

Career Decision Making Among Senior Secondary School Students in Bhutan

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ABSTRACT: The existing research was carried out to study the Career Decision making among the Students of School in Bhutan. This study was basically descriptive method used to acquire important and accurate information. The objective is to find the levels, gender, stream and locality related differences in Career Decision Making. The investigator selected 300 Senior Secondary School Students through convenient sampling technique. For the collection of data the investigator used Career Decision making scale, tool developed by Dr Kirandeep Singh (2014). The researcher used mean score, standard deviation, percentage, and t-test as statistical techniques. The result showed that, 11.33% Senior Secondary School Students exhibited High level of Career Decision Making, 78% exhibited Average level whereas 10.67% exhibited Low level. Senior secondary school students do not differ in their Career Decision Making on the basis of gender. Urban senior secondary school students are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterpart rural students of Bhutan. Students belonging to commerce stream are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterpart arts senior secondary school students. Science students are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterpart's arts senior secondary school students.

Key words: *Career Decision Making Senior Secondary School Students*

INTRODUCTION

Making Career Decision is one of the most crucial tasks for teenagers. However, this can be a time of exploration, for some youth, it is also related with great anxiety associated to issues of



Decision-Making (Brown & Strange, 1981). Although, author has researched on career decision making, some areas are unidentified or not even fully explained and majority of the authors have suggested that there are different types of adolescence who have not made a career decision they usually depended on their parents. The adolescence period is an important choice of career of the future and for them education. The most of the adolescence between the ages of 18 to 22 are students studying in school and college. Some adolescence paid as employment and stayed at home. The reason behind is that they don't have an idea to choose career for their future. Landry (2006) found significant optimistic relation between career in decision and worry. Significant negative relations were also found between career in decision and agreeableness and career in decision and thoroughness. Male and female differences were found on a number of the variables with females reporting more than males. Pecjak and Kosir (2007) found that there are two types of career making, one is called career decided and another is undecided which depends upon the most of the students' personality. Students who make their decision more self-confidently is called career decided. Likewise students having less frightened, but they tried to get away from decision making is also called undecided students. But majority of the students have advance in extroversion, consciousness, openness and emotional stability, those students are capable and the study of paper has concluded that students having self-control has less decision making difficulties. The researcher concluded that, logical and innovative usually aspired by the male, whereby enterprising and conventional by the female. Discrepancies were found out that, students with higher discrepancies, aspiration and expectation has higher achievement in female. Those with desire and expectations status disagreements had low performance academic achievement, no sureness and having perceived problems. Gabrielsson (2009) conducted a study and concluded entrepreneurs who recognize themselves with logical manner or specialist career drives advanced first choice for causal decision-making logically. Timothy (2011) has constructed number of assessment tools which help to facilities the make public of the effective interventions. In this regards Career Decision Making is projected and defined here as achievement in implementation Career Decision Making every day jobs in all-purpose assured evolving times and within a precise socio-cultural context. Hagaseth & Peter (2015) found that guidance of career is more and more seen as important for policy making, service provision, and professionalization. This study is also more importance policy making in career guidance and it was found on researcher's contribution to evidence-based practice.

OBJECTIVES

- a. To study the levels of Career Decision Making among senior school students of Bhutan.
- b. To study the gender, locality and stream related differences Career Decision Making among senior students of Bhutan.

HYPOTHESIS

Following hypothesis were tested in the present study:

- a. There exist gender, locality and stream related differences in Career Decision Making among senior students of Bhutan

METHOD OF RESEARCH:

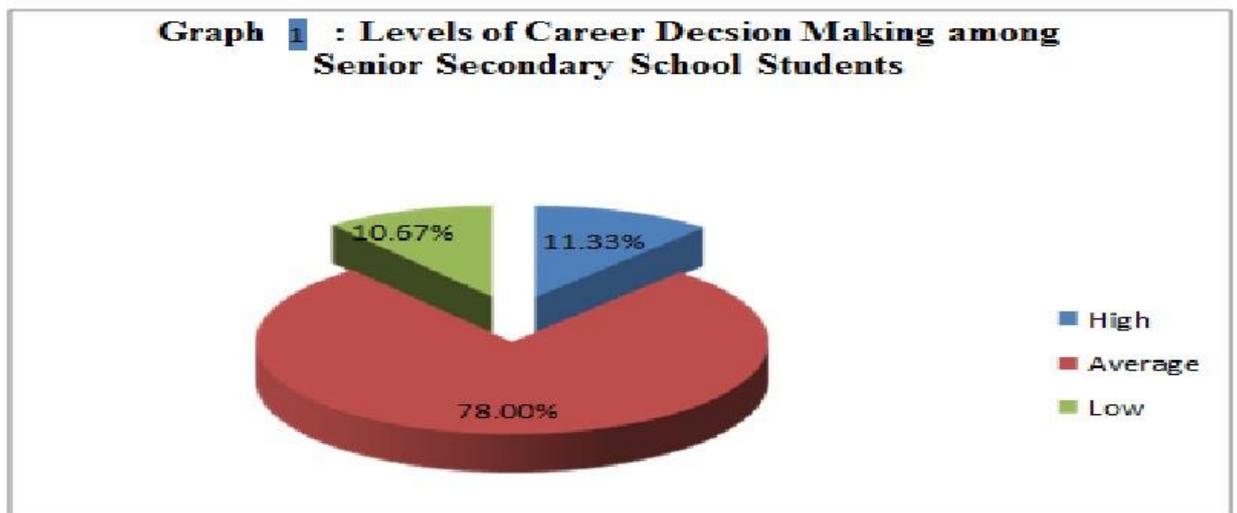
Descriptive method of research was used in the present study. The population of the study comprise of Senior Secondary School of Bhutan. Tsring and Sarbang districts of Bhutan constituted the sampling frame of the study. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 300 senior secondary school students in different rural and urban schools of Bhutan and in (Tsring) district and (Sarbang) district. Senior secondary school boys and girls, rural and urban students were selected of all the three streams i.e. arts, science and commerce. Career Decision Making Scale developed by Dr. Kirandeep Singh (2014) was used for data collection in the current study.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The objective of the study was to find different levels of the Career Decision Making among students of senior secondary school in Bhutan are given in Table 1

Levels of Career Decision Making	Scores	Number of Students	Percentage
High	Above 41	34	11.33%
Average	29 to 41	234	78.00%
Low	Below 29	32	10.67%
		300	100%

Table one indicated that 11.33% students of secondary school exhibited high level of career decision making, 78% exhibited average level whereas 10.67% exhibited low level of career decision making. Levels of career decision making are shown below graph 1

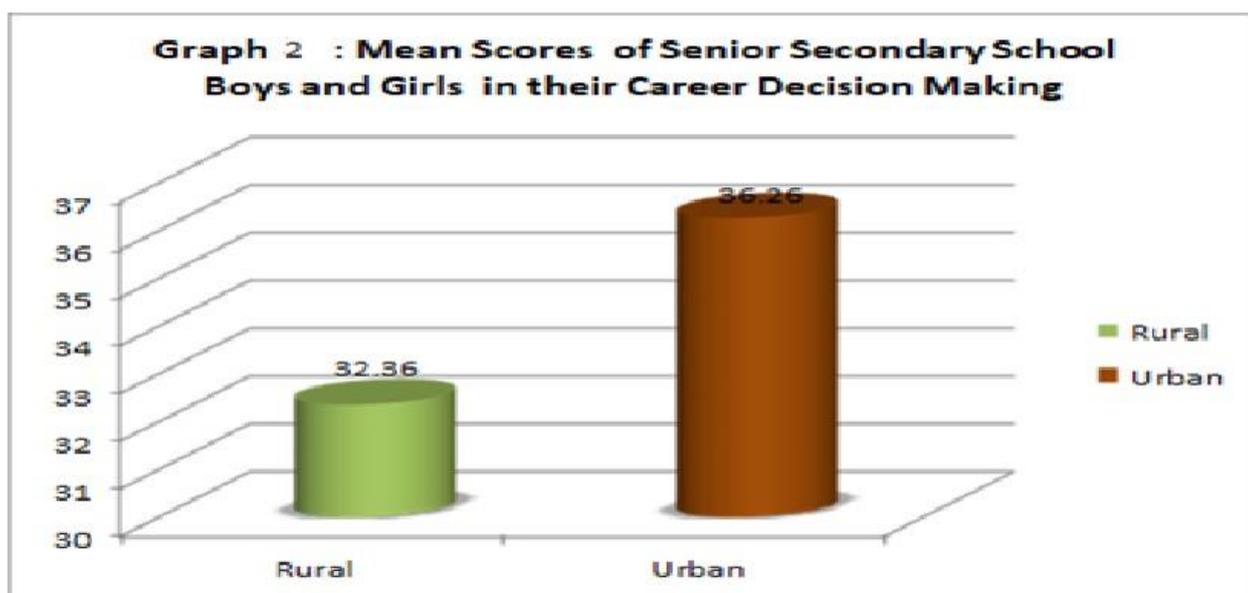


The objective is to find the dissimilarity among senior secondary school gender in their Career Decision Making. Mean scores, SDs, df, and t-value were designed and prepared in table two.

Table 2					
Gender Related Differences among Senior Secondary School Students in their Career Decision Making					
Gender	N	M	SD	df	t-value
Boys	164	34.71	6.48	298	1.36NS
Girls	136	35.63	5.43		

NS- Not Significant at .05 Level

Table two indicates that t-value (1.36) for the difference between senior secondary school boys and girls in their Career Decision Making, is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, it can be interpreted that there exists no significant difference among the senior secondary school boys and girls in their Career Decision Making. Graph 2 shows mean scores of school boys and girls in their Career Decision Making.



Second objective was to find the dissimilarity of locality differences among senior secondary school students in their Career Decision Making. Mean scores, SDs, df, and t-value were designed and organized in table three:

Table 3					
Locality Related Differences among Senior Secondary School Students in their Career Decision Making					
Locality	N	M	SD	df	t-value
Rural	88	32.36	5.43	298	5.52 **
Urban	212	36.26	5.91		

** Significant at .01 Level

The above table three shows that t-value (5.52) for dissimilarity between rural and urban students of school of Bhutan in their Career Decision Making, is significant at 0.01 level. It means that there exists significant difference between rural and urban students of school of Bhutan in their Career Decision Making. Further, it is obvious above table three that mean score of urban (36.26) students is greater than mean score of rural (32.36) senior secondary school students, therefore it may be concluded that urban students more inclined towards career decision making than their counterparts rural senior secondary school students. Thus, the hypothesis that there exists significance difference between rural and urban senior secondary school student in their career decision making, was accepted.

The objective of the current study was to find the stream related differences among students of school of Bhutan in their Career Decision Making. Mean scores, SDs, df and t-value was designed and organized in table four.

Table 4: Stream Related Differences among Senior Secondary School Students in their Career Decision Making						
Variable	Stream	N	M	SD	df	t-value
Career Decision Making	Arts	112	32.89	6.41	298	5.44**
	Commerce	77	37.14	4.33		
	Arts	112	32.89	6.41	298	3.70**
	Science	111	35.97	5.99		
	Commerce	77	37.14	4.33	298	1.55NS
	Science	111	35.97	5.99		

** Significant at .01 level NS Not Significant

It is clear from table four that t-value (5.44) between arts and commerce senior secondary school students in career decision making, is significant at 0.01 level. Further, it is obvious above table four that mean score (37.14) of senior secondary school students belonging to commerce stream is greater than mean score (32.89) of the students belonging to arts stream, therefore it may be concluded that commerce students are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterparts arts students of school in Bhutan. Thus, the hypothesis that there exists significance difference between arts and commerce senior secondary school student in their career decision making was accepted.

Similarly, t-value (3.70) between arts and science senior secondary school students in career decision making, is significant at 0.01 level. It is obvious above table four that mean score (35.97) of senior secondary school students belonging to science stream is greater than mean score (32.89) of the students belonging to arts stream, therefore it may be concluded that science students are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterparts arts students of senior secondary school. Thus, the hypothesis that there exists significance difference between arts and science senior secondary school student in their Career Decision Making was accepted.

Since t-value (1.55) between commerce and science senior secondary school students in career decision making, is not significant at 0.05 level. Hence, it can be interpreted that there exists no significant difference between commerce and science students of senior secondary school of Bhutan in career decision making.

CONCLUSIONS

Following conclusions were drawn on the basis of analysis and interpretation of data:

1. 11.33% secondary school students exhibited high level of career decision making, 78% exhibited average level whereas 10.67% exhibited low level of career decision making.
2. Students of senior secondary school in Bhutan do not differ in their Career Decision Making on the basis of gender.
3. Urban senior secondary school students are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterpart rural school senior secondary students of Bhutan.

4. Senior secondary school students belonging to commerce stream are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterpart arts senior secondary school students. Science students are more inclined towards career decision making than their counterpart's arts students of school in Bhutan. There exists no significant difference between commerce and science students of school of Bhutan in career decision making.

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