CHAPTER-6
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present research was designed to investigate Vocational Identity, Emotional Intelligence and Decision Making Self Efficacy in relation to Career Maturity of Adolescents. More specifically the study was undertaken to fulfill the following objective:

OBJECTIVES

1. To study Vocational Identity in relation to Career Maturity of high school students.
2. To investigate Emotional Intelligence in relation to Career Maturity of high school students.
3. To explore Decision Making Self Efficacy in relation to Career Maturity of high school students.
4. To find the interaction of variables of the study in relation to career maturity.

HYPOTHESES

To fulfill the above objectives the following hypotheses were formulated:

1. There will be no significant relationship between Vocational Identity and Career Maturity of High school students.
2. There will be no significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Career Maturity of High school students.
3. There will be no significant relationship between Decision Making Self Efficacy and Career Maturity of High school students.
4. The three measures of the study will not significantly contribute to predict career maturity.

SAMPLE

The sample was drawn from 504 high school students from different private schools from Jaipur. The students were selected with the following criteria of inclusion and exclusion.

CRITERIA OF INCLUSION

- Sample consisted of class ninth and tenth students only
- Sample was drawn from private schools only.
- Sample consisted of co educational schools.

CRITERIA OF EXCLUSION

- Sample did not include students above ninth and tenth
- Sample did not include government schools.

RESEARCH DESIGN

To test the above hypotheses, correlational design was employed

Co relational Design

- Vocational Identity
- Emotional Intelligence
- Decision Making Self efficacy
- Career Maturity
MEASURES OF THE STUDY

In the study the following tests were used for data collection:

2. Emotional Intelligence Inventory by Mangal (2005).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

In order to calculate the relation between data, mean, standard deviation, correlation, multiple regression analysis and also t-test was done to find out, if any gender difference exists.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The following major findings emerged from correlational analysis of the study:

- There is a significant positive correlation between:
  - Vocational Identity and Career Maturity (at 0.01 level)
  - Emotional Intelligence and Career Maturity (at 0.01 level)
  - Decision Making Self Efficacy and Career Maturity (at 0.01 level)

- 12.3% of the variance in the dependent variable is accounting for by the individual variables of the study.

- All three independent variables are predicting career maturity.

- Emotional intelligence and decision making self efficacy are significant predictors of career maturity.

- Results revealed that female students scored significantly higher in emotional intelligence and career maturity than male students.
CONCLUSION

Today’s adolescents are facing a lot of problem when taking decisions regarding one’s career. The occupation needs to match one’s potentials and personality. Therefore the decision regarding the selection of the right vocation becomes an utmost importance for the student’s future. The present study will help the students take realistic approach to choose one’s career success.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings suggest the following implications for the presence study:

1. Students these days are facing difficulties while taking decisions regarding their career. An individual’s vocational adjustment varies directly with extent of agreement between his characteristics and work demand i.e. job requirement. If the occupation is not according to his potentialities and personality his vocational adjustment will be adversely effected. Therefore the decision regarding the selection of the vocation becomes of utmost importance for the student’s future.

2. The study will help the students take realistic approach to choice of career success. As career depends on aptitude and interest, where there is interest there is involvement and motivation. When the choice of a career will be made on realistic professional aspiration, complete knowledge, parental support and strong emotional maturity. Then the students will be able to take career according to their aptitude skills and desire.
3. It is necessary for career counselors, vocational psychologists and members of the academia (educationists) along with career development researches to make a policy so that the students regularly receive career education which indeed help the students achieve job satisfaction leading to life satisfaction in living a well-adjusted life.

4. It has been observed that there was difference in boys and girls with respect to career maturity. Therefore suitable career counseling programs catering to individual difference should be designed.

5. Results suggest that assisting adolescents in clarifying and developing their interest can also help them towards occupational identity achievement.

6. The findings of the study have strong implications for the policy makers and educationists for institutionalizing the vocational guidance and counselling programs in secondary schools and delivering planned systematic counselling interventions to increase the career maturity of secondary students.

LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE STUDY

The study had some limitations.

1. The sample size could have been large.

2. The sample did not include government students.

3. The study is limited to high school only.

4. A comparative study of government and private school students could be done.

5. More variables could have been studied.