

# Career Preference of Secondary School Students in Relation to Study Habits & Attitudes

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**Abstract:** In this age of competition and striving for perfection, the students are encountering so many challenges in deciding their career. In the changing world, today everybody let it be the students, teachers and parents, all want to be up to dated. Man has attained refinement through the process of education. Education is an ever widening concept. Education is a process of training the individual so as to draw out the best in him and make him able to get success in present competitive age. Study habits are very important to grasp all field of education and do some extra studies. Career preference depends on number of factors like: study habits, family climate, intelligence and environment. The present study under consideration was planned to explore the relationship between career preference and study habits and attitudes of the adolescents. The study found that the coefficient of correlation between career preference and study habits and attitude is 0.036 which is lesser than the table value of 0.195 and 0.254 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. It indicates that the correlation coefficient between career preference and study habits and attitude is not significant. Hence, the study reveals no significant correlation exists between career preference and study habits and attitudes of class 10<sup>th</sup> school students.

**Keywords:** Family Environment, Social Freedom, Correlation, Significant Difference, Rural and Urban.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In the changing world, today everybody let it be the students, teachers and parents, all want to be updated. Everyone is in need of updated knowledge, approach habits and skills to achieve updated career. The government has planned to give majority to give those subjects and courses which should be based on the students' skills and attitudes. Man directly or indirectly has been trying to educate himself in order to meet the changing demands of life. The system of education has been evolved by the society to train its future citizens who in turn will become the guiding force for developing the society in right direction.

Career is a regular occupation or profession in which one is making a living. Career planning is essential for quality of life and peaceful living. This forms the basis of the person's future life, social recognition and hence contributes towards the development of the country by proper utilization of the human capital (Antoniou, 2010). There was a great reason of unemployment i.e. preferring a wrong career. Career, the base of future plays a very important role in everyone's life. The planning for career is very essential and the students who go to school every day, plan their future according to their dreams.

The study habits and the attitudes play the decisive role in deciding the prospective career for a particular student. A regular study can only be maintained by inculcating good study habits. Efficient learning demands development of good reading and study habits. Study habits are important to grasp all fields of education and do some extra studies. To study effectively the students are not only necessarily be interested in the subjects of their study, but have to possess the necessary knowledge, skills and proper methods of study. Generally, every student at any educational level possess study habits peculiar to his/her with which he/she goes about their academic tasks. Effective learning not only depends on good teaching but also on following the satisfactory learning procedures. When students use their learning effectively and contextually, learning becomes fruitful. This may further leads to forming good study habits among students and it changes the preferences of their future career. Career success of the students can be best attained with gaining proper guidance in choosing right kind study habits and attitudes and attain the requisite learning.

### ➤ Career Preference

Career selection is one of many important decisions students have to make in determining his future plans for growth and development in his vocational field. Adolescence is a preparatory stage to move towards a career

in the world of work from schools and knowing a career choice at this age is one of the most important of all the developmental processes. Thus, school students in their career decision period needs to explore their thoughts and attitudes about the career in order to choose a suitable career.

The national career development association (NCDA,1984) defines the preferences or planes – a written lists of the short and long terms goals that employee have regarding their current and future jobs requirements and hence a planned sequence of a formal as well as informal experiences to help in achieving their career goals. According to Okon(2001) intelligence is the important variable that exert a considerable positive influence on career preference. Kochar (2002) is of the view that career preference is that occupation which is having highest positive values among alternative forms of work values. Speete (2002) observe career includes home, community and school and is a continual process that occurs over the period of life- span of the individual. Oxford dictionary (2012) – Career means an occupation that a person undertakes for a substantial period of their life. Preference means a greater liking for alternative over another or others. Therefore, career preference refers to those preferences, which are related to a “vocation”.

#### ➤ *Study Habits and Attitudes*

We, the human beings, follow certain habits in our routine daily life and keep on evaluating our habits from time to time. It is rightly said that the character is the bundle of habits and hence the study habits of students reflects his character and his career plans for the coming days.

The term "study habits" implies a sort of more or less permanent methods of studying. Study habits are well-planned and deliberate pattern of study acquired over a period and becomes consistent for understanding academic subjects and success in the examination. According to Onubugwn (1990) study habits is “the technique a student employs to go about his or her studies which are consistent and have become stereotyped as a result of long application or practice”. Therefore, the study habit is the endeavours towards studies acquired through state of body in normal. Study habits are commonly referred to as regular patterns in approaching study tasks. Study habit is the pattern of behaviour adopted by students in the pursuit of their studies that serves as the vehicle of learning. It includes student’s habit of concentration, notes making, time management and study methods. Taking notes is essential for learning and remembering things properly. It is important that the students should become independent learners, which help them to apply their learnt skills and to prepare themselves for the examinations (Geetika, 2003).

Othman et al. (2009) in their study on gender difference and career interest among undergraduates found that students career interest pattern vary across genders. Gaikwad (2012) in his study on career preference found that all the interns of MBBS in Bangalore City were aspiring for post-graduation seats and his study found that not a single intern MBBS

wanted to practice with this undergraduate degree. Singh and Yadav (2015) study conducted to explore the career choices of 11<sup>th</sup> class students, the influences their needs had on their career choice had also studied. The data collected from 200 students of Rewari city. Thurston and vocational interest scheduled and Tripathi Personal Preference scheduled was used for analysis of the data. The results of study revealed that the adolescent give highest preference to executive jobs and least to music related jobs. The needs achievement and needs difference and need exhibition have got the bottom place. It founded that some needs also influenced the career choices of adolescent. Nadeem (2016) compared the career preference of male and female in the study of higher secondary students. The study was conducted was conducted by collecting random sample of 200 higher secondary schools Budgam district. The results of the study show that the male and female higher secondary students differ with respect to their career preferences.

The study of Crede (2008) had shown that study skills, study habits, study attitudes, and study motivation exhibit relationship with academic performance that was approximately as strong as the relationship between academic performance and the two most frequently used predictors of academic performance. Ogbodo (2010) conducted a study on children and they were exposed to various experiences that influence their behaviour. He identified three main type of reading habits namely hobby, recreational and concentration that impacted their behaviour. Chand (2013) found no significant difference in Govt. and Private secondary school students with regards to reading and note taking ability, concentration, habit and interest, etc. Mchepa (2015) also found out that poor study habits among students led to dismal performance the students in the examination.

## II. EMERGENCE OF THE PROBLEM

The review of related literature implies that the importance of career preference has raised several important issues for educational researchers. Researchers have come out with results which are contradicting and complementary to each other. A complete comprehensive picture of career related decisions and the role of study habits and attitudes still seems to be faded. The research therefore, still continues to explore career preference and study habits which may be important factor which influence the career and if we see the present situation where the career preference and study habits of the youths have undergone changes due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Now the learners are independent, getting education on gadgets, there is no direct interaction with the teacher, there is however no burdens of class work and homework and even the routine class tests. So in the present scenario the issues related to the study habits and attitudes of the students and their preference towards career have become important because the students can become lazy as they are not going to school, they are not following their time-table and because of these circumstances they may lose their interest in their specific career choices. Therefore the investigator sought to see the relationship between career preference and study habits and attitudes of the adolescents in the present context.

**A. Statement of the Problem**

Career Preference of Secondary School Students in Relation to Study Habits and Attitudes

**B. Objectives of the Study**

- To study the career preference of class 10<sup>th</sup> school students.
- To study the study habits and attitudes of class 10<sup>th</sup> school students.
- To study the relationship between career preference and study habits and attitudes of class 10<sup>th</sup> school students

**C. Hypotheses of the Study**

There exist no significant relationship between career preference and study habits and attitudes of class 10<sup>th</sup> school students.

**D. Sample of the Study**

The data was collected through the technique of multistage randomization of clusters. At the first stage schools were randomly selected from the various schools. At the second stage sections were selected randomly from the schools thus chosen. At the third stage students were selected randomly from the sections chosen. A total of 100 students were selected for the present study.

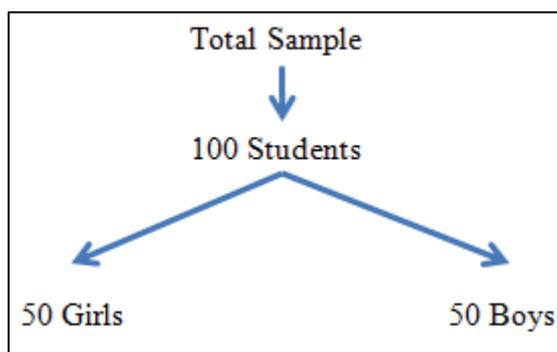


Fig 1 Sample of the Study

**E. Delimitation of the Study**

The study was delimited to 100 students of class 10<sup>th</sup> of Chandigarh only with respect to the variables of career preference and study habits and attitudes.

**F. Tools Used**

- Career Preference Record (CPR) By Bhargava and Bhargava (2012)
- Test of Study Habits & Attitudes by Mathur (2002)

**G. Procedure of the Study**

To carry out the study descriptive survey method was used. The descriptive survey research is not only about gathering and tabulation of data, but it also intends to interpret the meaning and significance of research problem. Besides, this description, it often makes comparison and contrast of the existing evidences to arrive at suitable conclusion.

**III. ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

The data analysed for present study through the administration various test in order to study the career preference as a correlate of study habits and attitudes of students. For this purpose score of career preference record developed by Bhargava and Bhargava (2012) were obtained from the resources. And the score of study habits and attitudes were developed. After this various statistical computations have been carried out by applying descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis etc used in the present study.

**Table 1: Mean, Median, S. D., Skewness and Kurtosis of Career Preference**

| N   | MEAN  | MEDIAN | STANDATD DEAVITION | SKEWNESS | KURTOSIS |
|-----|-------|--------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| 100 | 77.26 | 78     | 17.50              | -0.16    | -0.53    |

Table 1 shows mean median, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis of career preference of students. This is supported by the fact that the values of mean and median are 77.26 and 78 respectively which are closed to each other. The value of standard deviation is 17.50. The value of skewness is -0.16 which shows that mean scores are negatively skewed or skewed left, meaning that the left tail is longer. The value of kurtosis - 0.53, which is less than 0.263 and shows that the distribution of scores in this case is leptokurtic, which do not pile up on any side of the polygon thus proving its normal distribution.

**Table 2: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis of Study Habits and Attitudes**

| MEAN  | MEDIAN | STANDARD DEVIATION | SKEWNESS | KURTIOSIS |
|-------|--------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| 122.6 | 135.5  | 71.82              | 0.37     | -0.96     |

Table 2 shows that the values of mean, median are 112.6 and 135.5 respectively closed to each other. The value of standard deviation is 71.82 and skewness is 0.37 wherein the value of kurtosis is -0.96 which is less than 0.263, which shows frequency distribution is leptokurtic.

The Hypothesis” there exist no significant relation between Career Preference and Study Habits and Attitudes” is tested by employing Pearson’s coefficient of correlation. For which the raw scores obtained by students were taken by the investigator and the relationship between the variables was calculated. The results are depicted in Table 3.

**Table 3: Correlation between Career Preference and Study Habits and Attitude**

| Variables  | N   | Coefficient of Correlation (r) |
|--|-----|--------------------------------|
| Career preference and study habits and attitudes | 100 | *0.036<br>(Not Significant)    |

Degree of freedom = 98; \*Table value at 0.05 level = 0.195 and value at 0.01 level = 0.254

Table 3 reveals that the coefficient of correlation between career preference and study habits and attitude is 0.036, which is lesser than the table value of 0.195 and 0.254 at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance respectively. Therefore, the coefficient of correlation between career preference and study habits and attitude is not significant. Hence the hypothesis i.e. there is no significant correlation between career preference and study habits and attitude is retained.

#### IV. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The result of the present study supports the hypothesis that there is no significant correlation between career preference and study habits and attitudes of class 10<sup>th</sup> school students. It varies from person to person at individual level. It depends upon situation and environment of individual to choosing their career. The results of the study reveal that:

- The mean and median scores of Career preference of 100 students is 77.26 and 78 respectively which are closer to each other
- The mean and the median scores of study habits and attitudes is 122.6 and 135.5 and coefficient of correlation is 0.36 which is not significant and clearly shows that there exist no relationship between career preference and study habits and attitude.

#### V. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- The study can be of some help to parents to make their children more aware about their career choices and goals.
- The study can help in planning better guidance programs to the students for their career preference.
- The study can help to understand the level of study habits and attitudes among students.
- The study can help in adoption of better habits and strategies and more positive attitudes towards career preference.

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