

CAREER DECISION MAKING SELF-EFFICACY AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Career decision making self-efficacy affects every area of individual endeavour like as their personality, attitudes, motivation, belief or confidence in one's capability to engage successfully in various activities or analyzed their performance or most essentially include their well-being. Career decision making self-efficacy is like someone's belief in their career decision and their academic achievement. The present objective of this study was to understand the career decision making self-efficacy of senior secondary school students. A representative sample of 100 (50 boys and 50 girls) of senior secondary school students conveniently selected from 4 batches of students studying in 4 streams namely, arts, commerce, non-medical or medical students was taken domains like intelligence, emotional, social and acceptance and career domains or grades/scores of 10th class examination. In the present study, investigator used self prepared questionnaire (google form) is mainly consists of 25 items or instructed to the students to tick all 25 questions within 15-20 minutes. In the last, after the collection or analysis of data investigator found there is partially relationship between career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.

Key Words: Career decision, self-efficacy, senior secondary students.

1. INTRODUCTION:

“Education is the passport of the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today”. - Malcolm X.

Education play the important key role to enable the individual to realize one's self ability, skills, competencies, etc., those play important role selection of right career of individual life. Today world is becoming more and more competitive so we can say that quality of the performance of individual is like a key factor of their personal progress because desire of the higher level of personal progress mainly motivates the individual put more efforts in their performance.

In India, whole system of education mainly revolves around the academic achievement of the students. As the results of a lot of time and efforts of the educational institutions are used to help, guide or direct the students to choose right career according to their and most important achieving better in their academic endeavour. Right guidance is very helpful for individual to check their interest and then follow their interest in the career building. Teachers and parents play the important role judge their pupil's interest and also encourage them to pursue it in the future/career building those helpful for successful and stress free life.

Career, according to present scenario, the word 'career' is related as ongoing learning process and improvement related to attitudes, value, action, etc. According to Super (1980) states that career as the chief positions occupied by an individual before selection of vocation, during job (work) and after job all over the life. Career is like an individual journey of whole over the life which mainly includes – knowledge of one's self, motivation, self-understanding, also include different types of knowledge of opportunities available in the society those helpful for making a better choice to pursue a particular role/ provide understanding of individual what they are able to do and what they are expecting in the future.

Career-decision is based on self-understanding, learning style, family environment, vocational activities, friends, and other life roles etc. Specific career interest is no less than in the development of student personality which mainly includes attitude or ability to do the work etc., or highlights a strong chance of selection and tendency towards any profession/career those presents like or dislike etc. Career decision-making mainly include social and psychological factors like as: individual attitudes mainly develop through the contact with friends, relative, teachers, sibling relations, family environment, vocational/curriculum activities, and some develops by itself. In simpler words, students can achieve outstanding success in their field, if the vocational/carrer interest will be according to their choice.

Self-efficacy plays the important role in career decision making of an individual life. Self-efficacy is a personality trait which mainly determines how people think, feel, motivate or conduct themselves or attitude of the person to perform a particular task. Albert Bandura states that self-efficacy is belief of thought to be essential factor those impacting the individual motivation to learn, ability to establish the goals of life or confidence to perform a particular task successfully. According to Albert Bandura theory mainly four factors affect self-efficacy of an individual.

1. Achievement
2. Physiological aspects
3. Experience
4. Social Belief

Career-decision making self-efficacy affects every area of individual endeavour like as their personality, personal achievement, attitudes, motivation, belief or analyzed their performance and also includes their well-being. According to Betz and Hackett's (1986) states that career self-efficacy as common label mainly highlights the judgment of personal efficacy those related to wide range of behaviour individual which mainly include career choice, adjustment, academic performance and personal growth. Now-a-days, students are more aware about their future or different type of vocation or profession.

1.1. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:

Career-decision making self-efficacy:- By this term, the investigator means to access the career-decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students on the basis of marks obtained through self prepared questionnaire used by the investigator those mainly highlight the four domains like as- Intelligence, emotional, social and acceptance and caring domains.

An investigator also used **grades/scores of 10th class board examination**. A student success or achievement based on their performance or their evolution is based on grade or marks obtained by them in the examination.

1.2. EMERGENCE OF THE STUDY:

According to Indian Education Commission (1964-66) mainly states that secondary education must be vocationalized in areas of schools, Residential school, public school or public institutions those related to a largely extent in higher education or great weightage should be given on agriculture education, technical education or distributive education. Even though career development is a lifelong process, those do not remain stable in the life of individual developing path. In senior secondary stage of an adolescent to take part in career decision making process, according to their interest or belief. In right career choice decision making students need parents support, proper vocational guidance, moral support (encouragement) or behavioral guidance those play significant role in career planning or helpful to set their ideal goals.

In this study, investigator mainly highlight career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students., self-efficacy mainly belief or confidence of the individual their on capabilities those represent link between 'being' and 'doing' (pursue a particular role)., or also include family environment, friends, relatives or social interaction mainly definite their habits, knowledge, personality, attitude or get formal/ informal education those impact the entire future adjustment in life. If the students face lack of family support or encouragement or other type of difficulties it effects their belief or confidence those lead less optimum decision related career development and also effect the results of the less optimum choice of career related attitude or difficult to find out the interest what they want do actual in their life.

1.3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.

1.4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To compare the difference in career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.
- To determine the interactional effect of gender basis on career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.

1.5. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

In this study, investigator applied the null hypothesis like as there will be no significant difference in career decision making self-efficacy of senior secondary school students.

2. METHODS:

In this study, investigator used convenience sampling method in this research, but way to collect the data is online medium through google form (self prepared questionnaire).

3. SAMPLE:

- In this study, an investigator took 100 samples of senior secondary school students (50 boys and 50 girls) of Ludhiana district near-by-school.

TOOL USED:

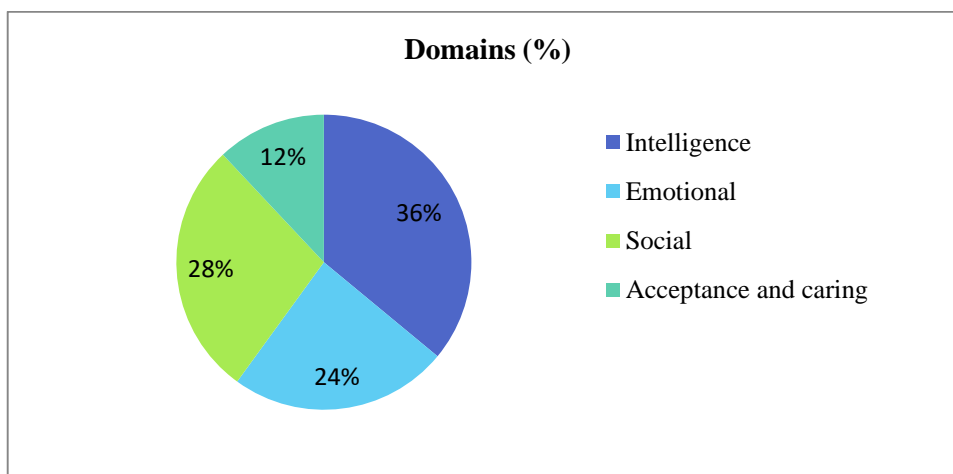
- Self prepared questionnaire used in this study and also used grades of 10th class board examination.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

In this study, the investigator used grades of 10th class board examination or self prepared questionnaire. It consists of 25 questions in multiple choice based those having mainly four domains like as: - Intelligence, emotional, social and acceptance and caring domains.

Description of the questions (M.C.)

Intelligence	Emotional	Social	Acceptance and Caring
1,3,10,15,17,18,23,24,25	7,9,16,19,20,22,	2,5,11,12,13,14,21	4,6,8
=9	=6	=7	=3



5. ADMINISTRATION AND SCORING:

The test was administered to convenience sampling method. The investigator used grades of 10th class board examination or self prepared questionnaire of senior secondary school students. There was no fixed time limit for the questionnaire but generally 15-20 minutes was given for complete the test. One mark was assigned for ‘agree’ response. They were confident that no information disclose to anybody. The investigator instructed to attempt the all 25 questions(✓).

Scoring

One mark was assigned for ‘agree’ response (✓).

5.1. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED:

In this study, an investigator applied Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Skewness, Kurtosis and Coefficient of Correlation to analyze the data.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

In educational research, this part is the heart of research because it gives the brief picture of data collection, analysis and interpretation. In this research, investigator used two types of analysis of data.

- Description of grade showing in the terms of frequency distribution like as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, Skewness, kurtosis.
- Correlation used for establish relationship between variables.
- Deals with t-test.

6.1. Description of the data:

In this study, data collected by investigator with the help of self prepared questionnaire and also used grades/scores of 10th class examination.

Section-1

Career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students

Table-1.1

Sr. No	Grade	Frequency	Level of career decision making self-efficacy
1.	0-5	9	Low
2.	5-10	15	Below average
3.	10-15	37	Average
4.	15-20	31	Above average
5.	20-25	8	High

Table-1.2 Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis for Career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.

Sr.No.	Variable	N	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	Skewness	Kurtosis
1.	Career decision making self-efficacy	100	13.2	13.51	14.13	5.29	-0.17	0.24

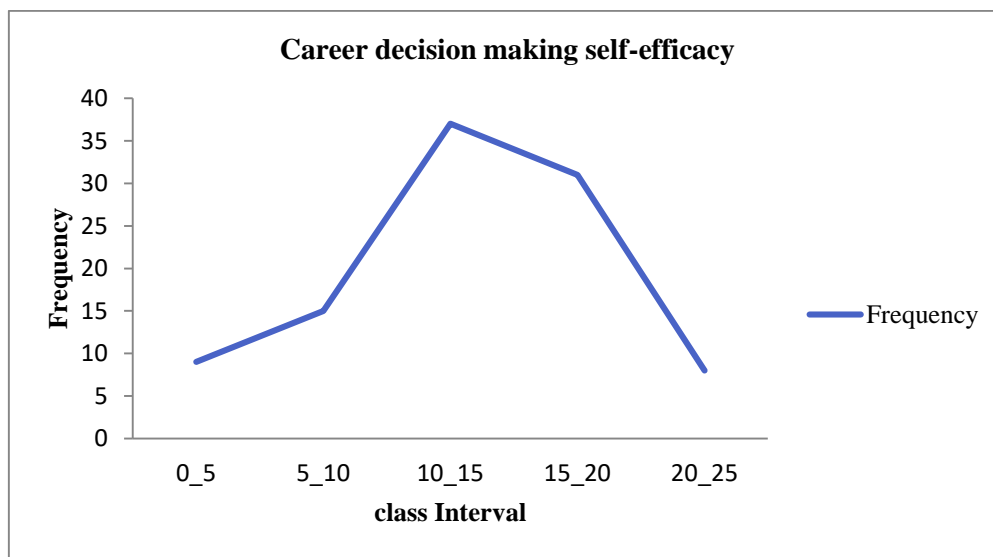


Figure 1.1 Frequency Polygon showing the career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students.

Table 1.1, 1.2 and fig. 1.3 shows overall performance of career decision making self-efficacy among senior secondary school students. Table 1.2 shows mean median and mode proximate to each other. The value of Skewness and kurtosis show negatively and leptokurtic in nature.

Table-1.3 showing the frequency distribution grades/scores of 10th class examination of senior secondary school students.

Sr. No.	Scores	Frequency	Grades
1.	50-60	0	C+
2.	60-70	30	B
3.	70-80	21	B+
4.	80-90	27	A
5.	90-100	22	A+

Table-1.4 Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis of scores of 10th class examination among senior secondary school students.

Sr.No.	N	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	Skewness	Kurtosis
2.	100	79.1	79.52	80.36	11.32	-0.11	0.27

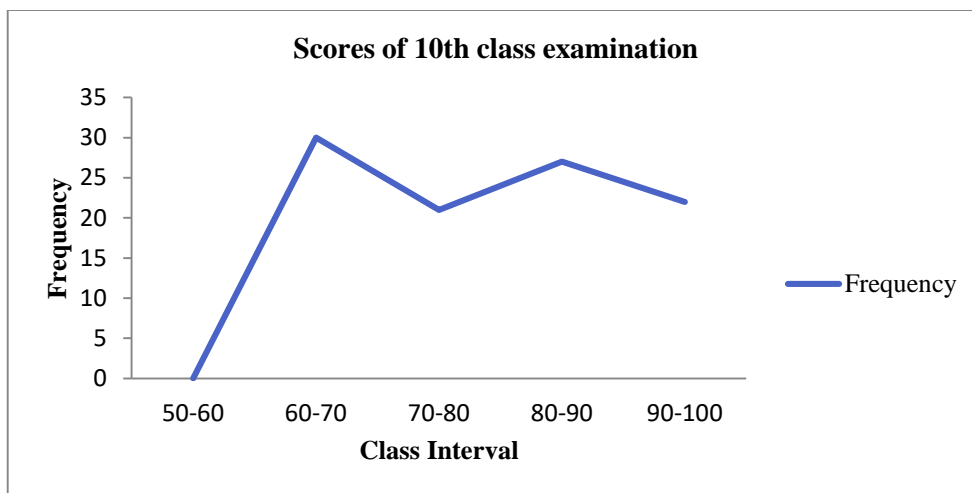


Figure 1.2 Frequency Polygon showing the scores of 10th class examination among senior secondary school students.

Table 1.3, 1.4 and fig. 1.2 shows overall performance of 10th class grades/scores of examination among senior secondary school students. Table 1.2 shows mean median and mode proximate to each other. The value of Skewness and kurtosis show negatively and platykurtic in nature.

Section-2

Coefficient of correlation:

Product moment method of correlation of career decision making self-efficacy and also show the grades/scores of 10th class examination senior secondary school students.

Table-1.5 showing the coefficient of correlation career decision making self-efficacy and marks obtain 10th class examination of senior secondary school students.

Sr. No.	Variable/scores	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Coefficient
1.	Career decision making self efficacy	13.2	13.51	14.13	5.29	0.43	Significant
2.	score of 10 th class examination	79.1	79.52	80.36	11.32		

- The value of r for career decision making self-efficacy and grades/scores of 10th class examination of senior secondary school students which include boys and girls (100) came out to be 0.43 which is positive and significant 0.05 level.

Therefore, hypothesis - stating that there exists a significant relationship between career decision making self-efficacy of senior secondary school students., stands rejected.

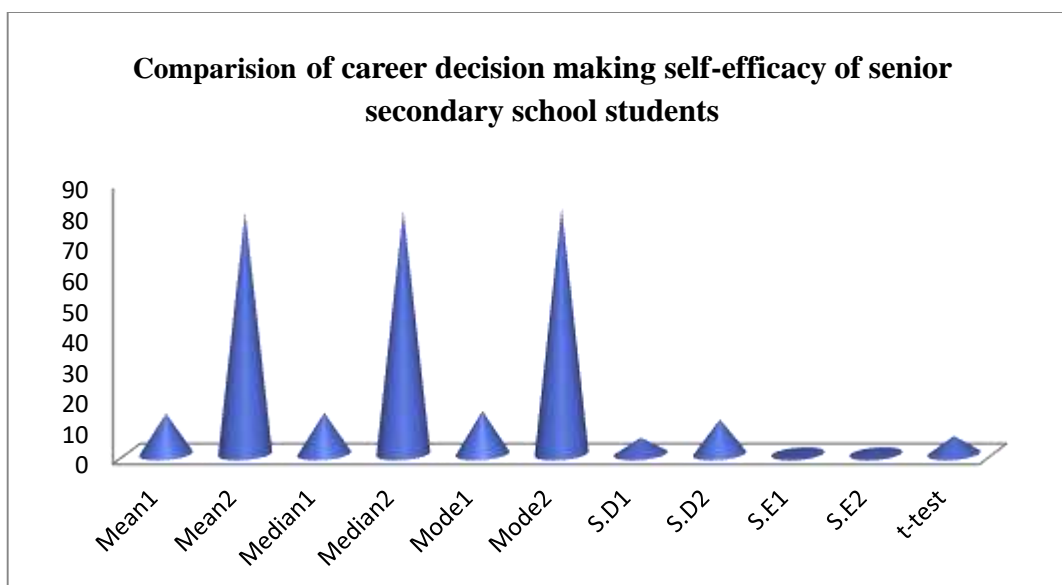
Section-3

Using the t-test of career decision making self efficacy and also show scores of 10th class examination of senior secondary school students (Boys and Girls).

Table 1.6 shows the comparison of career decision making self efficacy and scores of 10th class examination of senior secondary school students.

S.no.	Variable/scores	Mean	Median	Mode	S.D	S.E	t-test	Level of significant
1	Career decision making self efficacy	13.2	13.51	14.13	5.29	0.53	5.93	Non-significant
2	Scores of 10 th class examination	79.1	79.52	80.36	11.32	1.13		

*degree of freedom 98.



Here, we can say that hypothesis - stating that there exists a no significant relationship between career decision making self-efficacy of senior secondary school students., stands accepted.

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The finding of this study shows that there is partial relationship between the career decision making self-efficacy of senior secondary school students. In COVID-19 pandemic situation affect the overall performance/personality of the students those affect their career decision making skills and also affect their academic performance. Lack of participation of school programme affect the students competency, attitude and abilities, skills, self-evaluation quality, self-concept, self-efficacy, and self-awareness about their career decisions etc. In simple terms, career decision making self-efficacy is significant for enhancing the learner quality those helpful to pursue right action or ability to execute specific tasks those linked with their career choice/development. Different types of counselling technique, teacher's support, parental encouragement is helpful for students to recover their quickly setbacks, personal goals, ultimately achieve their personal goals, believe in their positive attitude or aspiration of successful career etc. According to Bandura theory, he conclude that good co-operative learning strategies have dual outcome of self-efficacy and academic performance of the students those helpful to improve their attitude and self evaluation those helpful for link their career development related decisions.

7. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

1. In this study, investigator used only 100 samples of senior secondary school students nearby Ludhiana.
2. Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation not personally visit in schools, most of the sample collected by convenient way to collect online method through self prepared questionnaire used in google form.

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Google form questionnaire

- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeu8WLWP9bzcXNEj8spUByC9KfhPYt9jApiV4mCQruhV9UWBA/viewform?usp=sf_link