

## Chapter V

### RESULT AND FINDINGS

#### 5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS

In the present study, the data was analysed by using statistical techniques such as the student's t-test and correlation coefficient. The detail findings of the study presented as under:

- A significant difference was found between senior secondary school boys and girls on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy. The mean scores of Career decision self-efficacy shows that Gender plays a vital role in career decision self-efficacy of senior secondary school students. The mean score of Career decision self-efficacy of senior secondary boys is more than that of the senior secondary girls. 47.3% male students are having the mean scores on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy is 89.41 whereas 52.7% female students are having the mean scores on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy is 84.61. This clearly shows that the active participation of the female students is more than the male students. The reason for the same is attributed to the equal opportunities of education provided to boys and girls which gives the exposure to them at career front as well. Today girls are scaling all heights which earlier were only male domains. But this study it was found that the career decision self-efficacy of female students is less than the male students which can be improved through proper career guidance and counselling, motivating to attained educational fairs, with parental support and awareness, lowering societal pressure.
- A significant difference was found between senior secondary students studying in government and private schools on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy. The mean scores of Career decision self-efficacy for private school boys and girls were more than private school boys and girls. It further inferred that private school students have a higher level of Career decision self-efficacy as compare to their counterpart.
- Career decision self-efficacy among senior secondary school students was found to have a significant positive correlation with their Parental encouragement. Hence it may be concluded that the senior secondary school students with high Parental encouragement deem to have high Career decision self-efficacy.

## **5.2 EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY**

A career decision is not a private issue that could not be discussed or based on chance factor. It is a very important aspect of each adolescent life that requires proper attention, systematic planning and rational thinking. At the senior secondary stage, adolescent decision-making ability is under process. The lack of proper guidance leads to an inappropriate decision of a career. Thus, the present study suggests some implications for guidance worker, parents, students and teachers are presented as below:

### **Implications for parents and teachers**

- School counsellor should assist parents in providing career-related modelling for their wards by showing them how to talk to their children about their professions as well as about other occupations that are available in the world of work.
- Parents generally should not be imposed their goals on their wards although, they can act as a guide. This will help their children to discover who they are on their own.
- This study indicated Parents encouragement played significant role in career decisions. Parents/teachers should show genuine interest in and support for their adolescent's career plans. Parents can consult with experts and counsellor to select the right field of study or work and cope with anxiety related to a career decision.
- Parents should stimulate their offspring to inspect career options. This would be made through job shadowing, volunteer work and part time work.
- Parents/teachers should be aware of reckless comments that they make about career because students are vulnerable to thoughtless comments passed by their parents/teachers related to appropriate or inappropriate professions.
- The teacher can also focus on emotional intelligence, personality traits etc. of the students to increase the ability to decide on a career.

### **Implications for School administrators**

- School administrators can emphasize on organizing different activities related to guidance, educational fairs, counselling sessions for parents as well as students, guest lectures about different career fields to explore the knowledge and awareness about different careers.
- School administrators and policy makers should provide sufficient personnel who will direct and support students to accomplish their goals of life. School can also

arrange career programme which tells students as well as parents about abilities, capabilities and weakness of children.

- Career counselling interventions ought to be increased during senior secondary *school in order to increase career decision-making self-efficacy.*

- School administrators and policymakers should improve their educational policies and programme to develop knowledge, understanding and awareness of decision-making skills.

- Career clubs could be made in schools which will help to explore the information of different professions through print and non-print media effectively. It could be organized with different co-curricular activities which provide abundant information about existing fields of work.

- The school counsellor should help the parents to understand how they can help their wards by providing emotional support to understand the emotions that children experience while facing their educational and career challenges.

#### **Implications for students**

- Students personally should pursue guidance to find out in which field they can excel rather than depend on peer choices. Students can identify their likings and abilities and what their future should look the same. Students can also get directions from a reliable person in their community instead of guidance worker.

- Students should also make an effort to visit libraries and online resources where they can personally familiarize with career sites, career journals and magazines etc. It will help the students to get information regarding different career options.

- Students should also discuss their likings and dis-likings with their parents as well as teachers which will help them to choose their career accordingly their abilities and interest.

#### **5.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH**

Research is organized learning, in the search of new facts to be added in existing information. A useful research aims to set up new questions that can be acted as suggestions for further researches. Future research can extend the findings of this research, which is essential to identify the association among Career decision self-efficacy and Parental encouragement. Based on the findings and limitations of the

## SUMMARY

Though the preceding chapters dealt with the introduction of the variables under study; review of related literature; objectives, hypotheses and delimitations of the study; the research design consisting of the sample design and tools used for collection of data; analysis and interpretation of data, discussion of results in detail, educational implication and suggestion, the present chapter is devoted to a brief summary.

## INTRODUCTION

Career development is a lifelong process and does not remain static in the life. An adolescent is expected to make career choices at the time of senior secondary stage, which is a stage of the diversity of career. A thoughtful selection of career of an individual and satisfaction in his work inevitably affects the level and degree of his contribution to his own welfare and to that of the community. Thus, it becomes vital important for an adolescent to take part in decision making processes related to their studies which affect greatly the further future.

For appropriate selection of a vocation, three factors are most important: a complete knowledge of yourself, such as your aptitudes, competencies, likings, aspirations, resources, constraints and their reasons; a clear picture of the pre-requisites like requirements of favourable outcomes, benefits and losses, recompense, challenges, and possibilities in various kinds of job; and true reasoning on the correlation of these two groups of elements.

In the career development framework, self-efficacy plays a pivotal role in career decision. The basic necessity for Career choice is self-understanding. It implies understanding in individuals about different kinds of learning, the bases of choices of occupations and the use of information for career planning out of which the best alternative is taken up. Self-efficacy can be defined as an individual's trust in one's ability to manage and carry forward the specified course of action needed in the production of attainments given. Beliefs related to self-abilities can influence an individual to carry out the significant behaviours to carry out desired outcomes in a successful way. Choice of career, however, is not an exclusive intellectual process in

which various possibilities are sorted out in a logical manner, but Career choices are influenced by both social and psychological factors.

As a child grows in the family, there is a need for parents to maintain an accurate and balanced perception of the child. Children need parents for encouragement to set ideal goals. While some teens make easily a career related choices however some face difficulties before or during entering the decision-making process.

Moreover, some researches highlighted that lack of parents support, excess involvement of parents, lack of proper parent-child relationship etc. in result of this they prefer to transfer the responsibility for making the decision to someone else, delaying in a decision; in other cases difficulties lead to less optimum decisions and in result of this less optimum choices. As adolescence is a transition period in human life with psychological turmoil in mind, lack of parental support enhance the more problems of adolescents. This makes the individuals less motivated and confident. Therefore, the present study will aim at estimating the influence of Parental encouragement on Career decision self-efficacy of adolescents and also will step in to bridge the gap.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

In the light of the above discussion the researcher felt the need of conducting study to discern the problems. Hence the statement of the study is entitled as –

#### ***STUDY OF CAREER DECISION SELF-EFFICACY IN RELATION TO THEIR PARENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS OF ANGUL DISTRICT, ODISHA***

#### **OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS**

**Career decision self-efficacy:** In the present study, career decision self-efficacy operationally will be defined as the scores obtained through career decision self-efficacy scale (revised) by Amandeep Kaur (2020).

**Parental Encouragement:** Operationally parental encouragement in the present study will be considered as the scores obtained on career related parental encouragement scale developed by Amandeep Kaur (2020).

**Senior Secondary:** The students who are studying in grade 11<sup>th</sup> will be considered as senior secondary school students for the purpose of the present study.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The study was considered the following objectives in view:

1. To study the Career decision self-efficacy among senior secondary students with reference to types of schools and the gender.
2. To study the relationship between Careers decision self-efficacy and Parental Encouragement of senior secondary school students.

### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**

The study has been designed to test the following hypotheses:

1. There will be no significant difference in Career decision self-efficacy among senior secondary school students studying in govt. and private schools.
2. There will be no significant difference in Career decision self-efficacy among the boys and girls of senior secondary school.
3. There will be no significant relationship between Parental Encouragement and Career decision self-efficacy of senior secondary school students.

### **DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Every research problem has to be investigated within certain well-defined boundaries.

The present study was confined to the following limitation:

- This study included only senior secondary students of class 11<sup>th</sup> of Angul district, Odisha.
- Senior secondary schools students of Angul district were taken up.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

A survey method was used for the present study to find out association among variables. The study was quantitative in nature. The samples were selected by random Sampling technique.

### **POPULATION**

Population is the entire collection of people from which the data is to be collected to arrive at generalizations. It is a well-defined collection of persons or objects that have similar features or traits. In the present investigation, population means all the

students from different streams studying in 11th classes in senior secondary schools of Odisha state.

### **SAMPLE**

In the present study, the survey method was used to collect data on a sample of 93 senior secondary school students of Angul district of Odisha. Data was taken from 93 students, out of which 66 students responded from the government-aided and 27 students from private school/colleges. Out of these 93 students, 44 male and 49 female students responded randomly to know their career decision self-efficacy, parental encouragement.

### **TOOLS USED**

The suitable tool selection is a vital important for the collection of data in any research work. Only appropriate selection of tools and techniques assure validity and reliability of data collected for a research purpose. Every tool differs in its complexity, design, administration and interpretation. There are numerous tools available, which are appropriate for the collection of certain types of information. But one has to choose those tools which will provide data for testing hypotheses. The following tools were employed:

- Career decision self-efficacy scale short- form (modified) by Amandeep kaur (2020).
- Career related parental encouragement scale by Amandeep kaur (2020).

### **STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

The data was analysed by means of certain statistical techniques. The following statistical tests were used in the present study:

- By using SPSS software, the Mean and Standard Deviation was calculated of the entire test conducted on the student's t-test to find out the difference among boys vs girls and government school vs private school on career decision self-efficacy variable.
- Karl Pearson's Product Moment correlation coefficient technique was employed to find the nature and the extent of the relationship of career decision self-efficacy with parental encouragement by using SPSS software.

## **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

In the present study, the data was analysed by using statistical techniques such as inferential statistics and correlation coefficient. The detail findings of the study presented as under:

- A significant difference was found between senior secondary school boys and girls on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy. The mean scores of Career decision self-efficacy shows that Gender plays a vital role in career decision self-efficacy of senior secondary school students. The mean score of Career decision self-efficacy of senior secondary boys is more than that of the senior secondary girls. 47.3% male students are having the mean scores on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy is 89.41 whereas 52.7% female students are having the mean scores on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy is 84.61. This clearly shows that the active participation of the female students is more than the male students. The reason for the same is attributed to the equal opportunities of education provided to boys and girls which gives the exposure to them at career front as well. Today girls are scaling all heights which earlier were only male domains. But this study it was found that the career decision self-efficacy of female students is less than the male students which can be improved through proper career guidance and counselling, motivating to attained educational fairs, with parental support and awareness, lowering societal pressure.
- A significant difference was found between senior secondary students studying in government and private schools on the variable of Career decision self-efficacy. The mean scores of Career decision self-efficacy for private school boys and girls were more than government school boys and girls. It further inferred that private school students have a higher level of Career decision self-efficacy as compare to their counterpart.
- Career decision self-efficacy among senior secondary school students was found to have a significant positive correlation with their Parental encouragement. Hence it may be concluded that the senior secondary school students with high Parental encouragement deem to have high Career decision self-efficacy.