

Investigation on Issues and Lack of Enthusiasm in Making Career Choice among School Students

Abhilasha Ruperee Mathpal¹, Dr. K. Sravan Kumar²

¹Research Scholar, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

²Assistant Professor, OPJS University, Churu, Rajasthan

Abstract

A study is being conducted to determine the personal and educational elements that influence both male and female participation in junior and senior high school as well as academic success in the sciences. The process of choosing a career is incredibly important for people's working lives. They are free to select whether or not to pursue a certain vocation. People around the world, especially those with education, have grown increasingly worried about their careers. The purpose of this essay is to describe the results of an investigation on the variables influencing secondary school students' career decisions in Gandhinagar, India. This study sought to address the issue of Punjabi students being frequently pressured to pursue careers that lack enthusiasm.

Keywords: Career, indecision, gender, Career, choice, Management, Influencing factors, Undergraduate students.

1. INTRODUCTION

Professionals in the fields of education, business, industry, and science have expressed grave worries about the underutilization of staff, particularly females, in jobs requiring science competence. Two issues are raised: First, there is a growing understanding that our ability to advance knowledge and be adaptable in the areas of science, technology, and engineering is essential for future economic development and global competition. These industries help to influence and control social and economic trends and are directly related to growth and change on a national scale. Second, as our society transitions from a resource-intensive to an information-intensive economy, it is crucial that all individuals acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute positively to the country's continued development. Leading educators fear that society can become more divided as we move closer to the "digital era."

A requirement for obtaining high-status and well-paid positions in a technologically advanced workforce is knowledge in mathematics and the sciences. But there is mounting evidence that this level of knowledge will not keep up with the demands of the twenty-first century. In studies of post-secondary programmed choice and adult job choice, for instance, current statistics show that graduate enrollments in the natural sciences and engineering have been levelling down. Additionally, there is a notable underrepresentation of women in professions like engineering. Long-term studies of gifted ladies and other "hidden gifted" categories suggest that many kids, both male and female, may have potential that is severely under-developed. According to recent research, the causes of these adult life-role.

According to the conventional perspective on career choice, people frequently start working for one company and remain there for the duration of their careers. Due to the shifting settings, people's working life has changed recently (including economic, political, social, and technological environments). For instance, corporate growth is negatively impacted by the global economic downturn. In a globalized society, it has become more challenging for firms to survive. Numerous businesses experience uncertainty and are unable to sustain long-term profitability. They must enhance organizational management in order to address business issues. On occasion, they could choose to lower employee pays or fire workers. Employees feel insecure about their jobs as a result.

People's ideas of gender roles may be to blame for the gender difference in career choice. Women were once seen to be more accountable for taking care of the home. The perceptions of gender roles have evolved over time. In recent years, men's domestic responsibilities have grown (Huffman et al., 2014). Therefore, the major point of this article is the function of gender in profession choice because it affects a person's career selection. The lack of employment candidates in some places may be caused in part by cultural perceptions about gender. Additionally, disparities in gender views may influence people's employment choices. Males and females may value various aspects of a career differently.

A person's career is the area of their life that is related to their employment, which is typically the total number of jobs they have held during their lifespan. A career, according to Collins Dictionary (2018), is a person's long-term employment in one or more jobs or occupations. In a different sense, it is the job or occupation that a person chooses to pursue during his or her working years. It is a person's life's journey or way. A career enables a person to live the life they desire. But only a career that succeeds can live up to one's aspirations, and the success of a career depends on how well a person can choose their career. This process of choosing a career is called a career decision. According to experts, choosing a career involves making decisions based on a person's personality and environment.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ashish Kumar (2017) The paper is an analysis of career perceptions of students studying in three different streams at a women's university in rural Haryana (India). Society in Haryana has a patriarchal social structure and gender inequalities are evident in most of the socio-cultural spheres. The ideas of educating women in such societies remain tied with processes of gender socialization and prevailing ideological beliefs. Choices and perceptions of women students regarding career and professional orientation thus become markers of their identity negotiation processes through education. These processes in turn help to evaluate the relevance of education for addressing gender imbalances in such societies.

Dipeeka Sanneboyna et.al (2018) Every person's career is a priority on their list of priorities. A career can be successfully pursued by being passionate and goal-oriented. The study's goal was to identify gender differences in pre-university students in Goa City's Arts stream who were considering career decisions. It was conducted using a non-experimental comparative study design. Dr. Kirandeep Singh evaluated the data using the career decision making scale (CDMS-ks). For both the areas of career decidedness and career indecision, the sample consisted of 120 people (60 females and 60 males). The sampling technique used was a strong sampling technique. Data analysis methods included frequency, descriptive statistics, and an independent t-test. The findings showed that there was no discernible gender difference in career choice.

Dr. Manjulata et.al (2018) A patriarchal kinship system that favors women resulting in their social and economic dependence on men and establishes their relative inferior status to men. Even though women have fought for decades to achieve equality with men in all spheres of life including employment, education, and health inequality still exists in many areas. One of the biggest obstacles to reaching the development goals is gender disparity (ibid 2002). In Indian society, gender imbalance in higher education is a recurring issue, particularly for females from rural areas and lower socioeconomic backgrounds. India has made progress toward universal school enrollment over the past several decades and has enacted successful initiatives to eliminate educational inequities like those based on gender.

Rajnish Sharma (2019) The purpose of the current study is to examine how undergraduate students' career hesitation varies depending on their gender and academic track. 1334 undergraduate students in the arts, business, and science streams took the career decision making inventory (Singh, 1999). The sample was chosen using a multistage random selection procedure from degree-granting institutions in the Doaba district of Punjab (India). The study demonstrates that there is no difference in the degree of career indecision between undergraduate male and female students. The survey also reveals that undergraduate students in the arts, business, and sciences have similar levels of career indecision. The study's implications for career guidance and counselling have been examined.

Mehdi Hassan (2022) The study's goal was to investigate how parental influence and a wealth of media affect gender stereotypes and career choices among Pakistani secondary school students. 200 kids were included in the sample, who were chosen at random from both public and private schools. Data collection involved using four questionnaires. Utilizing the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, quantitative analysis of the data was performed (SPSS). The role of parental influence ($= 0.50$) and the impact of media richness ($= 0.26$) on gender stereotype views were both examined using regression analysis. The conduct of parents, the media, and gender

stereotypes all significantly influence students' job decisions ($R^2 = 0.694$). There were no observable gender differences on the parental influence and media richness scales.

3. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

Eligibility Criteria

In order to take part in the study, participants had to be between the ages of 14 and 16 (inclusive of both males and females). A survey questionnaire plus a permission form makes up this quantitative study. As was already indicated, this study was carried out on a group of secondary pupils enrolled in an Indian government school in Gandhinagar. The goal of the study was to evaluate the influence of numerous factors on these students' career decisions.

Study Participants

A total sample of 61 students of class 10th within the project area was approached for recruitment in the study. Out of the 61 students 26 were male and 35 were female, making it a 57:43 ratio.

Study Measures

Career Decision Scale [Third Revision (1976)] by Samuel H. Osipow, Clarke G. Carney, Jane Winer, Barbara Yanico, and Maryanne Koschier, as well as The Career Conflict Scale (CCS-KAR) by Dr. Aneet Kumar, were used in this study. There are a total of 36 items in this paper and pencil test. A 5-point Likert scale has been employed for scoring (where strongly agree being the highest with 5 points and strongly disagree being the lowest with 1 point). The test of correlation was used to examine the influence of numerous factors on secondary students' career decision-making after the data had been collected. The survey item evaluated factors such as the participant's age, educational level, school name, and contact information, and pertinent answers were given.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

The results of this study are intended to address the following queries: What do secondary students in Punjab say about their level of happiness with their profession decision, how closely it aligns with their actual interest, and who most affected it, looking at both genders? The information was gathered using a questionnaire. For the qualitative data analysis, see Appendix D.

Numerical and Graphical Representation of the Data Gathered

In Table 1 below, the total number of participants in the study are shown. Thirty-five females and twenty-six males completed the questionnaire.

Table 1 Number of Participants for Each Gender

Gender	Number of Participants	Percentage
Females	35	57
Males	26	43
Total	61	100

FACTORS EFFECTING CAREER CHOICE

The Figure 1 given below is the graphical representation of the data in Table 1.

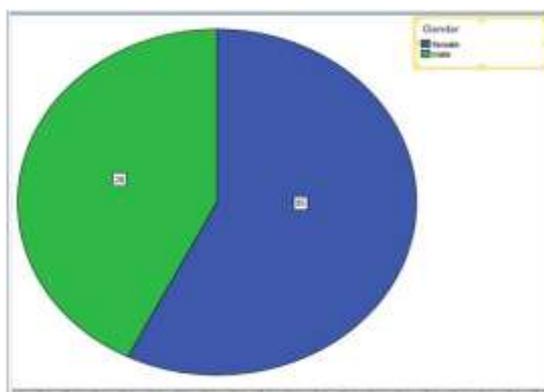


Figure 1 This pie chart shows the number of male and female participants in the study.

The Table 2 represents the responses of the participants about the satisfaction from their career choice. The responses include the assignment of numeric values from 1 to 5, with 5 representing *very much*, and 1 representing *not at all*.

Table 2 Level of Satisfaction from Career Choice as Reported by Participants

Options	Reported by Participants
(a) Not at all	10
(b) Very little	21
(c) Somewhat	15
(d) Quite a bit	7
(e) Very much	8
Total	61

Figure 2 below is the box plot representation for the males and females corresponding to their satisfaction level from their career choice.

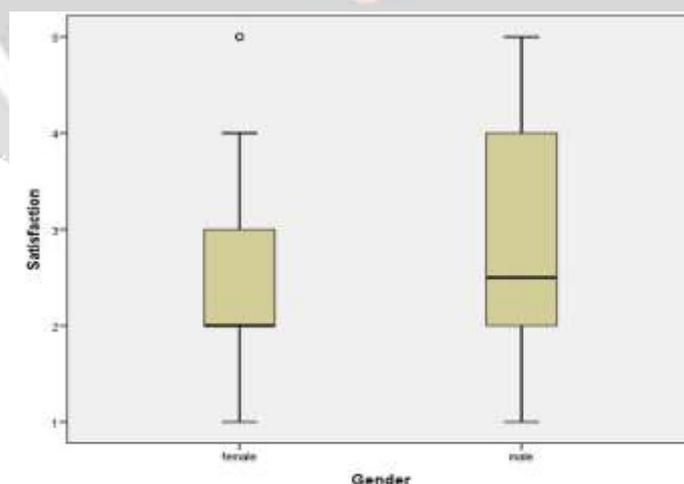


Figure 2 This Box plots displays the satisfaction level of participants from their career choice.

Table 3 below shows the responses of the female and male participants about satisfaction from their career choice. The responses include the assignment of numeric values from 1 to 5, with 5 representing *very much*, and 1 representing *not at all*. Table 3

Table 3 Responses of Female and Male Participants about Satisfaction from Their Career Choice

Options	Females	Males
(a) Not at all	6	4
(b) Very little	12	9
(c) Somewhat	10	5
(d) Quite a bit	4	3
(e) Very much	3	5
Total	35	26

Table 4 How Closely Career Choice is matched with Passions as Reported by Participants

Options	Number of Participants
(a) Not at all	7
(b) Very little	18
(c) Somewhat	21
(d) Quite a bit	9
(e) Very much	6
Total	61

Table 5 given below shows the responses of the male and female participants about how closely matched their career choice is to their true passion. The responses include the assignment of numeric values from 1 to 5, with 5 representing *very much*, and 1 representing *not at all*.

Table 5 Responses of Female and Male Participants About Closeness of their Career Choice to True Passion

Options	Females	Males
(a) Not at all	4	3
(b) Very little	10	8
(c) Somewhat	14	7
(d) Quite a bit	4	5
(e) Very much	3	3
Total	35	26

The bar graph given in Figure 3 , below is the graphical representation of the data given in Table 5.

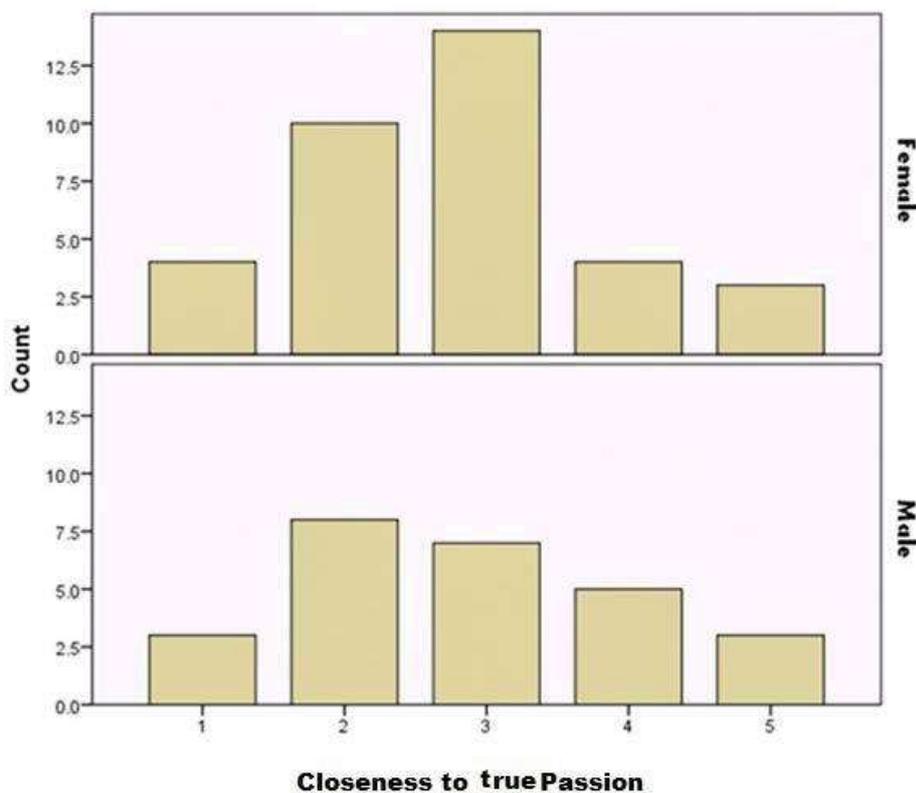


Figure 3. These bar graphs compare the responses of the male and female participants regarding the how closely matched their true passion is to their career choice.

The Table 6 given below describes the responses of the participants about who has influenced them most in selecting their career. Seven options given to participants include (a) grandparents, (b) parents, (c) sibling, (d) teacher, (e) school counselor, (f) other students, and (g) others.

Table 6 People Who Influenced Participants Most in Career Choice

Options	Reported by Participants
(a)Grandparents	4
(b) Parents	33
(c)Sibling	6
(d) Teacher	9
(e)School counselor	4
(f) Other students	2
(g) Others	3
Total	61

5. CONCLUSION

In this publication, preliminary findings from a study that is being conducted to examine the personal and educational characteristics that influence both male and female involvement in junior and senior high school as well as high achievement in the sciences were given. The purpose of national development should be made known to the general public through educational institutions, who should also urge their students to have a better understanding of different employment alternatives. All businesses should strive to hire people who have strong interests and abilities. The examination into undergraduate students' perceptions shows that their personalities have a significant impact on their decision about a career. This essay focuses on the elements influencing secondary school students' decision-making regarding their career.

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