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## CAREER MATURITY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TRIBAL STUDENTS OF BALANGIR DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

Career maturity is extremely important within the context of recent changes in education system which aims to bridge the gap between work-oriented education and mature career choices. The present research was an attempt to study Career Maturity of Secondary School Tribal Students of Balangir District. The present study is a descriptive survey type, designed to obtain important and precise information concerning the career maturity of the secondary school tribal students in relation to gender and localities of school. The study was delimited to the 40 secondary school students of Balangir District. In order to conduct the study, schools (urban and rural) were randomly selected from Balangir district. Career Maturity Inventory (CMI) (Attitude Scale & Competency Test) John Crites, Indian adaptation by Nirmal Gupta, 1989 was used as tool for the study. t-test was used to study the significant difference between gender and locality of school. On comparison of urban and rural schools, the results clearly indicate that urban tribal students are better in deciding about the career than rural tribal students. The tribal male students are better in deciding about the career than female tribal students of secondary school.

**Keywords:** Career maturity, Vocational Education, Career Maturity Inventory (CMI), t-test, Tribal, Secondary School.

### INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of preparation or getting the child ready for some future profession or career. Education may be a lifelong process that has all experiences that the kid receives within the school or reception, within the community and society through interactions of varied sports and activities. Education should enable a person to be financially independent and live a reasonable and responsible life. India is home to more than 10.5 crore tribal people. It is quite evident that tribal students fail to keep the pace in every sphere of life as compared to non-tribal students. Now it is a true fact that India cannot achieve its goal of “development for all” without the development of its 10.2 crore tribal people. Initially called “Vocational Maturity”, the construct now known as Career Maturity was proposed by Donald Super more than 50 years ago. Career maturity is defined because the degree to which individuals are prepared to form good educational or vocational decisions. It is usually seen as hooked in to their knowledge of themselves and of the planet of labor, their ability to form decisions, and a positive attitude toward making career decisions. In many of the cases, a student makes choice of a career as a result of the parental pressure, or as an influence of friends or prestige value of that occupation, not on the idea of his/her interests, abilities, and values. Therefore, it is important to understand the level of student’s career maturity so that career guidance programs, interventions and modules can be developed further accordingly.

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

**Malik (2018)** conducted a study on “A study of career maturity among senior secondary school students in relation to their personality”. The study reveals the career maturity of senior secondary school students in relation to their personality. A total of 120 students of senior secondary school were taken as sample. Descriptive Survey Method was used. The study shows that there is mean difference between personality traits but there is no significant relationship between personality and career maturity senior secondary students.

**Suman (2017)** researched on “Career Maturity among Senior Secondary School Students”. The present study aimed towards investigating career maturity of secondary school students. The population of the study consist of all the senior secondary students of Mandi District. Students were randomly selected from the sample of 108 students. Statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation and t-test were used for data analysis. The findings of the research revealed that students do not differ significantly in their career maturity with respect to gender, locality and type of school in which student are studying.

**Pandey and Manral (2017)** studied on “Vocational Maturity of Secondary School Students”. The study investigated the vocational maturity of secondary school students. The sample consisted of 400 students belongs to class tenth in government high school of Almora district of Uttarakhand. students were selected on the basis of multi stage random sampling. The major findings of the research revealed that female students are more vocationally mature than their counterpart.

**Oberai (2017)** conducted a study on “Impact of Parent Child Relationship on Carrier Maturity Competency of High School Students”.



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This study investigated the impact of Parental acceptance rejection on Career Maturity-Competence of High school student with Respect to Management of Schools and Board of Affiliation. 400 high school students of Jabalpur District were selected based on Mohsin Parent-Child Inventory (MPCI). Indian adaptation of Career Maturity Inventory (CMI) by Dr. Nirmala Gupta) was administered on the scholars selected within the final sample. The results indicated that the Career Maturity-Competence of parentally accepted Boys studying in CBSE affiliated private schools is highest as compared to other group, while parentally rejected Boys of MP Board studying in government schools have lowest Career Maturity-Competence.

**Eliana et al. (2016)** researched on “Career Maturity among High School Students in Medan”. The purpose of the research was to understand about career maturity of high school students. The research involved 206 students from several schools in Medan City. The result indicates that high school students are still not looking for more information about their career, and also not confidence about their ability.

**Objectives**

1. To study the career maturity of secondary school tribal students.
2. To find out the difference in the career maturity of secondary tribal students with reference to locality.
3. To find out the difference in the career maturity of secondary tribal students with reference to gender.

**Hypotheses**

1. There is no significant different in career maturity of tribal students with reference to locality.
2. There is no significant different in career maturity of tribal students with reference to gender.

**Delimitation of the study**

1. The present study is delimited to class X students.
2. The present study is delimited to tribal students of Balangir District.

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study is a descriptive survey type, designed to get important and precise information concerning the career maturity of the secondary school tribal students in relation to localities and types of school management.

**Population and Sample**

The population for the is all the secondary school students of Balangir district. A random representative sample of students was chosen from 04 schools of Balangir. Sample of the study consisted of the 40 students of class IX and X. Students were selected from government schools of Both rural and urban areas.

**Tools**

Career maturity inventory (CMI) (Attitude scale and competency test), originally prepared by John O’Crites, Indian adaptation by Dr. Nirmal Gupta, 1989.To measure the students’ extent of knowledge about occupations and competencies in decision making about career, CMI Attitude Scale & Competency Test was used.

**Statistical Analysis**

For both of the hypothesis’s t-test was used to study the significant difference between gender and locality of school. Microsoft excel software was used to analysis the data.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 01.** Significance of Difference between male and female Secondary School Tribal Students on Career Maturity

Variable	Group	N	Mean	S.D	t-ratio	Df	Significant Level
Career Maturity	Male	20	60.00	04.65	2.325	19	0.05
	Female	20	57.90	03.52			

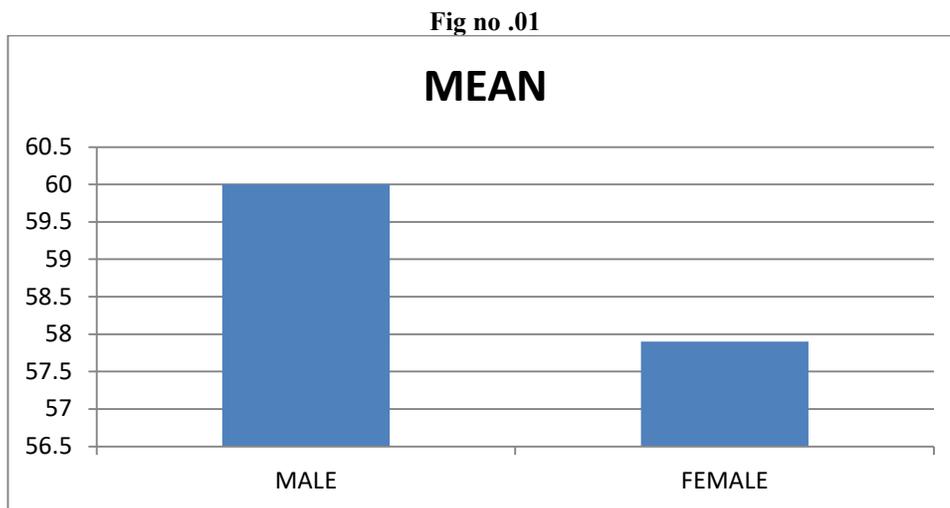


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It is shown in the above Table that the mean score of male and female secondary school tribal students on career maturity is 60.00 and 57.90 with S.D 4.65 and 3.52 respectively. The calculated t-ratio (2.325) is more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance at degree of freedom 19. Hence, calculated t-ratio is significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis which was formulated by stating that “There is no significant different in career maturity of tribal students with reference to gender” is rejected. It means there is significant effect of gender on the career maturity.



The above figure shows the difference in the mean of scores on the career maturity according to Gender in which it has been observed that there is difference between the mean of male and female. In other words, it can be elaborate that there is difference between male and female students in terms of higher or lower career maturity. It may be due to the reason that male students nowadays usually get more opportunities to urge knowledge about varied career choices in the present scenario. The provision for career counseling programmes and organization of career exhibitions have given them an opportunity in term of Career Maturity.

**Table 02.** Significance of Difference between Rural and Urban Secondary School Tribal Students on Career Maturity

Variable	Group	N	Mean	S.D	t-ratio	Df	Significant Level
Career Maturity	Rural	20	56.80	3.13	3.933	19	0.05
	Urban	20	61.10	3.41			

It is shown in the above table that the mean score of Rural and Urban secondary school tribal students on career maturity is 56.80 and 61.10 with S.D 3.13 and 3.41 respectively. The calculated t-ratio (3.393) is more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, calculated t-ratio is highly significant at both the level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis which was formulated by stating that “There is no significant difference in the career maturity between Rural and Urban secondary school tribal students” is rejected. It means there is a significant effect of locality on the career maturity. Furthermore, the mean score of Rural tribal students is much less than that of the Urban tribal students, representing that the Tribal students of Urban schools are more matured about career than the Tribal students of Rural schools.

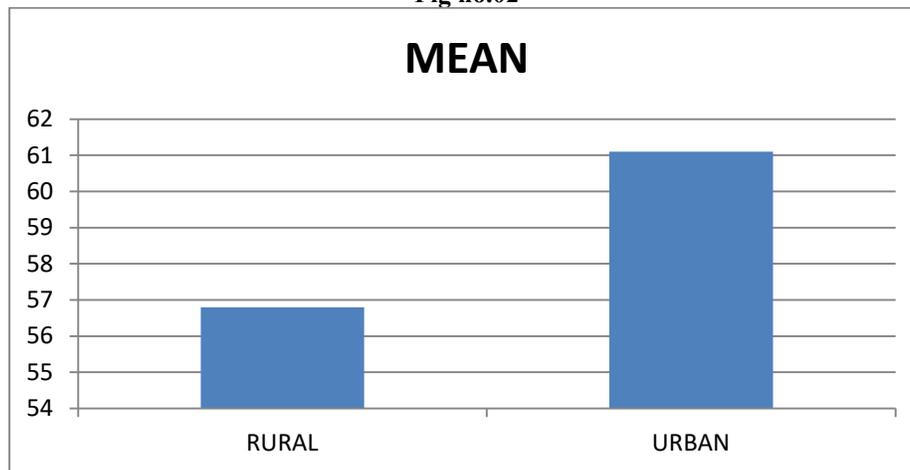


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Fig no.02



The above figure shows the difference in the mean of scores on the career maturity according to the different locality of schools in which it has been observed that there is a significant difference between the mean of the scores of rural and urban school students on career maturity. The reason of this result could be the lack of exposure of the students to the advance occupational fields and lack of confidence to pursue unconventional vocational ideas.

The lack of infrastructure and career awareness is also a reason for the students to be less matured when it comes to choosing appropriate career. The practicality of an occupation comes from the exposure and it is what exactly that is lacking in the rural areas.

**Suggestions for Further Studies**

In view of the results of the present investigation also in view of the experience that the investigator gains during this study, following specific studies are suggested for further research.

1. Studies related with the impact of parental attitudes towards career preferences of the adolescents are needed.
2. Studies can also be taken up to investigate the impact of parental occupations on vocational preferences of adolescents.
3. Effect of different socio-economic status on the career maturity can be taken up to understand the level of career maturity of the students belonging different social studies.
4. Study could also be taken up with reference to differently able students, so that the findings could be useful for others who are working on them.
5. The present study has taken students of standard IX and X. Hence study can be done on higher secondary level students.
6. Since developmental tasks are generally determined by social and cultural demands, therefore for the identification of developmental tasks a comprehensive longitudinal research is very much needed to understand career maturity and its development in relation to Indian society and culture.
7. Effect of carrer maturity on the personality traits among graduates and undergraduate students can be studied.

**Conclusion**

Career which plays a vital role in one’s life could not be chosen in a single day or in a minute. In fact, it needs some level of maturation so that a person can think and choose the correct one. Therefore, various factors are there which directly or indirectly influence the adolescents to make a right choice. In this present study, on the basis of the obtained answers after interpreting the data, it can be concluded that urban tribal students are more matured than the rural students while deciding about the career. It can also be concluded from the study male tribal students are more matured than the female students while deciding about the career.

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