

Relationship Status of Career Decision and Teacher Involvement in Eleventh Grade School Students in Bankura District

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Abstract

Career decision is defined as the beliefs in one's capabilities to successfully engage in the activities of selection and planning of occupation. The objectives of the paper are one is to measure career decision ability of the higher secondary students and how teacher involvement help them in opting a suitable career. In the present study, career decision is measured by the scores obtained through the self-constructed scales of the investigator.

Teachers' involvement in carrier decision-making is important for several of reasons. Mostly, involvement is thought to enhance communication among teachers and administrators and improve the quality of educational decision-making. Involvement is the quality of teachers' work-life (Algoush, 2010). Furthermore, teachers have an opportunity to be involved in and exert influence on decision-making processes. In the present teacher involvement is to be measured by the scores obtained the self-constructed scale by the investigator.

It is a descriptive correctional study. Through the hypothesis testing, it is found out positively significant and not significant correction results in the categories of gender and location. The research findings show that students are very much helped by themselves building their career by the involvement of teachers.

Keywords: career decision, teacher involvement, relationship, descriptive study.

Introduction

People make many decisions every day. Some of these decisions are made as a part of one's daily routine whereas others are perceived as being more important and crave more attention. The decisions which are related to career considered as special kind because those decisions have notable long-range implications on a person's lifestyle, the friends with whom they socialize, the vocational activities in which they involve and hence on their quality of life (Galti & Asher, 2001). A thoughtful selection of a 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. The key role of education is to enable an individual to realize one's self and make capable to decide upon one vocation to the other. Selection of a vocation as a process covers a considerable number of years, ranging from early childhood to late childhood.

Teachers play different roles in the society. They are considered leaders in a school system, and their influence on students' achievement and on school success is clearly observable to any society. For their

contribution formally or informally, they are the sole reason to whole community for success of a school. Students support and their progress positively and substantially mark an impression on the school community. The teachers being a versatile maker plays roles like-learning regulator, a mentor, a resource developer, a guide, a curriculum developer, and an instructional designer. Furthermore, he or she has enough personal and technical knowledge and skills and carrier guider to take important part in the decision-making process.

Therefore, the present research is an attempt to understand how the career related decisions are made and how a student needs to be helped or assisted by the teachers as a deciding factor.

Significance of the Study

Like any other, this research study is also a significant one for number of reasons. These are as follows:

- This study helps to know the status of career decision and teacher involvement of higher secondary level students.
- It helps to know the factors which are responsible in determining the level of teacher involvement for career decision of higher secondary level students.
- The contribution of teacher involvement will help the higher secondary students to make them confident in taking decision about their future career.
- It may be evidence for the concern government, policy makers as well as administrators in order to make some effective measures for improvement of the students in respect to status of career decision and teacher involvement of higher secondary level students.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the status of career decision of higher secondary school students.
2. To explore the status of teacher involvement in deciding career decision of higher secondary school students.
3. To find out the relationship among the scores of career decision and teacher involvement in respect of gender and locality.

Sources of the Information

The Researcher, for this Study went through-

- Thesis,
- Journals,
- Books,
- Research Abstracts, and
- Browsed Different Websites.

Review of Related Literature

To comprehend the research objectives in a better and complete way, the relevant related literature review revitalized for this study has been stated as follows:

Studies Conducted on Career Decision

1) Researcher: Berger et al.

Title: “The influence of immediate feedback on adolescent’s self-efficacy of career decision and ambi-

on alignment”.

Sample: 211 adolescents selected for a study that lived in Western Sydney.

Findings: The results highlighted that students who got automated feedback on their ambitions about career and education, could improve their self-efficacy of career decision and aspirational alignment as well. They have more confidence in collecting occupational information and selection of goals.

2) Researcher: Kaur (2018)

Title: “Study to observe the influence of anxiety about career choice and self-determination on career decision making of learning disabled adolescents”.

Methodology: 42 students were selected for a sample and the data was collected with the help of Singh’s career decision making inventory, Career choice anxiety scale by Charles and self-constructed self-determination scale in this study.

Findings: predicted that career decision making and anxiety about career choices were inversely related to each other. As decidedness increased among adolescents, anxiety about career choices would be decreased in learning disabled students. Although, adolescents’ self-determination and decisions related to career were positively related. The students who believe in their abilities and capabilities more competently make their career choices. It leads to a more successful and happier life later on.

Studies conducted on Teacher Involvement

1) Researcher: I. Musengamana, MD M. Shaoan, T. Namantane, O. M. Chineta and P. Mannix-Mcnamara (2024)

Title: “Teachers' Perceptions towards Decision-Making Processes: A Case Study of Secondary Schools in Rwanda”.

Methodology: 10 secondary school teachers was the sample of the study.

Finding: Results showed that teachers' low participation is attributed to their shared desire to be involved in school management and administration-related decisions. Teachers informed that participatory school-based decision-making can promote collaboration and collectivism among the school staff, it is a significant role in shaping their work satisfaction and motivation.

2) Researcher: Francis Kinyua Nderitu, Enos Barasa Mukadii and Prisca Tarus-Kiptoo (2024)

Title: “Career Teachers’ Perception Influence on Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy among Students in Public Secondary Schools in Kiambu County, Kenya”.

Methodology: The sample was consisted of 380. Stratified sampling techniques used.

Finding: The research showed that career teachers’ perception ($F=34.45$, $p=000$) has a statistically significant influence on students’ career decision-making self-efficacy. Results from the study may inform the Ministry of Education, policymakers, career teachers, and parents about students’ capacity to make correct decisions regarding career.

Research Gap

From the reviews of related literature, it is found that some research works done on teacher involvement aspects related to career decision. There is very few research work done on teacher involvement in context to an adolescent’s career decision; therefore, further research is needed to arrive at meaningful generalization about the relationship of different variables and on the aspect of higher secondary school level students and on the aspect of West Bengal.

Population of the Study

Population for the present study consists of all class eleventh grade students enrolled in Bengali medium schools affiliated to West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education. The students are of both rural and urban area schools of West Bengal.

Sampling Technique

Stratified random sampling technique has been used in the selection of the sample for the present study. The researcher has collected 300 samples for the study maintaining rural and urban location of schools from the district of Bankura. Three types of schools (Govt. aided Boys' Schools, Govt. aided Girls' Schools and Govt. aided Co-ed Schools) selected for sample collection for the study. One Boys' School, one Girls' School and two Co-ed schools are randomly taken from the district.

Sample Design

Table – 1
Description of Sample

Urban		Rural	
Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
75	75	75	75
150		150	
Total - 300			

Variables of the Study

- **Dependent variable** - Career decision
- **Independent variables** – Teacher involvement

Tools of the Study

The researcher has used two self-developed scales as a tool for collecting the data in the present study. These are -

- **Career Decision Scale**
- **Teacher Involvement Scale**

Delimitation of the study

Area of the study

- The present study was delimited to the state of West Bengal only.
- The study has been carried out only on Government Aided Schools which are affiliated by West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education of Government of West Bengal.

Sample of the study

- The researcher has selected only 300 students out of 4 schools from Bankura district.
- There are boys' schools, girls' school and co-ed school.

- Only the higher secondary level students are considered for the present study.

Tools

- Two self-made standardized tools have been used in the present study.

Statistics Used in the Study

Table – 2
Description of statistical usage

Descriptive Statistics	Inferential Statistics
1) Mean 2) Median 3) Std. Deviation 4) Skewness 5) Kurtosis 6) NPC	1) Correlation (Pearson Product Moment)

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of boy students.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of girl students.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of rural students.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of urban students.

Analysis of Null Hypothesis Testing

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of boy students.

Table – 3

Relationship between Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of Boy Students

Groups	N	df	r	p-value	Significance
Career Decision	300	298	-0.054	0.349	Not Significant
Teacher Involvement					

Interpretation: There is no significant relationship between the scores of Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of boy students at 0.05 level as the p-value of 0.349 is greater than 0.05 for df 298. The correlation value (r) is -0.054 which is negative indicating that Career Decision decreases when Teacher Involvement increases but not significantly. Hence the null hypothesis H₀₁ is accepted.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of girl students.

Table – 4
Relationship between Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of Girl Students

Groups	N	df	r	p-value	Significance
Career Decision	300	298	0.30	0.00	Significant at 0.05 level
Teacher Involvement					

Interpretation: There is significant relationship between the scores of Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of girl students at 0.05 level as the p-value of 0.00 is less than 0.05 for df 298. The correlation value (r) is 0.30 which is positive indicating that Career Decision increases significantly when Teacher Involvement increases. Hence the null hypothesis H₀₂ is rejected.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of rural students.

Table – 5
Relationship between Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of Rural Students

Groups	N	df	r	p-value	Significance
Career Decision	300	298	0.201	0.00	Significant at 0.05 level
Teacher Involvement					

Interpretation: There is significant relationship between the scores of Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of rural students at 0.05 level as the p-value of 0.00 is less than 0.05 for df 298. The correlation value (r) is 0.201 which is positive indicating that Career Decision increases significantly when Teacher Involvement increases. Hence the null hypothesis H₀₃ is rejected.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of urban students.

Table – 6
Relationship between Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of Urban Students

Groups	N	df	r	p-value	Significance
Career Decision	300	298	0.145	0.012	Significant at 0.05 level
Teacher Involvement					

Interpretation: There is significant relationship between the scores of Career Decision and Teacher Involvement of urban students at 0.05 level as the p-value of 0.012 is less than 0.05 for df 298. The correlation value (r) is 0.145 which is positive indicating that Career Decision increases significantly when Teacher Involvement increases. Hence the null hypothesis H₀₄ is rejected.

Findings Results

Finding - 1

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involve-

ment of boy students.

It is found that career decision and teacher involvement correlate not significantly among higher secondary boy students. Obtained (r) value (-0.054) is negatively indicating that career decision decreases when teacher involvement increases but not significantly.

Finding - 2

H02: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of girl students.

It is found that career decision and teacher involvement correlate significantly among higher secondary girl students. Obtained (r) value (0.30) is positively indicating that career decision increases significantly when teacher involvement increases.

Finding - 3

H03: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of rural students.

It is found that career decision and teacher involvement correlate significantly among higher secondary rural students. Obtained (r) value (0.201) is positively indicating that career decision increases significantly when teacher involvement increases.

Finding - 4

H04: There is no significant relationship between the scores of career decision and teacher involvement of urban students.

It is found that career decision and teacher involvement correlate significantly among higher secondary urban students. Obtained (r) value (0.145) is positively indicating that career decision increases significantly when teacher involvement increases.

Implication for Career Development of School Students

The results have shown that positive results of career decision making ability among higher secondary students were enriched by the involvement of teachers significantly. There are some implications for the school students. These are -

- School administrators and counselors have to provide career counseling during the transition of adolescents from high school to senior secondary school, so that they can decide about the career of their choice as per their capabilities.
- School administrators can emphasize on organizing different activities related to guidance, educational fairs, counseling sessions for parents as well as 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.

The findings of this study have important implications for parents, teachers, counselors and school administrators. As school administrators and counselors can guide the school students about the main obstacles in career decision.

Recommendation for Further Study

Research is an act of organized learning; it searches new facts and add in existing information. Useful research must aim to propagate questions for further research. Future research may extend the results of this present study, which is essential to identify the association between career decision and teacher

involvement. Depending on the findings and limitations of the present study the following suggestions may dawn for future research. These are –

- This study can be repeated with a larger sample size of either higher secondary or secondary school students to get more reliable and valid results.
- This study was bound only to the higher secondary school students of West Bengal state only. The study may be extended to the other states of India.
- The longitudinal study may be done such as case studies of the actual process of choosing a career or teacher assisted career choice.
- Similar study may be done on college level students and university level students etc.

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