style in addition to opinions and attitudes, and frequently determines in which one lives. The profession choice then embodies all of the primary sports that are of top importance at some stage in someone's lifestyles.

The profession decision-making components defined below can provide treasured help in helping you are making nicely-informed profession selections Career choice making is the procedure of making informed profession alternatives based totally on one's very own private reports.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sequwntl *et al.*, (2011) examined the relationship between, trait anxiety and career induction among the remaining undergraduate students and found a positive relationship between trait anxiety and career induction in the selected sample of students of the nation. Jenkins and Jeske (2015) found the role of personality, parental support, and role models on career decision making and career exploration in 218 high school students from Northern England and American Mid-West. Online role models and home environment and support were seen to aid information seeking and help develop career-related skills. Career indecision has demonstrated an empirical relationship with emotional factors such as low self-esteem (Chartrand *et al.*, 1994). Santos, Wang, and Lewis (2018) highlighted that career decision making is a key predictor of emotions and career outcomes. Further, they also identified that high emotional intelligence reduced the career making difficulties.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the significant difference in the career decision making of boys and girl students of senior secondary school.
2. To study the significant difference in career decision making of government and private senior secondary school students.

5. HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There is no significant difference in career decision making of boys and girl students of senior secondary school.
2. There is no significant difference in career decision making of government and private senior secondary school students.

6. RESEARCH METHOD

In the present study, the descriptive survey method is used.

7. SAMPLING

For the present study 200 senior secondary school students are selected from the government and private Co-Ed schools of Bathinda city by employing purposive and random sampling techniques.

8. SCALES TO BE USED

Career Decision Making Inventory (CDMI) by Kirandeep Singh (1999). The scale has split half reliability 0.88.

The scale has high content validity, which was calculated by employ reliability index 0.93.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1: Mean, SD and t-value of Boys and Girls Senior Secondary School Students in Their Emotional Intelligence

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value
Career Decision Making	Boys	100	38.35	7.46	198	3.271*	0.035
	Girls	100	34.53	6.73			

* significant at 0.05 level of significance.

The table 1. Depicts that mean score of boys and girls senior secondary school students 38.35 and 34.53 respectively, and the standard deviation for boys and girls and girl students is 7.46 and 5.73 respectively. The table further shows that the calculated t-value is 3.27 which is found insignificant at 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) levels of significance. Therefore, it is clear that boys and girls senior secondary school students differ significantly in their career decision making. Therefore, the null hypothesis stated, "***There is no significant difference in the career decision making of boys and girls senior secondary school students***" is rejected.

Table 2: Mean, SD and t-value of Government and Private Senior Secondary School Students in Their Emotional Intelligence

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p-value
Career Decision Making	Govt.	100	36.50	5.66	198	4.211*	0.015
	Pvt.	100	39.33	7.91			

*significant at 0.05 level of significance.

The table 2. depicts that mean score of government and private Senior Secondary School students 36.50 and 39.33 respectively, and the standard deviation for boys and girls and girl's students is 5.66 and 7.91 respectively. The table further shows that the calculated t-value is 4.211 which is found significant at 0.05 ($p<0.05$) levels of significance, therefore it is clear that government and private senior secondary school students differ significantly in their career decision making. Therefore, the null hypothesis stated, ***"There is no significant difference in the career decision making of government and private Senior Secondary School students"*** is rejected.

9. CONCLUSIONS

It has been concluded that boys and girls senior secondary school students differ significantly in their career decision making. Further, the findings revealed that boy's senior secondary school students show more career decision making as compared to girls students. It may be concluded that career decision making of government and private senior secondary school students differ significantly. The findings revealed that students studying in private secondary schools show more career decision making as compared to students studying in government senior secondary schools.

10. EDUCATION IMPLICATIONS

- The responsibility in the government sector is to ensure the proper utilization of funds and make proper use of various infrastructures, so that the career decision making of the students studying in government senior secondary schools should improve.
- It is also recommended to the administration to ensure proper training facilities to the teachers regarding various techniques to improve their career choices.
- Teachers must generate awareness regarding proper job requirements and duties so that they will be able to help the students with their career decision making choices.

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