

Geographical Factors Have Significant Impact over Career Choices of the Students: A Study in Western Odisha

Pramod Kumar Debta*¹ & Karunakar Patra²

^{*1}Research Scholar, Faculty of Management BPUT, Rourkela, Odisha

²Department of MBA, RIMS, Rourkela, Odisha

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this research study was to determine the various factors that affected a student's choice of career. When it comes to making a career choice, students may not have complete knowledge about the field they want to enter. Some features of a career may appeal to students, but they may be unaware of the complexities that come with it. The study consists of 400 numbers of higher secondary science students of Western Odisha. A close-ended questionnaire was developed to examine the demographic variables. Both primary and secondary data were collected in offline and online modes. By using MS Excel and IBM SPSS Data were analyzed. As the study was conducted in Western Odisha and demographic variables like environment and opportunities were taken together, this study represents the originality of the research work.

Keywords: Career, Factors, Career selection, Geographical factors.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the most essential decisions that students need to make towards planning their future is first to choose a career path. For the rest of their life, this choice will have a profound effect on them. Students' job choices may be influenced by their surroundings. A student's life may be effectively impacted by the people that they are surrounded by. In most cases, students' decision regarding continuing their education is often influenced by their parents' educational history. It's possible that the student was inspired by someone they watched on television, or their parents requested that they take over a family company. These elements can directly or indirectly influence a student's decision making with regard to any professional pursuit.

Family, passion, pay, and previous experiences all play a role in this choice. Besides these considerations, race and gender might also influence a student's choice of a career path. In certain occupations, there are more women or people of a given ethnicity than there are in others. Any person who a student idolizes/considers a role model, personally or professionally, can play a significant role in influencing the latter's choice of subject to pursue. They can be a parent, a teacher, a mentor or a recent employer.

When it comes to making a career choice, students may not have complete knowledge about the field they want to enter. Students may have to learn additional math and science in order to get the job. Some features of a career may appeal to students, but they may be unaware of the complexities that come with it. A significant portion of a young person's life revolves on making job decisions. Students' long-term well-being is directly impacted by the job route they pick. Students who don't sure what they want to do after college are common. Before deciding on a profession, students should get a firsthand look at what that field is like and what it entails.

Personality can be a decisive factor based on which a student may make a career choice. There are more than a few professions who prefer certain personality traits in their employee. Salespeople, for example, need to be extroverted in order to do their job. According to Splaver (1977), one's personality is a significant factor in determining one's job path. Students need to begin exploring job options early in their life with a self-motivated and self-driven mindset rather than being a delaying personality who waits until they are forced to come up with a decision. Grades have a significant impact on a student's future prospects, thus it's imperative that they be taken seriously. Splaver said, "If you want to create wise career decisions, you need to have a thorough grasp of yourself and your personality."

The third aspect that has influenced students' job decisions is the availability of opportunities. Students' perceptions of their future may be influenced by the availability of opportunities in certain job disciplines.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This is extensive research and can be explored with multiple dimensions but here we have kept it simple and concise and focused on particular objectives only.

This is as follows:

1. To find the external and internal factors that affects a student's career choice.

III. METHODOLOGY

Sample/ Participants

The technique used in sampling will be Random Sampling of 400 respondents. The respondents were higher secondary science students of Western Odisha

Procedure

Both primary and secondary data are to be collected. Primary data are to be gathered by interviewing the samples with the help of close-ended questionnaires. Secondary data need to be collected from books, journals, blogs and other reliable online sources. MS Excel and IBM SPSS need to be used in the Data analysis process.

Questions of the research are

1. How significant were the factors of the environment in making career choices?
2. How significant were the factors of opportunity in making career choices?

Hypothesis

Environmental or Geographical factors have significant impact over career choices

Definitions

Definition- A nutshell descriptions of term were given below:

Career option

The vast and wide range of privileges available for satisfying vocational goal. The professions are commenced with right planning to achieve personal ambition. Further different areas of profession are associate with academic, social & cognitive ambition

Scope

Life choices are either invisible or oblivious the choice or way confers the individual a choice between two or more result the consequences of decision may or may not exceed current possibilities

Encouragement

A power acting on or within an individual that start or persuades to act (Britanica-2002) in this study we will look at factors that assist or hider learners in selecting profession.

Nature

Personality is unique way of thinking, feeling & acting (Britanica-2002).personality is the sum of the learner's impression of his/her appearance the impression he/she marks on other, good or bad. A person's personality may consist behaviour and opinion that persuades how people interact especially carrier choices in study.

Environment

The interact biological aspect that same our environment and in term affect us. For the presentation of this study they will address the strength of family, political, social & economics challenges that distinctive and non-distinctive student may face on daily basic.

Additive features of life

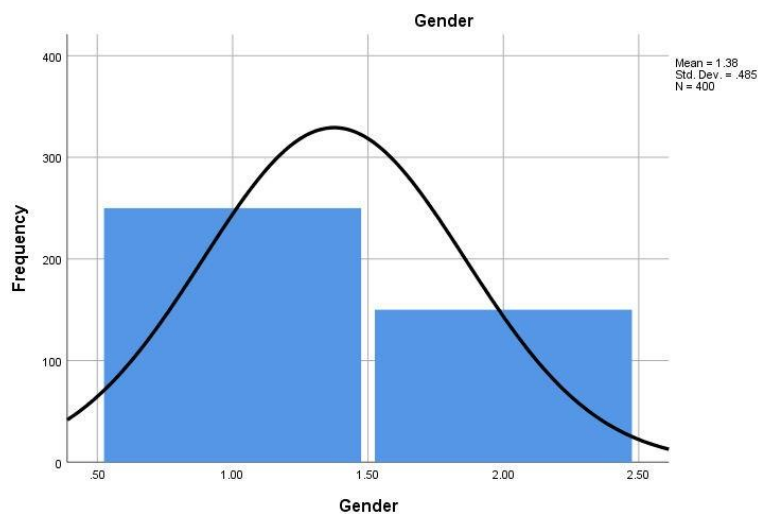
The profoundness of our regular riches and abundance best on the Additive features of life. This consists of met and un-met standard that will assist us fulfilling our objective and pretension.

Environmental factors and opportunities that aid in making career choices

Education may take place in a variety of settings. A student receives information first amidst the family environment, followed by the community/society, the school's formal education and finally the course institution's non-formal environment. When it comes to education, Edgar Dale [1] believes that families, communities, and training that takes place throughout life prepare children to play a part in a variety of living conditions in the future. Although many school activities concentrate on a few topics for national tests, they haven't developed a link between what students learn in school and what they need to know to succeed in their careers. Because of this, guidance and counselling professionals exist to assist students in achieving their full potential by assisting them in making career-related decisions, ensuring that the students' educational and employment needs are being met, and ensuring that their goals and abilities are being met.

Table-1

Gender					
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Male	250	62.5	62.5	62.5
	Female	150	37.5	37.5	100
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

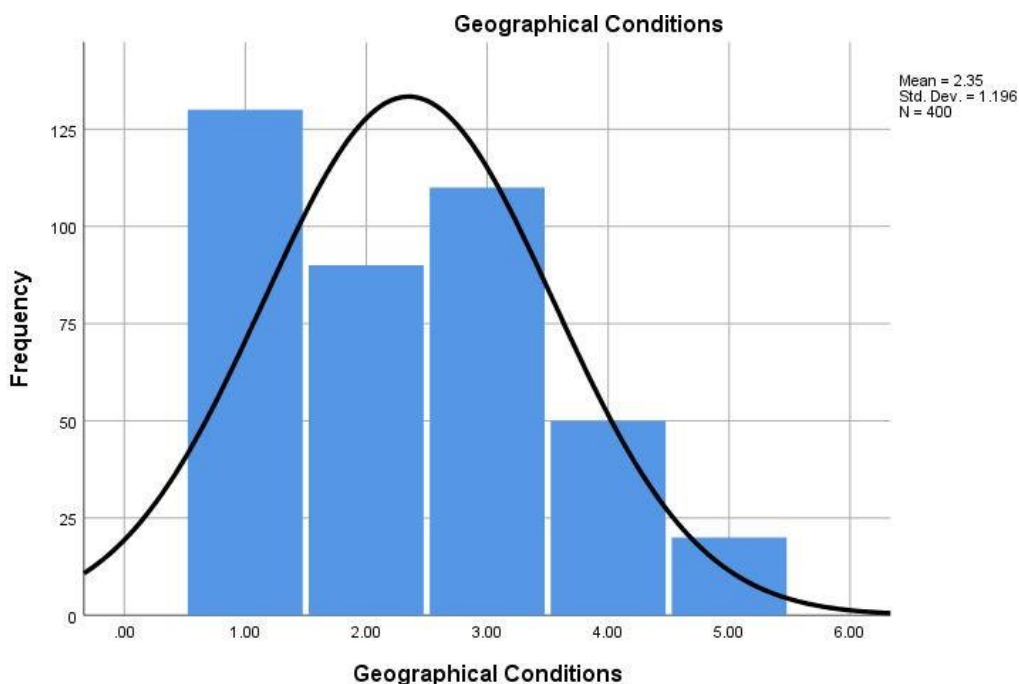


We discovered the specifics in the graph and table above, and they indicate that the sample data includes 400 respondents. It was asked about Gender and 250(62.5%) respondents responded as MALE, whereas 150(37.5%) respondents responded as FEMALE.

Table-2

Geographical Conditions					
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Strongly Agree	130	32.5	32.5	32.5
	Agree	90	22.5	22.5	55.0
	Neutral	110	27.5	27.5	82.5
	Disagree	50	12.5	12.5	95.0

	Strongly Disagree	20	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	



We discovered the specifics in the graph and table above, and they indicate that the sample data includes 400 respondents. Geopolitical Factors Over a third (30.5%) of those polled said they strongly agreed, while over a quarter (22.5%) said they disagreed 110(27.5 percent) of the respondents answered "Agree," whereas 50(12.5 percent) answered "Disagree," and 20(5 percent) answered "Strongly Disagree," respectively.

Table-3

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	Frequency	Significant
1	Regression	375.000	1	375.000	761.480	.000b
	Residual	196.000	398	.492		
	Total	571.000	399			
a. Dependent Variable: Geographical Conditions						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender						

While comparing career choices and geographical conditions, the p values comes to be 0.00b which is significantly low than the critical value of 0.05.

Table-4

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	0.603	0.031		19.232	0.000
	Geographical Conditions	0.328	0.012	0.810	27.595	0.000
a. Dependent Variable: Gender						

Correlations

Gender	Geographical Conditions
1	.810**

IV. DISCUSSION

Rules and frameworks are inherent in any educational setting. Curriculum is a set of instructions in formal education; in non-formal education, there are flexible instruments and methods that may be swiftly adapted to changing conditions, such as mobile devices. Informal education, on the other hand, takes place in the context of the home or in the presence of family members, when the conditions arise spontaneously.

- As the significance value (p value) in Table 4 is less than the critical value of 0.05., the Null hypothesis is rejected or the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which signifies that the geographical conditions have significant impact over the career choices of the students.
- Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2 tailed). The observed value is 0.810 which is quite high than the critical value at 0.05 significant level. It also signifies that the rejection of Null hypothesis and acceptance of Alternate Hypothesis.

V. CONCLUSION

Attitudes, beliefs, and the physical environment were all factors students considered while deciding on a professional path. It gathered data on the students' everyday activities, as well as their living conditions and the influences in their immediate environment.

Students have mixed opinions when it comes to environmental influences; some believe they are important while others think they aren't. The curiosity is there but isn't substantial. In my opinion, students do pay attention to the opinions of people around them, and such opinions are likely to be considered redundant. Students often may end up defining their own thinking unintentionally depending on the recommendations of the members of their support groups.

REFERENCES

- [1] Anderson, K. (1995, Summer). The use of a structured career development group to increase career identity. *Journal of Career Development*, 21 (4) (ERIC Document Reproduction No. EJ 504 417).
- [2] Basavage, R. (1996). Gender-role stereotyping and how it relates to perceived future career choices among elementary school children. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie.
- [3] Britannica. (2002). Encyclopedia Britannica online. Retrieved June 18, 2002.
- [4] Cavanagh, S. (2002). CA district: Talk career talk or no graduation walk. *Education Week*, 21 (36), 3. Retrieved June 17, 2002, from EBSCOhost AN 6728703.
- [5] Greenberger, M. (2002). Nation's high schools still operate separate and unequal vocational education for male and female students. Retrieved June 12, 2002,
- [6] Harris, B., & Jones, S. (1997). *The parent's crash course in career planning*. Lincolnwood, IL: VGM Career Horizons.
- [7] Heyde, M., & Jordaan, J. (1979). *Vocational maturity during the high school years*. New York, NY: Teachers College Press, Columbia University.
- [8] Imel, S. (1996). Tech prep, trends and issues alert. ERIC/ACVE Publication. Retrieved June 18, 2002, from <http://www.ericacve.org/docgen.asp?tbl=tia&ID=103>.