

Factors Affecting Career Choices of Graduates Who Joined For Teacher Education Course in Goa

Dr.Jojen Mathew

Associate Professor

Dr.Dada Vaidya College of Education, Ponda, Goa

Abstract

Choosing a satisfying career is one of the most important decisions a person has to take in life. A person has to take into consideration various factors before choosing a career as most career counselors agree that satisfying careers are careers that employ a person's aptitude, interest, and abilities and suit his or her personality and preferences. Students choose careers sometimes on the influence of others. Everybody is doing it or the glamour associated with a particular job drives some students/ graduates to choose careers without considering their aptitude or abilities. No research has been undertaken in the recent past in the State of Goa to find out about the reasons for career choices of students. Hence the importance of the present study.

Key words: Career, Teacher Education, Graduates

Introduction

The great challenge we face in our education today is to see how we can really make our young boys and girls capable of living successfully in a fast changing society. The whole concept of education and its objective it has to fulfill has undergone a radical change the student is prepared to live a life, which would be individually satisfying and socially useful.

There are several areas where students require assistance. These areas can be classified into educational, vocational, personal, social, health etc. Probably no other aspects of education has acquired so much of importance and has been a matter of such concern to administrators, educationists and teachers than that of guidance and counseling of students. Increasing number of unemployed graduates and the growing unrest and disturbances on educational campuses and uncertainties in career academic pursuits have clearly demonstrated the urgent need for guidance and counseling services in educational institutions especially in the field of choosing careers

Studies related to career needs of students

George(1968) conducted a study on the needs and problems of 1,112 school students and 1569 college students . A problem checklist of 215 items was used to collect data. The major findings of the study were (i) there was a close relationship between the problems and needs of school and college students. Highest frequencies of problems for both the samples were in financial, educational and vocational areas, study and study habits and personal and social areas. (ii) The area in which maximum help was sought was educational and vocational area in which maximum help was sought in educational and vocational areas.

Shah (1977) conducted a study of guidance needs of the graduates and graduating students of Arts and Home Science College of the SNTD Women's University in Bombay. The main objective of the study was to the survey the guidance need of students. The main areas where students needed assistance were a. Choice of courses, further education and specialization b) Occupational information. c) Assessment of their potentialities d) information regarding sources of financial assistance.

Mowj (1977) conducted a study on the educational and vocational problem of higher secondary students of Greater Bombay. The objective of the study was to investigate the nature and extent of problems both educational and vocational of the junior college students. Major finding of the study was that Junior College Students faced educational and vocational problems they had to face difficulties due to absence of guidance in schools and colleges.

Bhatnagar and Gupta(1988) conducted a study to find out the effect of a short term group guidance programme on the effective domain of career decision making of class IX students. Sex differences were studied in the career choices attitudes of adolescents after the guidance intervention. The pre-test, post –test design was used to find to the effectiveness of the group guidance inventories on the career choice attitudes. The results revealed higher career maturity scores after the guidance intervention programme.

Gaikwad (1989) investigated the factors that affect Class X students 'decision making abilities to educational and vocational, career and the effect of vocational guidance on their abilities. The findings revealed that those students who are above average in intelligence showed definiteness and those who are below average in intelligence were not certain about further courses of study. All those who with higher intelligence had more occupational information as compared to those

with lower intelligence who had less occupational information and group guidance programme certainly helps the students in making appropriate educational and vocational choices.

Need and significance of the study

Choosing a satisfying career is one of the most important decisions a person has to take in life. A person has to take into consideration various factors before choosing a career as most career counselors agree that satisfying careers are careers that employ a person's aptitude, interest, and abilities and suit his or her personality and preferences. Students choose careers sometimes on the influence of others. Everybody is doing it or the glamour associated with a particular job drives some students/ graduates to choose careers without considering their aptitude or abilities. No research has been undertaken in the recent past in the State of Goa to find out about the reasons for career choices of students. Hence the importance of the present study

Objectives

1. To find out the factors that influence the career choice of graduates who join for teaching career
2. To find out whether students take any career counseling before deciding upon a satisfying career
3. To find out about the expectations of students when they choose a career.

Methodology

The methodology of the study is determined by the nature of the study, kind of data required and the objectives of the study. The purpose of the present study is to find out the factors that determined the career choices of graduates who joined for B.Ed. course in 2019 to 2020 at G.V.M's Dr. Dada Vaidya College of Education, Ponda, Goa. Survey method was used for the present study

Population and Sample.

A representative sample of 50 teacher trainees who joined for B.Ed. course at G.V.M'S Dr. Dada Vaidya College of Education for the academic year 2019 -2020 were selected for the study.

Tool used and Data collection Procedures

- a) Questionnaire for the graduates who joined for the B.Ed. course.

The tool was administered for the trainees in the first week of joining the course. The data was analyzed using percentage analysis.

Findings

The following are the major factors identified from graduates that determined their career choice.

- a. I desire to teach
- b. Taking tuitions at home made me to understand that I got teaching skills.
- c. I like teaching profession
- d. Better prospect to get a job
- e. People will respect me
- f. It was my mom's dream
- g. Since my childhood I appreciated teachers
- h. I have a passion towards teaching
- i. I can explain things well so I joined
- j. It was my dream job
- k. To make future generation more responsible
- l. It was my ambition

Major Conclusions

1. It was found that no student who joined for the first year B.Ed. programme has taken any career counseling.
2. No student considered finding out about their aptitude before joining the course through aptitude testing.
3. Except for five students out of fifty (10%) others had no clue regarding the requirements of the course before joining.
4. Only four students out of fifty (8%) had a firsthand experience about teacher as they used to take tuition classes.
5. Thirty one students out of fifty (62 %) did not have any specific reason regarding why they are joining for a teacher education course.
6. Only six students out of fifty (12 %) had an expectation to improve their teaching skills after completing the teacher education course.

7. Twenty five students out of fifty (50%) had expectations of self improvement after completing the course.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

1. All educational institutions in the country need to have a career guidance and counseling cell for their students.
2. Since students choose courses without considering their aptitude, interests etc, there should be compulsory testing of aptitude students before they complete their schooling. Aptitude scores should be a part of their mark-sheet when they go for higher studies.
3. Government and other agencies should provide more facilities to the educational institutions to carry out career guidance programme for their students
4. One Career guidance personnel should be appointed in every educational institution to look after the career guidance programme.
5. The national bodies such as NCERT, NCTE etc should develop norms regarding career guidance and aptitude testing in at all levels of school education
6. All teacher education institutions in the country need to conduct a teacher aptitude test for those who apply for teacher education programmes.
7. Students should be given option to leave the course they have joined and join for another course if they discover that they do not possess the required aptitude.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bhatnagar,A and Gupta N(1999) *Guidance and Counseling* . New Delhi: Vikas Publishing Pvt .Ltd

George, E.I(1968) Needs and Problems of High School and College Students. *Third Survey of Research in Education*, New Delhi: NCERT, p 453

Gaikawad,S.(1989). A Descriptive and an Experimental Study of Educational and Vocational Choice of the Students After Passing Std.X and of Efficacy of Guidance Services at Different Levels. *Fourth Survey of Research in Education*, 227. New Delhi: NCERT

Mowje,M.N(1983) An Investigation into the Educational and Vocational Problems of High School Students of Greater Bombay. *Fourth Survey of Research in Education*, 537 New Delhi: NCERT.

Page,Thomas (1978). *International Dictionary of Education*, Nicholas Publishing Company, New York.

Shah,B.C(1977) A Study of Guidance Needs to the Graduate and Graduating Students of Arts and Home Science Colleges of SNDT Women's University in Bombay. *Third Survey of Research in Education*. 462 New Delhi: NCERT