

# “Maturity in career selection”

Smt Preeti Singhai

Dr Vijay Lal Memorial College Damoh MP

## ABSTRACT

*Education is the act of learning things around us. Education is the first and foremost rights of every human being. Education helps a person in nourishing his present and future by ensuring aim of the life & career. Education of vocational education is very important especially in the context of recent changes in education system. The present study is an exploratory attempt to access the career maturity of tribal adolescents. A representative sample of 60 adolescent girls & 60 adolescent boys in the age range of 16-18 years were selected from a purposively selected senior secondary school in balakot of Damoh District. The data collected as categorised and coded in accordance with the objectives of the study, percentage & mean scores of career maturity and its dimensions obtained by the subjects were calculated t-test for two means was applied to find the impact of gender on career maturity as well as on its dimensions.*

**Introductions:-** Adolescent living in a tribal areas are belonged to a deprived section of the society where poverty, illiteracy, inadequacy of resources, parental unawareness about education of occupational fields, lack of facilities and exposure are the main factors responsible for the inadequate knowledge regarding education & occupation.

Thus for the tribal adolescent, the need is to reinforce the vocational development and identify their career so that additional support and training programs could be planned in future. In order to fulfil this purpose, the foremost prerequisite is assessing the level of career maturity that these tribal adolescent possess. Hence the study was taken up with the following objectives.

### Objectives:-

1. To find out the career maturity of tribal adolescent boys and girls.
2. To compare maturity of tribal adolescent boys and girls in career selection.

### Tools:-

1. **Background information proforma** – Background information of the respondents was taken through the proforma made by the investigator to elicit information regarding age, sex, family type & family income of respondents and educational and occupational status of the parents of the respondents.
2. **Career maturity inventory** – A standardized tool constructed by Dr. Mrs. Nirmala Gupta (1989) to assess the career maturity of tribal adolescent was used.

The career maturity inventory provides two types of measures i.e. the attitude scale and competence test.

### Results & Discussion:-

Results represent the percentage distribution of tribal adolescent among various categories of attitude test in career selection. The result reveals that most of the boys & girls i.e. 49.66 & 59.33 percentage respectively has low level of attitude towards career choice followed by 20.33% & 20.33% boys to girls has below average level of attitude in career choice.

A very few subjects i.e. 10% & 14.33% had average level of attitude in career choice.

Thus, overall table clearly indicated that majority of boys & girls were observed in below average and low category. The reason for this may be that adolescent living in tribal areas are belonged to a deprived section of the society where poverty, illiteracy, inadequacy of resources, parental unawareness about education & occupational fields lack of facilities and exposure are the main factors and they are continuously exploited by the local authorities that leads to lack of courage, ignorance and exploitation which directly affects the status of the children.

Low levels of career competency of tribal adolescents towards career selection in the all subparts of competence test were indicated in table 1 in the self appraisal aspect majority of boys and girls i.e.

### Results & Discoussions:-

49.66 & 59.33 percent has low level of career competency followed by percent in below average level 20.33 boys and 20.3 girls has average level of career competency towards career selection. In the aspect of occupational information majority of boys and girls had lower scare i.e. 49.66% and 59.33% respectively. Again in the area of goal selection, planning and problem solving boys & girls has lower scores followed by the below average scores very few subjects has scored at above average level & none of the subjects scored at average and high level. So the table 1 depicts that tribal adolescents had very poor competency in their career selection.

The probable reason behind this may be attributed to the adherence of tribis may be attributed to the adherence of tribes to their culture. A strong sense of community belongingness in them and confinement to their cultural values and norms may restrict them to get involved with the changing outside world tribes are primitive and prefer living in isolation i.e. in remote areas or dense forests, which are generally cut off from other civilized areas. Hence the tribes have limited contact with other societies the habit of isolation help them to preserve their social customs and traditions to a large extent this less exposure to the social, emotional & occupational skills in a way lad their children to lower level of career development.

The majority of tribal's of balakot are poor & illiterate, dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Being poor they are highly uneducated. The literacy rate affects the knowledge about career of entire population in the region. T-test was applied to find out the difference between career maturity of tribal adolescents.

It means scores of boys on attitude towards career selection was slightly higher than girls no significant differences were observed between the tribal boys & girls. ( $t=0.334$ )

Variable of career competence	High		Above Average		Average		Below		Low	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Self Occupied	-	-	-	-	30.00	20.33	20.33	20.33	49.66	59.33
2.Occupational	-	-	-	-	-	4.33	40.00	24.33	60.00	71.33
3.Information										
4.Goal Selection	-	-	-	-	12.00	14.33	29.33	14.33	58.66	71.33
5.Planning	-	-	-	-	4.33	10.00	25.66	39.66	70.00	50.33
6.Problem Solving	-	-	-	-	20.66	30.00	50.00	14.33	29.33	55.66

Respondents	Tribal Boys		Tribal Girls		T-value	Level of Significance
	(N=30)		(N=30)			
Sub Parts of Career Competency	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Self Appraisal	4.16	2.33	4.41	2.31	0.30	NS
Occupational Information	3.42	1.21	3.42	1.53	0.00	NS
Goal Selection	3.33	1.22	3.36	1.45	1.25	NS
Planning	3.50	1.23	2.25	1.43	2.12	NS
Problem Solving	3.33	1.43	2.866	1.55	1.51	NS

NS = Non Significant

Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Solving aspects of career competency as compare to tribal girls. Table reveals that tribal boys and girls did not differ significantly in the self appraisal occupational information and goal selection aspects of career competency, but the significant difference was land in planning (2.12\*) and problem solving (1.51\*\*) aspects of career competency.

The tribal adolescents scored below average and low scores in planning and problem solving aspects of career competency the reason behind this may be that the tribal were relatively weaker in concept formation capacities as a result of their relatively weaker position with the regard to intelligence, socio economic status and attitude towards literacy adolescents from low income background scores lower in career maturity measures, which he attributed to lack of access to occupation information, high school preparation of role models affect with this career maturity models.

The differences was found in planning aspect between tribal boys & girls were due to the reason that planning is important for success in vocational life the tendency of the individual to think about the means which are necessary to attained desired end.

In the problem solving aspect tribal boys and girls differ significantly the reason behind this may be that in the problem solving test there are problems which are generally faced by individuals in the process of decision making. In contrast to the tribal boys, girls are faced with a conflict between their future careers and commitment to marriage and family, girls who are choosing career and influenced by what they believe boys think is appropriate female behaviour and that girls don't feel rewarded by their peer groups and parents for intelligence and achievement.

### **Conclusions:-**

It is clearly evident from the findings that majority of tribal boys & girls were found to have low level of attitude towards the career selection.

It was found that there is significant difference among the attitude scores obtained by tribal boys & girls. Boys were slightly higher in the attitude scores.

Most of the tribal adolescents found at below average level and low level in the scores of career competency.

Regarding the aspects of career competency in the self appraisal, occupational information & goal selection, no significant differences found between tribal boys & girls.

In the planning & problem solving aspects of career competency, the significant difference (0.3809) was found at the 0.05 level of significance between the tribal boys & girls. Tribal boys were slightly higher in the planning & problem solving aspects than girls.

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