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ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON CAREER DECISION MAKING IN RELATION TO GENDER AND LOCALITY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to know the effect of academic achievement on the students belonging to different level of career decision making ability. A purposive random sampling was done to select 800 student of senior secondary school. Gender wise 400 girls and 400 boys and on the basis of locality 400 urban and 400 rural were taken. The tools used were Crites career maturity inventory Indian adaptation by Nirmala Gupta and aggregate marks obtained in high school examination. The ANOVA (analysis of variance) is employed to analyze the data. The result revealed that the academicachievement affects the career decision making ability of senior secondary male students, rural and urban student while the academic achievement of girls does not affect the career decision making at senior secondary level.

KEYWORDS: Academic achievement, career maturity, career decision making, rural, urban adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

Academic achievement is in fact the blue print of the degree of one'sproficiency and quality in school work. It generally refers to the degrees or level of success and the proficiency attained in some specific area concerning one's academic work. Good academic record and its proper development to certain extent predict the future of the child from the very beginning the motive of education is to make the child capable to earn their livelihood. Achievement in academic field and the career choice are dependent on each other. Academic achievement is one of the determinants for career decision making. In general, academic achievement, pressure of parents, guidance by the teacher and elders are some factor behind the career decision of adolescents and youths. It is the matter of fact that career is not only to get job. Actually, it must be related to interest's competency satisfaction and values of life because it is a lifelongprocess.

Therefore, it is pertinent to study how the academic achievement effects the career decision making senior secondary school students in relation to gender and locality.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Alam, M. [2016] conducted his research on home environment and academic self concept as predictors of career maturity and found the significant relationship among all the three variables. The

analysis suggested that the career development of adolescents should be taken as a challenge by adolescents, educationists, psychologist and parents to develop career decision making.

Zahedani, ZZ, Rezaee, Rita and Napeibi, (2016) studied the influence of parenting style on academic achievement and career path and found the significant relationship between academic achievement and career path.

Tekke Mustafa and Ghani M.F.A 2013examined the level of career maturity and results revealed that high grade points to high



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career maturity.

Pathak V.K and Pathak S.P (2013) found a positive correlation between academic performance and career maturity.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To find out the level of career decision making of senior secondary schoolstudents gender and locality
 wise
- 2. To find out the academic achievement of senior secondary school students.
- 3. To find out the effect of academic achievement on career decision making ability of senior secondary school students gender wise and locality wise.

HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY

- 1. There is no significant effect of academic achievement on the girls of senior secondary schools belonging to the different groups of career decision making.
- 2. There is no significant effect of academic achievement on the boys of senior secondary schools belonging to the different groups of career decision making.
- 3. There is no significant effect of academic achievement on the urban areas' student of senior secondary schools belonging to the different groups of career decision making.
- 4. There is no significant effect of academic achievement on the rural areas' student of senior secondary schools belonging to the different groups of career decision making.

Method

Descriptive survey method is employed in this study.

Sample

In this study, the sample consists of 800 students among them 400 are boys and 400 are girls from rural and urban area of Alwar district in Rajasthan.

Tools Used

- 1. Crites Career maturity Inventory (Indian adaptation) by Dr.Nirmala Gupta.
- 2. Academic achievement here the percentage and marks of previous class (10thor 11th) are taken to know the students' achievement.

Statistical Technique Used

To analyze the data ANOVA (Analysis of variance)was employed.

Analysis and Finding

As attempt has been made to study the effect of academic achievement upon career decision making. The CMI measures attitude and competency the level of Career Decision Making is found out on the basis of stanines and range raw scores. Low level denotes stanines I, II, III; Average level belongs to IV, V, VI while VII, VIII, IX denotes high level of career decision making.

Table 1
Gender and area wise F Value of scholastic Achievement of Students belonging high, Average and low of career decision making.

S.N	variable	Groups	of	N	М	S.D	F
		Career					
		decision					
		making					
1	Girls	HCDM		100	62.24	11.45	2.247
		ACDM		200	61.36	8.48	(Accepted)
		LCDM		100	59.62	10.01	
2	Boys	HCDM		98	57.44	10.15	7.147
		ACDM		226	55.44	10.47	(Rejected)
		LCDM		76	51.68	8.57	
3	Urban	HCDM		84	63.09	10.09	6.892
	Students	ACDM		220	58.61	9.32	(Rejected)
		LCDM		96	58.75	10.37	
4	Rural	HCDM		95	58.56	11.30	12.010
	Students	ACDM		209	55.50	9.01	(Rejected)
		LCDM		96	52.25	10.38	

df1 = 2 and df2 = 397 Value of F at * 0.01 level = 3.02 ** 0.05 level = 4.66

Above table reveals that the academic achievement of girls do not affect the career decision making of all the groups, F value which is 2.247 insignificant at both level of confidence So the hypothesis 1 is accepted and the academic achievement of boys significantly affect the career decision making of all the groups because F value is 7.147 which is high from the table value, so the hypothesis 2 is rejected. Obtained value of F for urban students is 6.892 which is significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level of confidence So the hypothesis 3 is rejected.

The F value of rural students shows the difference among the groups and academic achievement significantly. It affects the career decision making of rural students as F value is 12.010 which is significant at both level of table value. So, the hypothesis 4 is also rejected.

CONCLUSION

As the results of study shows the effects of academic achievements on different groups of career decision making of students from both Urban and rural areas and boys are more affected than the girls in terms of career decision making by their academic achievements. The studies of Alam (2016), Zahedani (2016), Mustafa and Pathak (2013) also show the relation pf academic achievement with career decision and career maturity.

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