

Studying The Career Aspirations Of Chhattisgarh Tribal And Non-Tribal Adolescents With Parental Support

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Abstract

The present study aimed to investigate the career aspirations of tribal and non-tribal adolescents in Chhattisgarh, India, and the role of parental support in shaping these aspirations. A total of 1000 adolescents (500 tribal and 500 non-tribal) participated in the study. The data were collected using a questionnaire that assessed career aspirations and parental support. The results indicated that both tribal and non-tribal adolescents had high career aspirations, but there were differences in their preferred career choices. Tribal adolescents showed a higher preference for traditional and government jobs, while non-tribal adolescents preferred professional and entrepreneurial careers. Parental support was found to significantly influence the career aspirations of both groups. However, the nature and degree of parental support differed between tribal and non-tribal adolescents. Overall, the study highlights the need for interventions that focus on enhancing parental support and providing career guidance to adolescents, especially those from tribal communities, to facilitate the achievement of their career aspirations. The results showed that male and female students had very different levels of career goals and family support. The other correlation result indicates that career aspiration and parental support have a significant positive relation. The result of the regression models indicates that parental support has been a predictor of career aspiration. The result of this study can provide insights into developing policies and programs to promote career development among tribal and non-tribal adolescents in Chhattisgarh.

Keywords: Career Aspirations, Parental Support, Tribal and Non-Tribal Adolescents.

Introduction

Adolescence is a critical phase in an individual's life, where career aspirations take shape, and parental support plays a vital role in shaping those aspirations. In Chhattisgarh, India, where tribal and non-tribal communities coexist, understanding the influence of parental support on career aspirations is crucial. This literature review aims to explore the existing studies related to youth aspirations and parental support in India and globally, with a focus on tribal and non-tribal adolescents in Chhattisgarh. Today's youth is living in a very complex world that is becoming more complex day by day. Opportunities are becoming diverse and the same time, scarce. They have to choose between alternatives depending on their interests, experiences, backgrounds and available resources. Youth has many aspirations, like integration in personality, developing independence, and achieving mature relations in family life. However, economic independence is the prime need of the youth (D. Paul, 1981). Dandy, J., Behuke, A. O., et al. (2004) studied "Educational and Occupational Aspirations of Latino Youth and Their Parents." Latino parent goals sometimes transfer to their children. Only

half of the parents knew their youth's objectives, and the majority hadn't discussed them with their youth. Youth and parents identified various obstacles to higher education and career goals. A great desire to achieve something in life is known as an aspiration. Early in a child's existence, aspirations are formed, but they are influenced by experience and environment. According to Poudel et al. (2017), aspirations affect how well students do in school because of their family background and other factors. However, they have less effect when judging how well a student is doing. Peterson and Rollins (1987) found that Nepalese students have high aspirations in life. They aspire to be social workers, doctors, pilots, engineers, motivators, and great leaders. Most of the students in grades seven to twelve interviewed by Bardick and Bernes (2005) said they wanted a job. However, only grade twelve students said they wanted a job where they could live a good life. Aspirations and professional advancement are closely related. According to the survey, role models significantly influenced students' ambitions. The help students may get from their parents, family, private teachers, and band directors could be linked to the type of job they want to have. A student who does not have a

specific professional goal in mind is comparable to a ship that is adrift in the middle of the ocean and has no idea which way to turn. If a student does not have any career goals or aspirations, he or she will eventually lose all of their excitement, get discouraged, and not pursue anything in their academic life. In addition to this, the world of employability is becoming more difficult, and a person who does not have career aspirations cannot endure the complexity of the situation. In light of this, the current research contributes to a better understanding of the degree of professional goals held by both tribal and non-tribal pupils. Which helps to bring about the change that is sought and to narrow the achievement gap between tribal and non-tribal students. Devi, N.N.(2017) explores the career aspirations and development of tribal students in India. The study is based on survey of 200 tribal students in higher education institutions in Manipur. The study found that tribal students had a wide range of career aspirations, including government jobs, private sector jobs, entrepreneurship, and civil services. However, the majority of students expressed a preference for government jobs due to job security, prestige, and social status. The study also found that family and peers played a significant role in shaping students' career aspirations. In terms of career development, the study found that most tribal students faced significant challenges in accessing career guidance and counselling services. Additionally, students reported a lack of exposure to different career options and limited access to internship and other career development opportunities. A study by Biswas and Sahu (2020) examined the career aspirations of tribal and non-tribal adolescents in Chhattisgarh and found that parental support was positively associated with career aspirations. The authors suggested that parents could play a crucial role in supporting their children's career goals by providing emotional, informational and financial support. Another study by Shukla et al. (2020) explored the relationship between parental support and career aspirations among adolescents in Chhattisgarh. The study found that parental support was positively associated with career aspirations, and that this relationship was stronger among non-tribal adolescents than among tribal adolescents. A study by Chaudhary and Sharma (2019) investigated the career aspirations of tribal and non-tribal adolescents in Chhattisgarh and found that parental support was a significant predictor of career aspirations among both groups. The authors suggested that parents could help their children develop career goals by providing them with information about different career options and encouraging them to pursue their interests and

passions. A study by Singh and Singh (2018) examined the career aspirations of tribal and non-tribal adolescents in Chhattisgarh and found that parental support was positively associated with career aspirations among both groups. The authors suggested that parents could help their children develop career goals by providing them with emotional and financial support, as well as by serving as role models for their children. Parental support is when parents accept or love their children. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in understanding the relationship between parental support and career aspirations among adolescents, particularly in tribal and non-tribal communities in Chhattisgarh, India. According to Bowden et al. (2009), people from a higher socioeconomic background are more likely to want to go to university. They discovered that students from ethnic minorities are more likely to perceive higher levels of parental support. Mothers have a greater impact on young children's goal-setting than fathers do. Fathers exert influence as children get older, particularly when it comes to boys. The aspirations of older children and teenagers are only more influenced by their mothers when they are more educated or have a higher social status than their fathers. Male and female aspirations are more influenced by working mothers than by stay-at-home mothers. The aspirations of parents for their children and those of the children themselves are strongly correlated (Elizabeth, 2008). Several studies have shown that parental support plays a significant role in shaping adolescents' career aspirations, regardless of their cultural background. For instance, a study conducted by Mukherjee and Mukherjee (2018) found that parental support positively influenced the career aspirations of tribal and non-tribal students in Chhattisgarh. Similarly, another study by Upadhyay and Singh (2019) revealed that parental support, along with personal interests and abilities, significantly predicted career aspirations among adolescents. However, despite the growing body of research on this topic, there are still gaps in the literature that require further investigation. For example, most studies have focused on the influence of parental support on career aspirations without considering the potential impact of other contextual factors, such as peer support, school environment, and socio-economic status. Additionally, there is a need for studies that explore the unique challenges and opportunities that exist for tribal adolescents in pursuing their career aspirations. In conclusion, literature review highlights the important role that parental support plays in shaping the career aspirations of adolescents, especially in tribal and non-tribal

communities in Chhattisgarh. Career aspirations motivate students to flourish in higher education. Lopez-Bonilla et al. (2012) determined that the most prevalent incentives for completing a course or programme are career aspirations. The outcomes of this study highlighted the significance of career goals for academic and professional success. Khallad (2002) discovered that male and female participants experienced equal degrees of family support for their school and professional objectives and aspired to the same high goals. Kisilu et al. (2012) explored the career aspirations of female secondary school students. They surveyed 87 female students and demonstrated that the professional goals of secondary school females are influenced by their relationships with their parents, siblings, and other family members. A study by Schoon & Polek (2011) related adolescent and adult occupational intentions to gender, socio-economic background. Ramnunan (2001) conducted a study at the University of North Texas to evaluate the aspirations and expectations of jazz studies students towards their future careers. They noticed that the student's career plans were much more ambitious than they had thought. Males also have higher occupational goals and expectations than females. Vijayan (2017) looked at how well-orphaned adolescents living in institutions in Kerala did in school and compared it to how well their classmates did. Academic achievement and employment of institutionalized adolescent orphans are favourably associated. In this study, 50 male and 50 female 12th-grade students from two Kerala government high schools participated. Male students had more robust occupational objectives than female students, who were more mature in their careers. According to the findings, professional aspiration and career maturity are only marginally associated. Male and female students have very different levels of professional maturity. The research was carried out by Pal, S., and Sarkar, P. (2022) on a total of 86 students from the Patulia Gram Panchayet region, North 24 PGS. Forty students from the tribal community and forty-six students from the non-tribal community participated in the study. For the purpose of evaluating their career aspirations, a questionnaire consisting of twenty-five questions has been developed. According to the findings of the research, there is a statistically significant and substantial difference between the career goals of tribal students and those of non-tribal students. Yun, S. et al. (2015) looked at teenagers' career preferences, career goals, and career attitudes in order to help train people to choose careers that match their interests, skills, and levels of competence. Here is what they found. When career

preference, career aspirations, and career attitude maturity were compared, there were no differences in the first two, but high school students had a more mature career attitude ($p < 0.05$). Also, both middle school and high school students showed a positive relationship between career preference, career aspirations, and career attitude maturity. In conclusion, there needs to be a wide range of programme on career development and career experience so that teenagers can set realistic goals, decide what is important to them in a career, and evaluate themselves objectively based on their goals. Agbo et al. (2015) believe that aspiration is a lifetime process that requires correct judgements of ability, potential, and achievement. Career aspirations are long-term career ambitions (Quaglia and Cobb, as cited in Hafsyhan, 2015). These writers say pupils' aims and inspirations drive professional aspirations. Quaglia and Cobb (quoted in Hafsyhan, 2015) define ambition as the belief that an action will help accomplish a goal. Thus, a student who wants to reach a goal would work harder to obtain it. Quaglia and Cobb add that inspiration comes from enjoyable and engaging activities. Schoon (2007) and Schoon and Polek (2011) discovered that students with high educational and career aspirations performed better than those with low educational and career aspirations. Ganeshlal Jain (1990) conducted "A Comparative Study of Values, Level of Aspiration, and Personality Traits of Rural and Urban Adolescent Girls of Rajasthan" concluded that rural and urban girls had average aspirations. Daljeet Rani (2018) discovered that the job expectations of class IX pupils in Chandigarh are positively correlated with their socio-economic status, meaning that high-status children have high career goals and low-status children have low ones. Low-SES students' increased financial motivation indicates their ambitions for career futures that give them financial security, while higher-SES students saw more opportunity to pursue their interests and passions.

The present study

Our research looked at the relationships between gender, family history, and general cognitive ability, as well as teen job objectives and mid-life professional achievement in two large representative British samples. In adulthood, those with professional ambitions are more likely to continue their education and work. The survey also indicated that women have higher educational aspirations than men. A survey-based descriptive study was conducted to collect the response from adolescents residing in Chhattisgarh. The problem

statement explores students' career aspirations in tribal and non-tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh. It was also an objective to identify the career aspirations of adolescents from both. Parental support has also been identified in previous studies as a critical element influencing the career aspiration of an individual. It was desired in the present study to examine the relationship between them.

Methodology

Participants and Procedure

1000 adolescents between the ages of 15 and 18 were polled at higher secondary schools in the Jashpur district of the Chhattisgarh state in India for the purpose of gathering data. Before providing their responses, every individual subject gave their informed and signed consent. Before any more progress could be made with the study, it first needed to get approval from the institutional ethics committee for human research at Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University in Raipur, India.

Hypothesis

To answer the research question following hypothesis were framed as:-

H1. There exists a significant relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of adolescents of Chhattisgarh.

H2. There exists a significant relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of Tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh

H3. There exists a significant relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of Non-Tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh..

H4. There is no significant effect of parental support on career aspiration.

Tools

Career Aspiration Scale: Anand's (2013) career aspiration scale was utilized for the purpose of conducting the assessment of career aspirations. Responses were graded from 1 to 5 on a Likert scale, with a range of 30 to 150. If a person has a higher score, it indicates that they have a stronger professional goal. Because the scale has a high level of internal consistency (its alpha value is .86), it can be used with some confidence.

Parental Involvement Scale: In order to conduct an accurate evaluation of parental participation, Chouhan and Arora's (2014) parental involvement scale was utilized. The responses were rated on a Likert scale with five points, each ranging from one to five, and the total number of possible points ranged from 25 to 125. Higher scores imply parental involvement. This scale is reliable because its alpha value is 0.92, which shows that it has a high level of internal consistency.

Result

Descriptive Analysis of Career Aspiration Score and Parental Support

The Data Analysis of Career Aspiration Score and Parental Support provided to Tribal and Non Tribal students of Chhattisgarh was conducted by first calculating the descriptive analysis of the sample, the descriptive analysis included the measures of Central Tendency in the form of Mean Career Aspiration Score and Parental Support Score and the dispersion of data by calculating standard deviation of the sample of the same variable. The symmetrical measures in the form of skewness and kurtosis are also calculated.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics (Career Aspiration score and Parental Support Score) / (Combined Sample)

		Statistic
Career Aspiration Score	Mean	111.72
	Std. Deviation	11.643
	Minimum	76
	Maximum	146
	Skewness	-.016
	Kurtosis	-.128
Parental Support Score	Mean	85.11
	Std. Deviation	9.330
	Minimum	42
	Maximum	125
	Skewness	-.501
	Kurtosis	1.983

Career Aspiration score of the sample of 1000 adolescents lies between score of 76 to 146. The mean level of Career Aspiration score is 111.72 with standard deviation of 11.64. The skewness and kurtosis score of -0.016 and -0.128 indicate approximately normal distribution. The Parental Support score of the sample of 1000 adolescents lies between score of 42 to 125. The mean level of

Parental Support score is 85.11 with standard deviation of 9.33. The skewness and kurtosis score of -0.016 and -0.128 indicate approximately Normal distribution.

It was also desired to calculate the above statistics by breaking the samples in tribal and non tribal region.

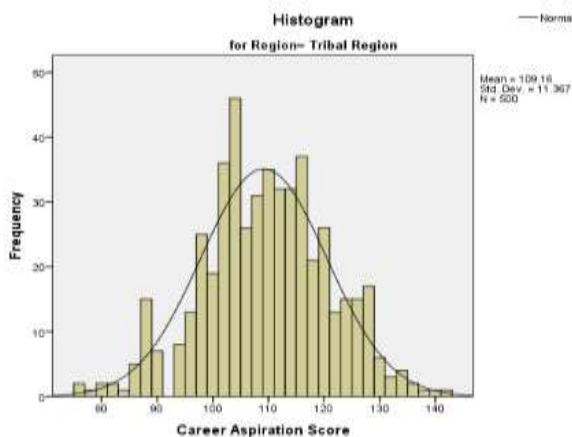
Table 2. Descriptive Statistics (Career Aspiration score and Parental Support Score) / (Region of Residence Wise)

		Region of Residence	
Career Aspiration Score	Tribal Region	Mean	109.16
		Std. Deviation	11.367
		Minimum	76
		Maximum	142
	Non Tribal Region	Mean	114.27
		Std. Deviation	11.362
		Minimum	83
		Maximum	146
Parental Support Score	Tribal Region	Mean	83.55
		Std. Deviation	9.889
		Minimum	42
		Maximum	105
	Non Tribal Region	Mean	86.67
		Std. Deviation	8.463
		Minimum	64
		Maximum	125

The career aspiration score of the sample of adolescents living in tribal region lies between score of 76 to 142. The mean level of career aspiration score of the sample of adolescents living in tribal region is 109.16 with standard deviation of 11.36.

The Parental Support score of the sample of adolescents living in tribal region lies between

score of 42 to 105. The mean level of Parental Support score of the sample of adolescents living in tribal region is 83.55 with standard deviation of 9.88. The histogram plotted for Career Aspiration Score and Parental Support provided to Tribal and Non Tribal students of Chhattisgarh shows a visually normal distribution indicating that further parametric technique can be carried out on this analysis.



4.2 Co-relation Analysis of Career Aspiration Score and Parental Support given to adolescents of Tribal and Non

Tribal region.

First, the relationship between teenage career

aspirations and parental support will be examined. If proven to be significant, the career aspiration scores and parental support scores of adolescent tribal and non-tribal students would be further analyzed. First, a correlation study was undertaken on the effect of parental support on teenage career aspirations in Chhattisgarh. Relationships were measured using the Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation. In the pilot study, it was determined that this association

could vary greatly by location of residency, so the relationship was tested first as a combined sample, then by region of residence.

Before the analysis, the relationship hypotheses that were examined are stated.

The correlation between parental support and career aspirations of Chhattisgarh adolescents was discussed in this way _

H1. There exist a significant relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of adolescents of Chhattisgarh.

		Parental Support Score
Career Aspiration Score	Pearson Correlation	.684**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	1000
Parental Support Score	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
	N	1000

The high correlation value of 0.684 indicate a positive relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of adolescents of Chhattisgarh the relation was also found

significant with 95% level of confidence.

The relationship was also tested by breaking the sample into tribal and non tribal region.

H2. There exist a significant relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of Tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh.

Adolescent of Tribal Region		Parental Support Score
Career Aspiration Score	Pearson Correlation	.661**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	500

H3. There exist a significant relationship between career aspiration score and parental support score of Non-Tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh.

Adolescent of Non-Tribal Region		Parental Support Score
Career Aspiration Score	Pearson Correlation	.691**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	500

The Pearson correlation coefficient for the students from the tribal schools was 0.661, and the significance value was 0.00. The significance level is lower than 0.05, which means that our second hypothesis, H2, cannot be validated. Adolescents who are not really members of a tribe had a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.691, and the significance level was set at 0.00. Since the significance value is less than 0.05, our third

hypothesis, H3, also can't be confirmed.

Regression analysis to estimate Tribal and Non-Tribal adolescents' career aspiration scores based on parental support.

After finding the relationship, we needed to measure aspiration based on parental support. To determine the modal, linear regression was used.

The same predictor, parental support score, was used in three models. The first model used a mixed sample, whereas the other two used samples split by tribal and non-tribal region. The analysis on regression was helpful to full fill following hypothesis-

H4.There is no significant effect of parental

Table (Model Summary)

Model summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.684 ^a	.468	.467	8.500

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parental Support Score

The regression model shows that R Square value is 0.468 with standard error of 8.50, 46.8 % variation in **Career Aspiration** adolescents of Chhattisgarh

Table (Model Coefficient)

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	39.086	2.468		15.838	.000
	Parental Support Score	.853	.029	.684	29.606	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Career Aspiration Score

The regression coefficient of 0.853, which was significant with a significance value of 0.000, research has shown a significant correlation between having parental support and achieving one's professional objective.

Conclusion

The study emphasizes the need for increased parental support and awareness and improved access to education and career counseling to improve career aspirations among adolescents in Chhattisgarh. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of parental support on adolescents' career development. According to the study, non tribal students have much higher score of Career Aspiration as compared to the students of tribal students. Even the Parental Support score of Non tribal students was much higher than that of students from tribal. On focusing the relationship between Career Aspiration and Parental Support it was seen that a high positive relationship existed between the two variables. The high positive relationship was also verified when the study was

support on career aspiration.

Model

Firstly in model **Career Aspiration** as dependent variable and **Parental support** as independent variable for the whole group of respondents.

can be said to be due to **Parental support** their parents are providing..

conducted for tribal and non tribal students separately. The relationship hypothesis were checked at 95%level of confidence and both relational hypothesis H2 and H3 were rejected. Further it was identified that the Parental Support had significant effect in determining the Career Aspiration of students .The variation in Career Aspiration of students that was explained by Parental Support was 46%. H4 was also rejected, indicating that parental support affects adolescents' career aspirations.

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Ethical consideration:

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