

## CHAPTER – IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRATAION

The focus of this chapter is to critically analyse, interpret and present the results of the study. A semi- structured questionnaire had been prepared with closed ended questions to collect information from students. Validation of tool has been done by approaching various experts and professors and corrections and suggestions are incorporated in the tool. To test for reliability, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient was calculated on the piloted questionnaire, it was used as the internal consistency measure of items in the questionnaire. The collected data was captured into statistical software in the computer (Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 21) for examination. Relevant statistical methods such as independent T-test, had been applied for data analysis to see the relationship between the variables.

The chapter considers the findings from the questionnaire collected from the sample of the different Samras Hostels of major cities of Gujarat which includes Vadodara, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Rajkot. The questionnaire schedule comprised of different sections. The results of this chapter are divided into different sections follows:

**Section- I** -Demographic Details of the Respondents

**Section -II** Perception of Factors Determining Choice of Career

**Section-III** Challenges Encountered by Tribal Youth Pursuing Their Choice of Career

**Section -IV** Changes perceived by tribal youth in their lives (Individual, Family and Society Level) through their career choice

**Section -V** Support System available in context of Career Aspirations and Career Development

## SECTION –I

### 4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS

(N=237)

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Frequency (237)</b>	<b>Percentage (100%)</b>
20 - 22 Years	121	51
23 - 25 Years	84	35
26 - 28 Years	32	14
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	140	59
Female	97	41
<b>Locality of Higher Secondary School</b>		
Rural	157	66
Urban	80	34
<b>Type of School</b>		
Government School	121	51
Private School	58	25
Aadarsh Nivasi School	22	09
Eklavya Model Residency School	17	07
Others	19	08
<b>Medium of Instruction</b>		
Gujarati	210	89
English	27	11
<b>Father's Education Qualification</b>		
Illiterate	23	10
Primary	47	20
Secondary	29	12
Higher Secondary	68	28
Graduation	56	24
Post-Graduation	14	6
<b>Mother's Education Qualification</b>		
Illiterate	93	39
Primary	51	22
Secondary	35	15
Higher Secondary	39	17
Graduation	13	5
Post – Graduation	6	2
<b>Father's occupation</b>		
Farmer	88	37
Government Servant	77	33
Daily Wage Worker	33	14
Self Employed	33	14
Others	6	2

<b>Monthly Family Income (In Rs.)</b>		
Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 10,000	33	14
Rs. 11,000 - Rs. 15,000	80	34
Rs. 16,000 - Rs. 20,000	44	19
Rs. 21,000 - Rs. 25,000	21	9
Rs. 26,000 - Rs. 30,000	34	14
More than Rs. 31,000	25	10
<b>Types of Family</b>		
Nuclear Family	138	58
Joint Family	99	42
<b>No. of Dependent Members</b>		
2-4 members	141	59
5-7 members	73	31
More than 7 members	23	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

The table presents the data regarding demographic profile of the respondents that includes (Age, location of the higher secondary school of the respondents, Type of school, Medium of instruction in school, Fathers' education, Mothers' education, Fathers' occupation, Mothers' occupation, Family monthly income in rupees, type of family and number of dependent members in the family) age group of the respondents.

**The data regarding age group of the respondents:** It is observed that majority of the respondents i.e., 121(51%) were belonging to age group of 20 - 22 years, while 84 (35%) of respondents were from the age group of 23 - 25 years and 32 (14%) respondents belonging to the age group of 26-28 years. Hence, it can be stated from the above data that majority of the respondents were in the final year of their graduations and post graduations.

**The data pertaining to the gender of the respondents:** From the above table it is observed that 140 (59%) of respondents were male and 97(41%) of were female.

**The data regarding location of the higher secondary school from where the respondents had completed their higher secondary education:** It is observed that Most of the respondents 157 (66%) had completed their higher secondary education from rural area whereas, 80 (34%) of respondents from urban area. Locality plays a significant role specifically because it is perceived that in urban area there are more opportunities and facilities available to access information, infrastructure and

transportation for higher education compared to rural areas. It is also observed that lack of infrastructure facilities, resources become hurdles for person to go for higher education.

**The data pertaining to types of schools from where the respondents completed their secondary and higher secondary education:** It is observed that majority of the respondents 121(51%) had completed their schooling from Govt. schools which was followed by Private school 58 (25%) , however, there were 22 (9%) respondents who had gone to *Aadarsh Nivasi Shala* and 17(7%) respondents went to *Eklavya Model Residency School* and 19 (8%) respondents went to others which include *Jawaharlal Navodaya Vidyalaya*.

**Medium of instruction in school plays crucial role in career development of students:** The data indicates that most of the respondents 210 (89%) had completed their schooling from Gujarati medium, whereas 27 (11%) respondents had completed their schooling from English medium. The objective was to see whether the medium of instruction becomes obstacles for respondents in their career choice as they face difficulties in communication and understanding during their graduation and post-graduation studies.

**The data regarding Father's and Mother's education level:** The table illustrates that Majority of respondents' father 68 (28%) had completed their education till higher secondary which was followed by graduation 56 (24%). However, only 14 (6%) respondents' fathers had completed their post-graduation.

From the data it is apparent that Majority of the respondents' mother 93 (39%) were illiterate while only 51 (22%) of respondents' mother had education till primary that demonstrates even these days female education has not been considered as important as compared to male education. Only 13 (5%) of respondents' mother had completed their graduation and 6 (2%) of completed their post-graduation study.

**Occupation of parents also play vital role in career selection of children:** A question was asked to the respondents regarding the occupation of their parents. The table shows that majority of respondents' father's occupation was farming i.e., 88 (37%) 77 (33%) were having Govt. Jobs, whereas 33(14%) of respondents' father were either daily wage worker or self-employed.

To understand the relationship between Family's monthly income & career choice, above question was asked. **The data regarding respondents' family income:** It is observed that majority of respondents' family income i.e., 80 (34%) was between Rs. 11,000 - Rs. 15,000 followed by 44 (19%) respondents' family income was between Rs. 16,000 - Rs. 20,000. There were only 21 (9%) of respondents whose monthly family income was average (Rs. 21,000 – Rs. 25,000). However, there were also 25 (10%) of respondents whose monthly family income was more than Rs. 31,000.

The data pertaining to types of family from where the respondents belong to, it's apparent from the responses that majority of respondents 138 (58%) lived in nuclear family whereas 99 (42%) of respondents lived in joint family.

**The data regarding the dependent member in the family:** The table clearly indicates that there were 2 – 4 dependent family members in majority, 141 (59%) family followed by 73 (31%) respondents had 5 – 7 dependent family members. However, there were 23 (10%) respondents whose family had more than 7 dependents members.

## SECTION –II

### 4.2 PERCEPTION OF FACTORS DETERMINING CHOICE OF CAREER AMONG TRIBAL YOUTH.

Career Development and Career Choice is determined by several factors. The present study has focused on Socio-Economic, Cultural and Personal factors that influenced the career choice among tribal youth. Socio-Economic Factors include parental level education, Parent's occupation, home environment, peer group influence, role models in community, socio-economic status of parents and poor financial condition. Cultural factors include racial and ethnic background, as well as the culture of an individual's regional area, local community, extended family, early marriages also one of the cultural factors that hinders girls from advancing in education. Gender is also associated with certain stereotyped career roles. Personal factors include individual's interest in education, academic performance, financial outcomes, prestige attached to the profession, employment securities and so on. The statistical methods used to analyze the data obtained were descriptive statistics of frequency distribution counts, percentages and tables for the demographic variables and standard deviation and using mean score to see which were the dominant factors (Socio-Economic, Cultural and Personal Factors) that influenced the career choice and from each Socio-Economic, Personal and Cultural Factors the major dominant factors were analyzed by using mean score.

#### 4.2.1 Overall Mean Score of Factors:

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Socioeconomic Factors	237	3.1235	.49851
Cultural factors	237	2.8920	.81103
Personal factors	237	3.5709	.57883
Valid N (list wise)	237		

It can be observed from the above table that social economic factors and personal factors are recorded the highest mean=3.1235 and mean=3.5709 respectively compared to cultural factors. It means that cultural factor is less affecting for choosing career of respondents whereas social economic factors and personal factors are most affecting factors for choosing career of respondents.

#### 4.2.2 Socio-Economic Factors Perceived by Tribal Youth Which influenced Their Choice of Career:

(N=237)

Socio-Economic Factors	SD 1	D 2	N 3	A 4	SA 5	Mean	SD
A level of education attained by Parents/guardians	38 (16%)	31 (13%)	24 (10%)	79 (33%)	65 (28%)	3.430	1.4233
Occupations of parents/guardians.	72 (30.4%)	64 (27%)	21 (8.9%)	47 (19.8)	33 (13.9)	2.599	1.4452
Poor Financial condition of parents/guardians	18 (7.6%)	28 (11.8%)	24 (10.1%)	86 (36.3)	81 (34.2)	3.776	1.2473
Location of native (Rural)	39 (16.5%)	42 (17.7%)	28 (11.8%)	67 (28.3%)	61 (25.7%)	3.291	1.4393
Lack of employment opportunity at native place	21 (8.9%)	29 (12.2%)	19 (8.0%)	91 (38.4%)	77 (32.5%)	3.734	1.2760
Lack of scope of higher education in native place	28 (11.8%)	40 (16.9%)	14 (5.9%)	73 (30.8%)	82 (34.6%)	3.595	1.4099
Father has influenced career choices	26 (11%)	33 (13.9%)	51 (21.5%)	68 (28.7%)	59 (24.9%)	3.426	1.2986
Mother has influenced career choice	62 (26.2%)	50 (21.1%)	24 (10.1%)	49 (20.7%)	52 (21.9%)	2.911	1.5310
The family business has influenced choice of career	66 (27.8%)	73 (30.8%)	34 (14.3%)	39 (16.5%)	25 (10.5%)	2.511	1.3328
The dominant profession in family has influenced choice of career	62 (26.2%)	74 (31.2%)	24 (10.1%)	42 (17.7%)	35 (14.8%)	2.637	1.4154
Information from parents has helped me to choose a career.	61 (24.7%)	58 (24.5%)	47 (19.8%)	38 (16.0%)	33 (13.9%)	2.679	1.3772
My older siblings have influenced my career choice	34 (14.3%)	42 (17.7%)	36 (15.2%)	72 (30.4%)	53 (22.4%)	2.979	1.4156
An extended family member has influenced in the career that I choose	42 (17.7%)	69 (29.1%)	40 (16.9%)	54 (22.8%)	32 (13.5%)	3.287	1.3693
Lack of support from my family for the career I want to pursue, has influenced my choice of career.	69 (29.1%)	52 (21.9%)	48 (20.3%)	40 (16.9%)	28 (11.8%)	2.852	1.3242
My Friends have influenced my choice of career	37 (15.6%)	29 (12.2%)	38 (16.1%)	63 (26.6%)	70 (29.5%)	2.603	1.3696
My Friend's choice of career has influenced my choice of career.	30 (12.7%)	23 (9.7%)	29 (12.2%)	82 (34.6%)	73 (30.8%)	3.422	1.4229

Boys and girls are socialized to choose careers that are gender sensitive that has influenced my career choice	36 (15.2%)	49 (20.7%)	32 (13.4%)	67 (28.3%)	53 (22.4%)	3.612	1.3471
I was more likely to choose a career like, MBA, Doctor, Engineer (IT), Politician and Lawyer and that has influenced my choice of career.	39 (16.5%)	61 (25.7%)	56 (23.7%)	52 (21.9%)	29 (12.2%)	3.219	1.3970
I was more likely to choose a career like teacher, nurse, university professor, and journalist that has influenced my choice of career.	20 (8.4%)	48 (20.3%)	43 (18.2%)	101 (42.6%)	25 (10.5%)	2.878	1.2713
I was more interested in maths, physics and physical science subject and that has influenced my career choice	28 (18.1%)	70 (29.5%)	53 (24.1%)	45 (19.0%)	37 (15.6%)	3.266	1.1503
I was more interested in arts and humanities subject that has influenced my career choice.	31 (13.1%)	54 (22.8%)	45 (19.0%)	68 (28.7%)	39 (16.5%)	2.970	1.2602
I was more interested in the realistic, investigating, and enterprise field and that has influenced my career choice	05 (2.1%)	57 (24.1%)	42 (17.7%)	88 (37.1%)	45 (19.0%)	3.127	1.2990
I was more interested in the artistic, social and conventional field that has influenced my career choice	24 (10.1%)	52 (21.9%)	42 (17.7%)	94 (39.7%)	25 (10.5%)	3.468	1.1143
I prefer conventional working hours (i.e., 9.00 am to 5 pm), greater flexibility of working hours in career choice (e.g., the possibility of leaving in the middle of a workday if a child is sick) that has influenced my career choice	53 (22.4%)	49 (20.7%)	37 (15.6%)	56 (23.8%)	42 (17.7%)	3.186	1.1893
I Prefer more enterprising occupations and higher levels of analytical and numerical skills in career and that has influenced my career choice.	19 (8.0%)	33 (13.9%)	44 (18.6%)	89 (37.6%)	52 (21.9%)	3.515	1.2059

Table above shows the socio-economic factors influencing career choice of the tribal youth. Education is an imperative factor for social and economic development of any community. Level of education of parents, guardians play an important role in career choice of youth. Level of education attained by parents reflects their involvement in the process of choosing the right career for their children.

The table demonstrates respondents' perception about influence of parents'/guardians' education on their career choice. It is observed that majority of the respondents 144 (61%) agreed to the statement that parents', guardians' education influence their career choice, while 69 (29%) of respondents disagreed to the statement. However, 24 (10%) respondents remained neutral to the above statement.

Parents' occupation play an essential role in the career choice of youth. The occupation of parents helps the youth to join the career of their choice and provides opportunities to access more suitable career. Above table evidently presents that majority of respondents 136 (57.4%). While 80 (33.7%) agreed to the statement that parents', guardians' occupation influence their choice of career. 21 (8.9%) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

In consideration of the economic factor, it can be said that person's financial condition has an important role to play in the career choice. In response to the question about influence of parents'/guardians' poor financial condition on their career choice, Majority of respondents 167 (70.5%) agreed to the statement that poor financial condition affected their choice of career, while 46 (19.4%) respondents disagreed on that. 24 (10.1%) respondents neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

It is very important where the person lives; there should be good infrastructure facilities for higher education, good career opportunity and scope where one lives.

The above table illustrates respondents' perception about influence of Location of native on their career choice. Most of respondents 128 (54%) believed that their location of native had influenced their choice of career, However, 81 (34.2%) of respondents disagreed to the statement. 28 (11.8) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

The result also reveals that majority of the respondents 168 (70.9%) agreed to the statement that lack of employment opportunities at their native place had influence on their career choice, as most of the tribal youth were from remote area where they did not have the good facilities for education and lack of employment opportunities at their native. whereas 50 (21.1%) disagreed to that. 19 (8.0%) respondents neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

Most of the tribal youth come from the areas where there was an only primary and secondary education facility available in their village. For higher education they had to travel far, again the frequent transportation facilities were not available, poor financial condition also affect their travelling.

It's clear from the above table that 155 (65.4%) respondents agreed and believed that lack of scope of higher education at native place influenced their choice of career whereas 68 (28.7%) of respondents disagreed to that. However only 14 (5.9%) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

Parents play an important role in the youth's career choice directly or indirectly in terms of their support, motivation, inspiration and so on. The data shows that most of respondents 127 (53.6%) agreed to the statement that their father influenced their career choice. While 59 (24.9%) respondents disagreed to the statement However, it is also noteworthy that 51 (21.5%) of respondents remained neutral on the above statement.

Most of the respondents 112 (47.3%) disagreed to the statement that their mother influences their career choice, and 101 (42.6%) respondents showed their agreement. While 24 (10.1%) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

As per the above table, majority of the respondents 139 (58.6%) disagreed to the statement that their family business influenced their choice of career. As most of the family depended on agriculture or government services, they did not have any family business as majority of the tribal communities depend on farming or daily wages. However, 64 (27%) of respondents agreed and 34 (14.3%) of respondents remained neutral the above statement.

The above table illustrates that Most of the respondents 136 (57.4%) disagreed to the statement that their dominant profession in family influenced their choice of career

while, 77 (32.5%) of respondents agreed on that. 24 (10.1%) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

Level of education attained by parents play a significant role in career choice of youth. Educated parents have better exposure, experience and information to guide their children to choose the career. It's clear from the above table that most of respondents 119 (50.2%) disagreed to the statement that information provided by their parents helped them in choice of career because most of their parents were not that much educated that they can guide their children to choose better career. whereas 71 (29.9%) of respondents only agreed on that, there were also 19.8% of respondents who neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

The table illustrates that most of respondents 125 (52.8%) agreed that their older siblings influenced their choice of career in terms of providing guidance, information and support. while 76 (32%) disagreed to the statement. 36 (15.2%) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

As data shows, most of respondents 111 (46.8%) responded that they disagreed to the statement that their extended family members influenced their career choice and 86 (36.6%) of respondents agreed to that. There were also 40(16.9%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

The table demonstrates respondents' perception about influence of lack of family support on their career choice. Most of respondents 121 (51%) disagreed to the statement while 68 (28.7%) of respondents agreed to the statement that lack of family support influenced their career choice. 48 (20.3%) of respondents were also there who neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

Peer influence plays a vital role in career choice of the youth. The above table illustrates that most of respondents 133 (56.1%) agreed that their friends influenced their choice of career in terms of selecting course, providing information and guidance, while 66 (27.8%) of respondents disagreed on that, 38 (16.1%) respondents remained neutral to the statement.

The data reveals that most of respondents 155 (65.4%) agreed to the statement that their friend's choice of career had an impact on their career choice whereas 53(22.4%)

of respondents disagreed to the above statement. However, there were 29 (12.2%) respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

Gender plays an important role in career choice of youth. In society male and female were socialized in such a way that that suits their personality.

It's clear from the table that most of respondents 120 (50.7%) agreed to the statement that gender socialisation to choose career that are gender sensitive and suits their personality influence their career choice whereas 85 (35.9%) of respondents disagreed on that. There were also 32 (13.4%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

Gender stereotypes influences men's career choices as well as women's career choices. Social roles determine the accepted behavioural norms for men and women and thus encourage gender differences in interest and activities. To examine this question was asked the above table describes that most of the respondents 100 (42.2%) disagreed to the statement that their desire to choose a career like, MBA, Doctor, Engineer (IT), Politician and Lawyer had influenced on their career choice whereas 81 (34.1%) of respondents agreed to that. There were also 23.6% of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the above statement.

Occupational stereotypes are internalized by both boys and girls from a young age. Studies have shown that children are able to classify occupation into "feminine" and "masculine" categories at a very young age and their classification is like that of adults. The table shows that most of respondents 126 (53.1%) agreed to the statement that their desire to choose a career like teacher, nurse, university professor and journalist had influenced their career choice while 68 (28.7%) of respondents showed their disagreement on that. There were also 43 (18.2%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the above statement.

Above table represents those 98 (41.3%) respondents disagreed to the statement that their interest in Maths, Physics and Physical Science subject has influenced their career choice whereas, 82 (34.6) agreed to that. There was even higher number of respondents 57 (24.1%) who neither agreed nor disagreed on the statement.

The table demonstrates respondents' perception about their interest in arts and humanities subject influence their career choice. Most of respondents 107 (45.1%)

agreed on that. While 85 (35.9%) of respondents disagreed to the above statement. 45 (19%) of respondents remained neutral as they neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

The data shows that most of respondents 133 (56.1%) agreed to the statement that their interest in the realistic, investigating and enterprise field influenced their career choice whereas 62 (26.2%) of respondents disagreed to the above statement. However, there were 42 (17.7%) respondents who remained neutral to the statement.

Most of respondents 119 (50.2%) agreed to the statement that their interest in the artistic, social and conventional field influenced their career choice while 76 (32.1%) of respondents showed their disagreement on that. 42 (17.7%) respondents who remained neutral to the statement.

The table describes 102 (43.1%) disagreed to the statement that their preference about conventional and greater flexibility of working hours influenced their career choice whereas 98 (41.3%) of respondents agreed to that. There were also 37(15.6%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the above statement.

As data shows, most of respondents 141 (59.2%) responded that they agreed to the statement that more enterprising occupations and higher levels of analytical and numerical skills influenced their career choice. However, 52 (21.9%) of respondents disagreed to the above statement. There were also 44 (18.6%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

Hence from the above table it can be concluded that that majority of the respondents agreed that 'Poor Financial condition of parents/guardians' has influenced their career choice which constitute 167 (70.5%) with highest mean score (**Mean=3.776**). However, lack of employment opportunity at native place which constitute 168 (70.9%) with (**Mean= 3.734**), also career that are gender sensitive and suits their personality influence their career choice which constitute 120 (50.7%) with (**Mean=3.612**), Lack of Scope of higher education in native place which constitute 155 (65.4%) with (**Mean=3.595**) influenced the career choice. 155 (65.4%) claimed that Friend's choice of career influenced their career choice with (**Mean=3.612**). While the least in the mean score was 'Family Business that influenced the career choice of the tribal youth with (**Mean= 2.511**) followed by Occupations of

parents/guardians which constitute 136 (57.4%) with (**Mean= 2.599**), Information from parents which constitute 119 (50.2%) with (**Mean=2.679**) and Dominant Profession with (**Mean= 2.637**) were not dominant factors of career choice of tribal youth.

Hence the result shows that poor financial condition of parents, lack of employment opportunity and lack of scope of higher education at native place and friend's choice of career, Gender socialization are major factors which influenced the career choice of tribal youth. The findings confirmed the expression by (Jambo, 2014) that parental socio-economic status influence the career choice and parental level of education dose not necessarily influenced the career choice. The findings also support to the study conducted by (Pattanayak, 2014) that aspiration for tribal students are influenced by gender role socialization. While factors like family business, occupation of parents, information from parents regarding career choice and dominant profession in family have less impact on the career choice of tribal youth.

#### 4.2.3 Cultural Factors:

(N=237)

Cultural Factors	SD 1	D 2	N 3	A 4	SA 5	Mean	SD
Earlymarriages prevalent in my community has influenced my choice of career	66 (27.8%)	54 (22.8%)	43 (18.2%)	45 (19.0%)	29 (12.2%)	2.650	1.3808
Expectation of our community for girls to be housewives and boys to be breadwinner has influenced my choice of career.	30 (12.7%)	73 (30.8%)	39 (16.5%)	59 (24.8%)	36 (15.2%)	2.992	1.2953
Childlabour practices prevalent in community has influenced my choice of career.	50 (21.1%)	79 (33.3%)	48 (20.3%)	28 (11.8%)	32 (13.5%)	2.633	1.3069
Lack ofrolemodels in community has influenced my choice of career.	30 (12.7%)	27 (11.4%)	33 (13.9%)	81 (34.2%)	66 (27.8%)	3.532	1.3420
Following the traditional occupation of the family has influenced my choice of career.	53 (22.4%)	71 (30.0%)	47 (19.8%)	37 (15.6%)	29 (12.2%)	2.654	1.3142

Table above shows the cultural factors influencing career choice of the tribal youth. It's clear from the above table that most of respondents 120 (50.6%) disagreed to the statement that early marriage influenced their choice of career whereas 74 (31.2%) of respondents agreed on that. There were also 43(18.1) % of respondents who neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

Statement regarding perception about community's expectation for girls to be housewives and boys to be breadwinner influence their career choice. Most of respondents 103 (43.5%) disagreed to this statement while 95 (40%) of respondents agreed to the above statement. While 39(16.5%) of respondents were also there who neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

It also clearly indicates that most of respondents 129 (54.4%) disagreed to the statement that child labour practices in their community influenced their choice of career whereas 60 (25.3%) respondents disagreed on that. There were also 48 (20.3%) of respondents who neither agree nor disagree to the statement with.

The table describes that most of respondents 147 (62%) agreed to the statement that lack of role models in their community influenced their career choice whereas, 57(24.1%) of respondents disagreed to the above statement. 33(13.9%) neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

Hence from the above data it can be concluded that lack of role models in community was the major factor which constitute 147 (62%) with (**Mean=3.532**). Early marriage practice and traditional family business, child labour practice were not the dominant factors that influenced the career choice of tribal youth.

#### 4.2.4 Personal Factor:

(N=237)

Personal Factor	SD 1	D 2	N 3	A 4	SA 5	Mean	SD
My interest in education has influenced my career choice	16 (6.8%)	21 (8.9%)	25 (10.5%)	90 (38.0%)	85 (35.8%)	3.873	1.1900
My Good Academic performance has influenced my career choice	37 (15.6%)	38 (16.0%)	60 (25.4%)	55 (23.2%)	47 (19.8%)	3.156	1.3391
Poor Academic Performance has influenced my career choice	37 (15.6%)	47 (19.8%)	65 (27.5%)	52 (21.9%)	36 (15.2%)	3.013	1.2871
Self-Motivation has influenced my career choice	24 (10.1%)	30 (12.7%)	33 (13.9%)	82 (34.6%)	68 (28.7%)	3.591	1.2975
Financial outcomes have influenced my choice of career	14 (5.9%)	21 (8.9%)	20 (8.4%)	97 (40.9%)	85 (35.9%)	3.920	1.1525
Opportunity to use skills and abilities in field has influenced my choice of career	30 (12.7%)	16 (6.8%)	37 (15.6%)	84 (35.4%)	70 (29.5%)	3.624	1.3142
Practical learning in career has influenced my choice of career	39 (16.5%)	28 (11.8%)	65 (27.4%)	56 (23.6%)	49 (20.7%)	3.203	1.3440
Prestige attached to the profession has influenced my choice of career	17 (7.2%)	20 (8.4%)	28 (11.9%)	75 (31.6%)	97 (40.9%)	3.907	1.2281
Employment securities have influenced my career choice.	16 (6.8%)	22 (9.3%)	29 (12.2%)	78 (32.9%)	92 (38.8%)	3.878	1.2169
Personal growth and development have influenced my career choice.	22 (9.3%)	34 (14.3%)	44 (18.6%)	67 (28.3%)	70 (29.5%)	3.873	1.1900

The above table depicts the Personal Factors influencing career choice of the tribal youth. With response to the question about influence of interest in education on their career choice, most of respondents 175 (73.8%) agreed with the statement. while 37(15.7%) of respondents disagreed with the statement. There were also 25(10.5%) of respondents who neither agree nor disagree to the above statement.

Respondents' perception about influence of good academic performance on their career choice. Most of respondents 102 (43%) agreed to the statement that good academic performance influenced their career choice. However, 75(31.6) respondents disagreed with the statement and 60 (25.4%) remained neutral to the statement.

Academic performance can influence career choice in many ways, those who have poor academic record they face difficulties to take up the career as per their choice as they don't fit into the eligibility required for job and career.

The data also reveals that most of respondents 65(27.5%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement that poor academic performance influenced their choice of career. However, 84 (35.4%) of respondents disagreed and 88(37.1%) agreed to the statement.

Self-motivation plays a vital role in career choice of youth, individuals who are motivated are able to overcome setbacks and challenges and work hard to accomplish the goals of their life.

The above table demonstrates respondents' perception about influence of self-motivation on their career choice. Most of the respondents 150 (63.3%) agreed to the statement that self-motivation has influenced their choice of career, while 54 (22.8%) of respondents disagreed on that. to the above statement. However, 33(13.9%) respondents remained neutral on that.

Financial outcomes are the most influential factor in career choice of the youth, financial outcomes ultimately lead better lifestyle and wellbeing of people.

The question was asked to understand the perception of respondents about financial outcomes and how it affects the decision of career choice. Most of the respondents 182(76.8%) agreed to the statement whereas only 35(14.8%) of respondents showed disagreement on that. Only 20 (8.4%) of respondents remained neutral to the above statement.

Hence it can be inferred from the above table that most of the respondents agreed to the statement that financial outcome was one of the factors influenced their choice of career. Tribal parents send their children to schools and colleges with the high hopes that after being educated their children will get some good jobs and thus it gives a helping hand in earning their livelihoods.

The data reveals that most of respondents 154 (64.9%) believed that opportunity to use their skills and abilities influence their choice of career, while 46 (19.5%) of

respondents disagreed to the above statement. However, 37(15.6%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

The data shows that most of the respondents 105(44.3%) agreed to that practical learning has influenced their choice of career. While 67 (28.3%) disagreed to the above statement and 65(27.4%) neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement that practical learning influenced their decision of career choice.

The table illustrates that most of respondents 172(72.5%) agreed to the statement that professional prestige influenced their choice of career whereas 37(15.6%) of respondents disagreed to that. Yet, 28 (11.9%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

Hence it can be stated from the above table that prestige attached to the profession influence the career choice by selecting certain career individual get respect and have good status in their community.

The table demonstrates respondents' perception about influence of employment securities on their career choice. Most of respondents 170 (71.7%) agreed to the statement while 38 (16.1%) respondents disagreed on that. However, 29 (12.2%) neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

Personal growth and development in career play vital role in selecting career as to comprehend this, the above question was asked and most of respondents 137(57.8%) agreed to that while 56 (23.6%) of respondents disagreed to the statement. There were also 44 (18.3%) of respondents who neither agree nor disagree on that.

Hence from the above table it can be interpreted that out of various personal factors financial outcomes with high mean score (**Mean=3.920**), followed by Prestige attached to the profession with (**Mean= 3.907**), Employment securities with (**Mean= 3.878**) and respondent's interest in education with (**Mean=3.873**) were dominant factors that influenced the career choice of the respondents.

Career choice is determined by various factors which includes socio-economic factors, cultural factors, and personal factors. To examine whether there were any significant mean differences between gender and different socio-economic factors, personal and cultural factors t-test was administered by using SPSS.

#### 4.2.5 T-Test:

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference between factors affecting career choice and male and female respondents.

#### 1. Gender wise Factors affecting Career Choice of the Respondents

Factors Affecting Career Choice	Gender	N	Mean		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
					F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Socio Economic	Male	140	3.2050	Equal variances assumed	.603	.438	3.077	235	.002
	Female	97	3.0059	Equal variances not assumed			3.129	218.180	.002
Cultural Factor	Male	140	2.9386	Equal variances assumed	.707	.401	1.063	235	.289
	Female	97	2.8247	Equal variances not assumed			1.040	190.524	.300
Personal Factor	Male	140	3.5471	Equal variances assumed	.008	.929	-.758	235	.449
	Female	97	3.6052	Equal variances not assumed			-.760	208.391	.448

The above table depicts the mean scores of the factors affecting career choice and male and female respondents. It is clear from the above table that factors of Socio-Economic factors have significance value less than 0.05, hence null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is significant difference between mean scores of the socio-economic factors affecting career choice among male and female respondents. For the

rest of the factors null hypothesis may not be rejected. It means that there is no significant difference between mean scores of the factors affecting career choice among male and female respondents, such as cultural factor and personal factor.

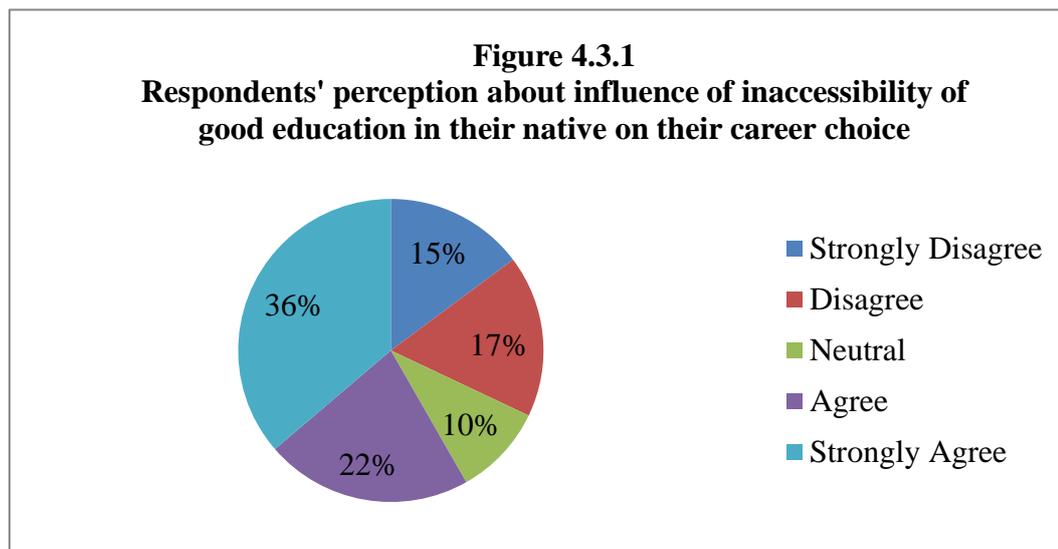
### SECTION III

#### **4.3 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY TRIBAL YOUTH FOR PURSUING THEIR CHOICE OF CAREER.**

##### **4.3.1 Table showing respondents' perception about inaccessibility of good education in their native was one of the challenges in their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of inaccessibility of good education in their native on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	35	14.8
Disagree	41	17.3
Neutral	23	9.7
Agree	52	21.9
Strongly Agree	86	36.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>



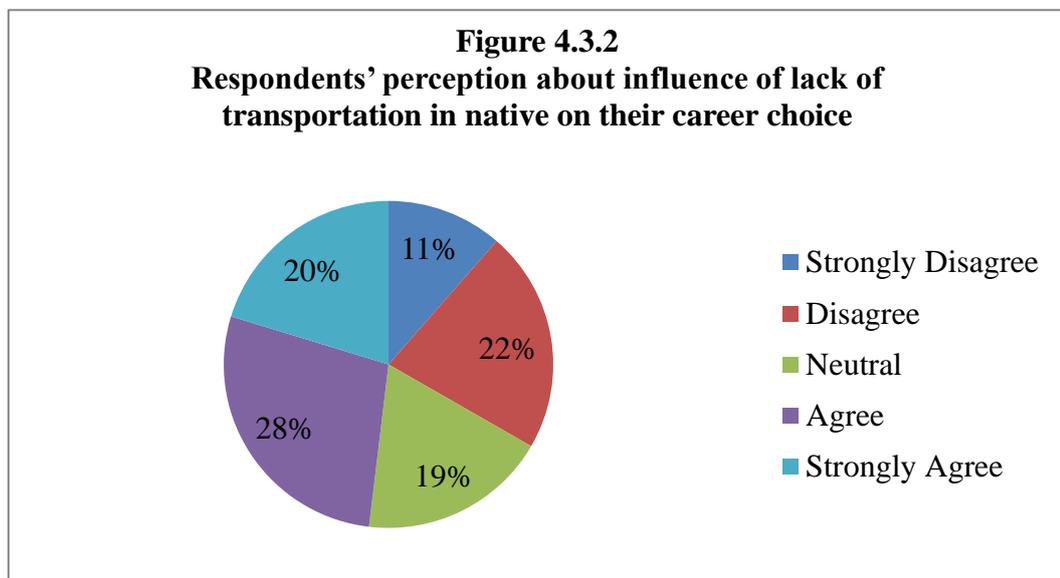
Above data signifies that, most of the respondents 138 (58.2%) agreed that inaccessibility of good education in their native influenced their choice of career. 76 (32.1%) respondents disagreed to the statement. 23 (9.7%) respondents remained neutral to the statement

Hence from the above data it can be interpreted that without having good access to education infrastructures facilities at local place hinders the education development among youth.

**4.3.2 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of lack of transportation in native on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of lack of transportation in native on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	27	11.4
Disagree	52	21.9
Neutral	44	18.6
Agree	66	27.8
Strongly Agree	48	20.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>



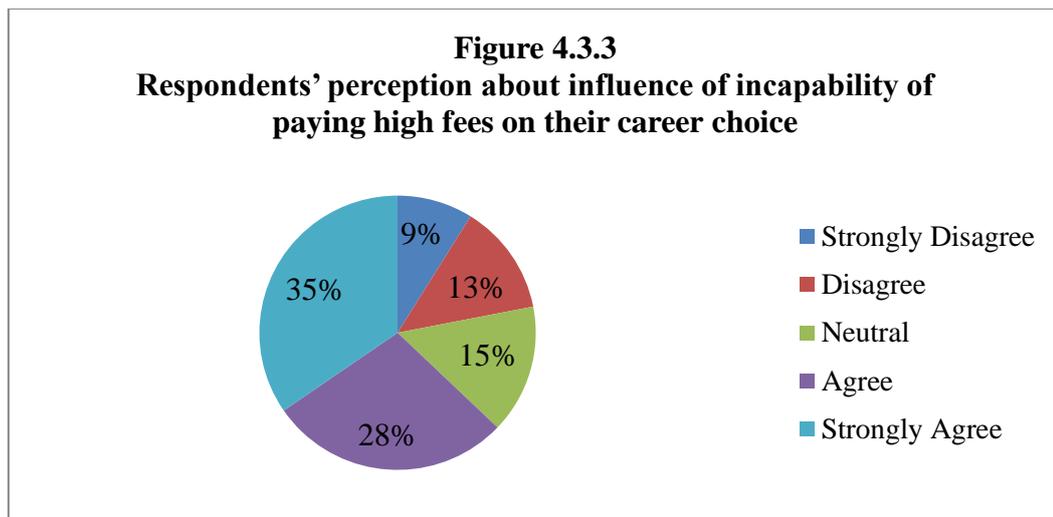
Most of respondents 114 (48.1) agreed to the statement that lack of transportation in their native influenced their decision in career choice whereas 79 (33.3%) disagreed to that. However, there were 44 (18.6%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree to the above statement.

Hence, it is concluded that lack of transportation in their native influenced their decision in career choice

**4.3.3 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of incapability of paying High fees on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of incapability of paying high fees on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	21	8.9
Disagree	31	13.1
Neutral	36	15.1
Agree	67	28.3
Strongly Agree	82	34.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

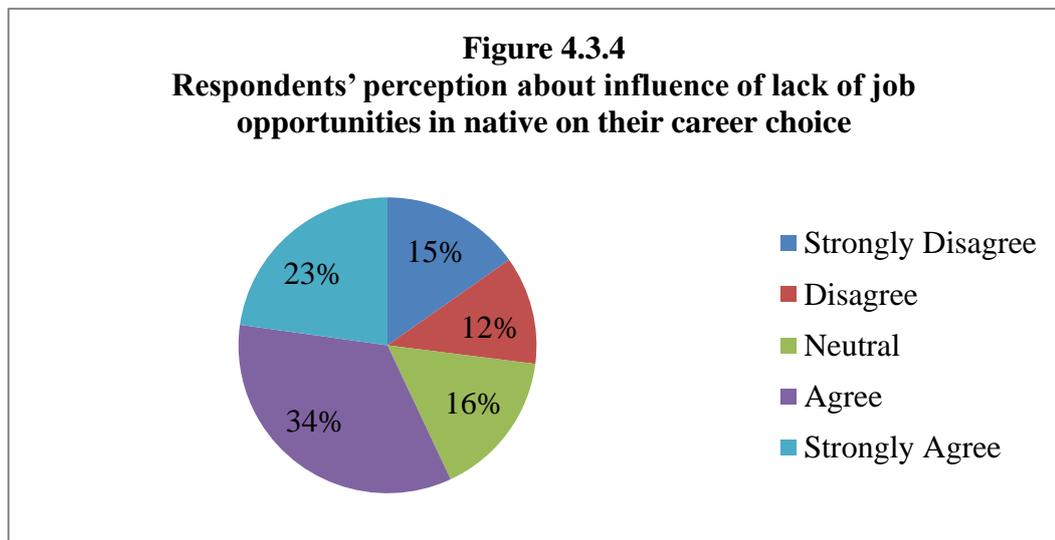


The table clearly states that most of respondents 149 (62.9%) agreed to the statement that their incapability of paying higher fees influenced their choice of career as because of poor financial conditions; they could not join the desired courses. Whereas 52 (22%) respondents disagreed on that. However, there were also 15.1% of respondents who neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

**4.3.4 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of lack of job opportunities in native on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of lack of job opportunities in native on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	36	15.2
Disagree	28	11.8
Neutral	38	16.0
Agree	81	34.2
Strongly Agree	54	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

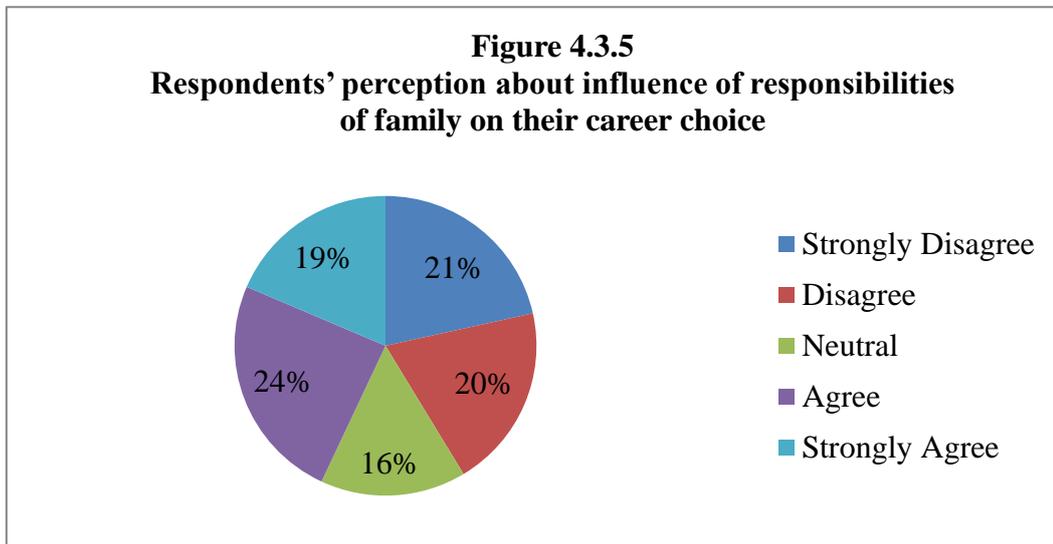


From the above table it can be said that most of respondents 135 (57%) agreed and believed that lack of job opportunities in their native influenced their career choice as in their native there were very limited scope of higher education, as well as the for the job opportunities because most of the family depending on agriculture, while 64 (27%) of respondents disagreed to that. 16% of respondents neither agree nor disagree to the statement.

**4.3.5 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of responsibilities of family on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of responsibilities of family on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	51	21.5
Disagree	47	19.8
Neutral	37	15.6
Agree	58	24.5
Strongly Agree	44	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

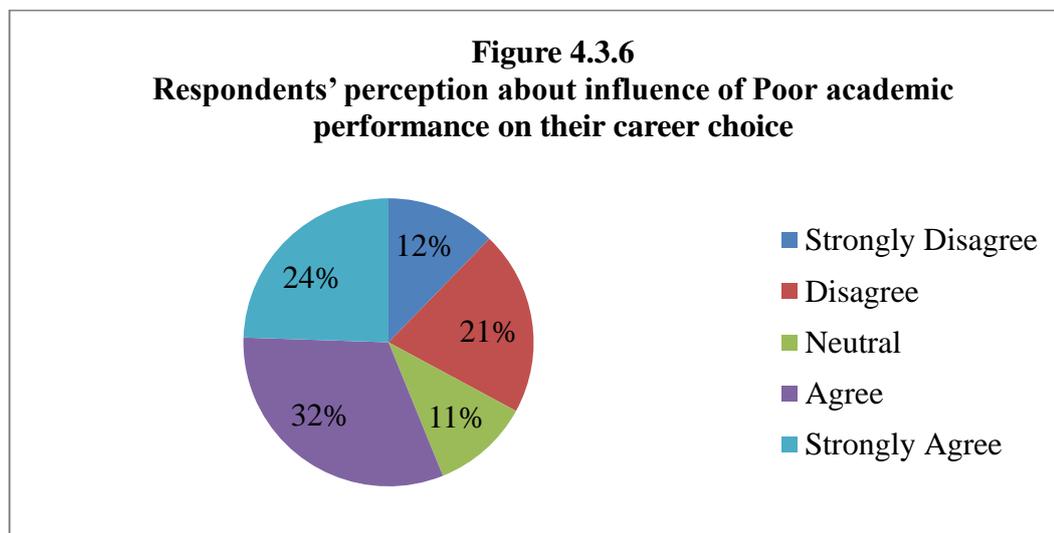


From the above table it can be interpreted that most of respondents 102 (43.1%) agreed to the statement that responsibilities of family influenced their choice of career whereas 98 (41.3%) of respondents disagreed to that. 37 (15.6%) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed to the above statement.

**4.3.6 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of Poor academic performance on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of Poor academic performance on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	29	12.2
Disagree	49	20.7
Neutral	26	11.0
Agree	75	31.6
Strongly Agree	58	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

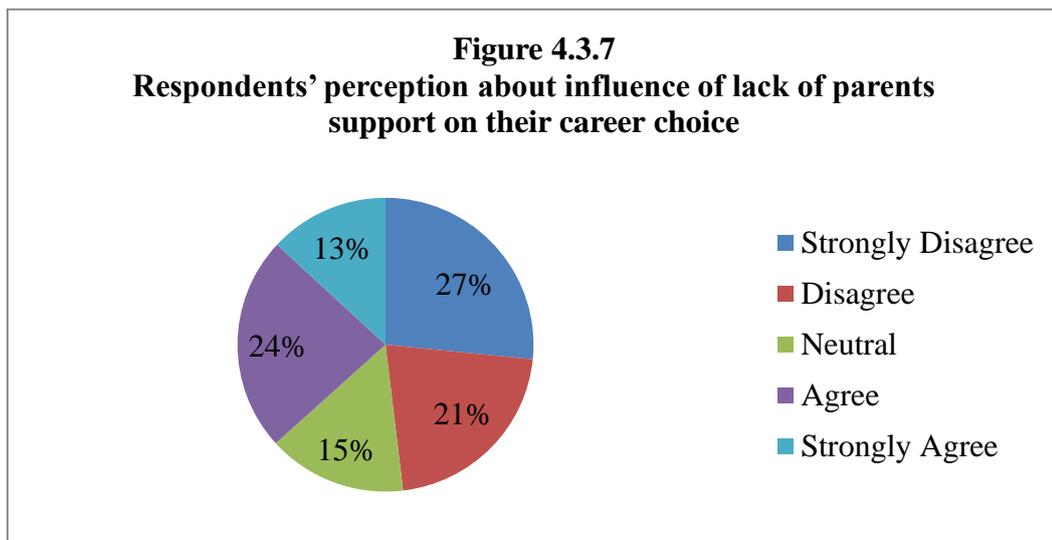


Most of respondents 133 (56.1%) agreed to the statement that poor academic performance influenced their career choice while 78 (32.9%) of respondents disagreed on that. There were also 26 (11%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed to the statement.

**4.3.7 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of lack of parents support on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of lack of parents support on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	63	26.6
Disagree	51	21.5
Neutral	36	15.2
Agree	56	23.6
Strongly Agree	31	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

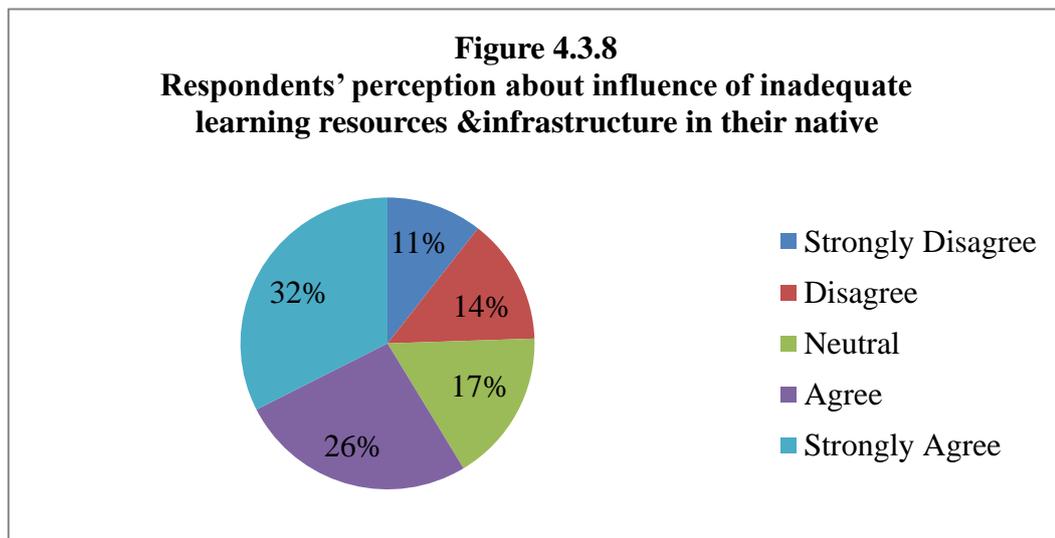


The table describes that most of respondents 114 (48.1%) disagreed to the statement that lack of parents' support influenced their career choice whereas 87 (36.7%) of respondents agreed to that. 36 (15.2%) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed to the above statement.

**4.3.8 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of inadequate learning resources and infrastructure in native on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of inadequate learning resources &amp; infrastructure in their native</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	25	10.5
Disagree	33	13.9
Neutral	40	16.9
Agree	62	26.2
Strongly Agree	77	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

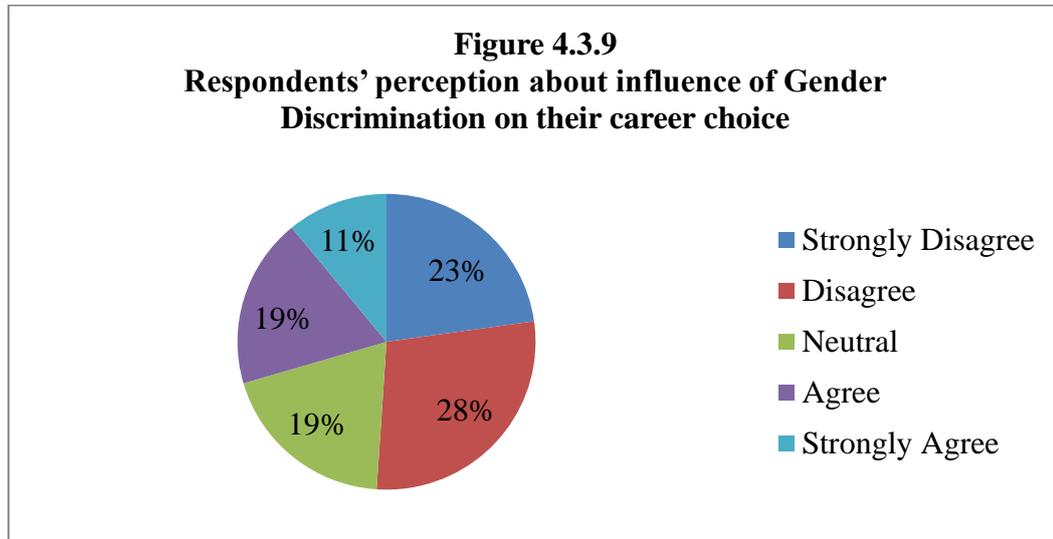


The table illustrates respondents' perception about influence of inadequate learning resources in native on their career choice. Most of respondents 139 (58.7) agreed to the statement whereas 58 (24.4%) of respondents disagreed on that. 40 (16.9%) of respondents stated that they neither agree nor disagree to the above statement.

**4.3.9 Table showing respondents' perception about influence of Gender Discrimination on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception about influence of Gender Discrimination on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	54	22.8
Disagree	67	28.3
Neutral	46	19.3
Agree	44	18.6
Strongly Agree	26	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

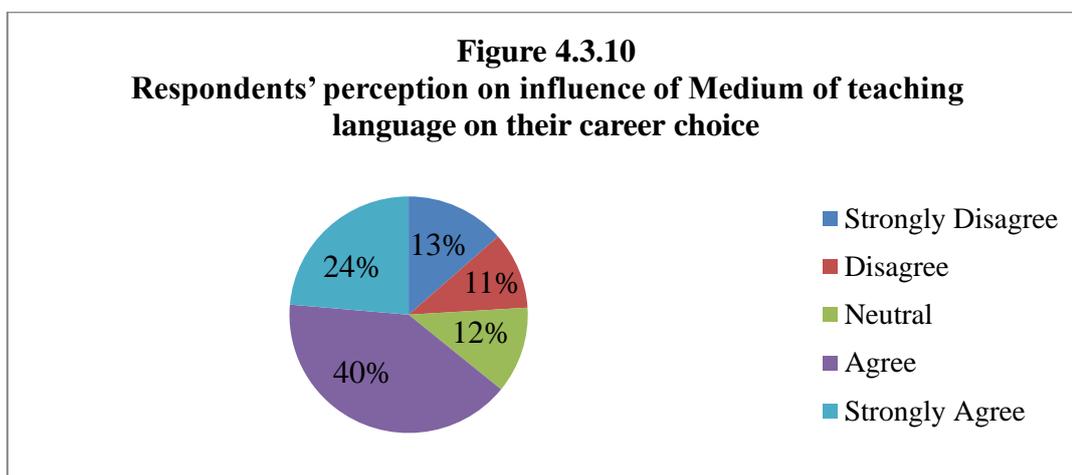


The responses to the question on influence of gender discrimination on respondents' career choice, most of respondents 121 (51.1%) stated that they disagreed while 70 (29.6) of respondents agreed on that. There were also 46 (19.3%) of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed on that.

**4.3.10 Table showing respondents' perception on influence of Medium of teaching language on their career choice**

(N=237)

<b>Respondents' perception on influence of Medium of teaching language on their career choice</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Disagree	32	13.5
Disagree	25	10.5
Neutral	28	11.8
Agree	96	40.5
Strongly Agree	56	23.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>



The table illustrates respondents' perception about influence of medium of teaching language on their career choice. Most of respondents 152 (64.2%) agreed while 57(24%) of disagreed to the statement. 28 (11.8%) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed on that.

The results show that majority of the respondent's schooling were done from rural areas and medium of instructions in schooling were local language. When students come out from their native to urban city for higher education they faced difficulties in their studies, they did not feel comfortable to communicate with others because of language barrier and that hinders to their development.

**4.3.11 Mean Score of Challenges encountered by Tribal Youth in perusing their choice of Career:**

<b>Challenges for pursuing choice of career</b>	<b>SD 1</b>	<b>D 2</b>	<b>N 3</b>	<b>A 4</b>	<b>SA 5</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Inaccessibility of good education in native was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career	35 (14.8%)	41 (17.3%)	23 (9.7%)	52 (21.9%)	86 (36.3%)	3.477	1.4888
Lack of transportation in native was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career	27 (11.4%)	52 (21.9%)	44 (18.6%)	66 (27.8%)	48 (20.3%)	3.236	1.3096
Unavailability paying High fees for good course was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career	21 (8.9%)	31 (13.1%)	36 (15.2%)	67 (28.3%)	82 (34.6%)	3.667	1.3095
Lack of job opportunities in my native was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career	36 (15.2%)	28 (11.8%)	38 (16.0%)	81 (34.2%)	54 (22.8%)	3.376	1.3586
Family or home responsibilities was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career	51 (21.5%)	47 (19.8%)	37 (15.6%)	58 (24.5%)	44 (18.6%)	2.987	1.4335
Poor academic performance was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career	29 (12.2%)	49 (20.7%)	26 (11.0%)	75 (31.6%)	58 (24.5%)	3.354	1.3689
Lack of parent's support was one of the challenges for pursuing my choice of career.	63 (26.6%)	51 (21.5%)	36 (15.2%)	56 (23.6%)	31 (13.1%)	2.751	1.4087
Inadequacy of learning resources and infrastructure in native was one of the challenges for my choice of career.	25 (10.5%)	33 (13.9%)	40 (16.9%)	62 (26.2%)	77 (32.5%)	3.561	1,3473
Gender discrimination was one of the challenges for my choice of career.	54 (22.8%)	67 (28.3%)	46 (19.4%)	44 (18.6%)	26 (11.0%)	2.667	1.3095
Medium of teaching was one of the challenges for my choice of career.	32 (13.5%)	25 (10.5%)	28 (11.8%)	96 (40.5%)	56 (23.6%)	3.502	1.3233

To understand the major challenges faced by tribal youth mean score of all the challenges calculated and the data showed that out of various challenges encountered by tribal youth. The following are the major challenges which shows highest mean score which includes Unavailability paying High fees for good course with (Mean=3.667), Inadequacy of learning resources and infrastructure at native with (Mean=3.561), Poor access to career information with (Mean=3.536), Inaccessibility of good education at native with (Mean=3.477), and Medium of teaching language with (Mean=3.502).

To examine whether there were any significant mean differences between gender and challenges faced by them t-test was administered by using SPSS.

#### 4.3.12 T-Test

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significance difference between challenges faced in career choice and male and female respondents.

Group Statistics	Gender	N	Mean		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
					F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Inaccessibility of good education in native.	Male	140	3.671	Equal variances assumed	.236	.627	2.443	235	<b>.015</b>
	Female	97	3.196	Equal variances not assumed			2.442	206.144	<b>.015</b>
Lack of transportation in native.	Male	140	3.364	Equal variances assumed	2.925	.089	1.816	235	.071
	Female	97	3.052	Equal variances not assumed			1.777	190.061	.077
Unavailability of paying High fees for	Male	140	3.843	Equal variances assumed	12.400	.001	2.516	235	<b>.013</b>

good course as one of the challenges.	Female	97	3.412	Equal variances not assumed			2.424	178.138	<b>.016</b>
Lack of job opportunities in native	Male	140	3.671	Equal variances assumed	8.831	.003	4.166	235	<b>.000</b>
	Female	97	2.948	Equal variances not assumed			4.036	182.591	<b>.000</b>
Family or home responsibilities	Male	140	3.157	Equal variances assumed	.262	.609	2.209	235	<b>.028</b>
	Female	97	2.742	Equal variances not assumed			2.194	201.676	<b>.029</b>
Poor academic performance	Male	140	3.636	Equal variances assumed	3.604	.059	3.914	235	<b>.000</b>
	Female	97	2.948	Equal variances not assumed			3.854	195.106	<b>.000</b>
Poor access to career information.	Male	140	3.500	Equal variances assumed	2.623	.107	-.540	235	.590
	Female	97	3.588	Equal variances not assumed			-.552	220.650	.582
Lack of parent's support	Male	140	2.900	Equal variances assumed	.004	.948	1.967	235	<b>.050</b>
	Female	97	2.536	Equal variances not assumed			1.974	209.028	<b>.050</b>
Inadequacy of learning resources and infrastructure in native.	Male	140	3.557	Equal variances assumed	.351	.554	-.055	235	.956
	Female	97	3.567	Equal variances not assumed			-.055	198.290	.956
Gender discrimination	Male	140	2.836	Equal variances assumed	.246	.620	2.412	235	<b>.017</b>

	Female	97	2.423	Equal variances not assumed			2.402	203. 571	<b>.017</b>
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The above table depicts the mean scores of challenges faced in career choice and male and female respondents. It is clear from the above table that challenges faced in career choice factor of Inaccessibility of good education in native, Unavailability of paying High fees for good course as one of the challenges, Lack of job opportunities in native, Family or home responsibilities, Poor academic performance, Lack of parents support and Gender discrimination have significance value less than 0.05, hence null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, there is significant difference between mean scores of the challenges faced in career choice like Inaccessibility of good education in native, Unavailability of paying High fees for good course as one of the challenges, Lack of job opportunities in native, Family or home responsibilities, Poor academic performance, Lack of parents support and Gender discrimination among male and female respondents. For the rest of the factors null hypothesis may not be rejected. It means that there is no significant difference between mean scores of challenges faced in career choice factors of Lack of transportation in native Poor access to career information, Inadequacy of learning resources and infrastructure in native among male and female respondents.

## SECTION -IV

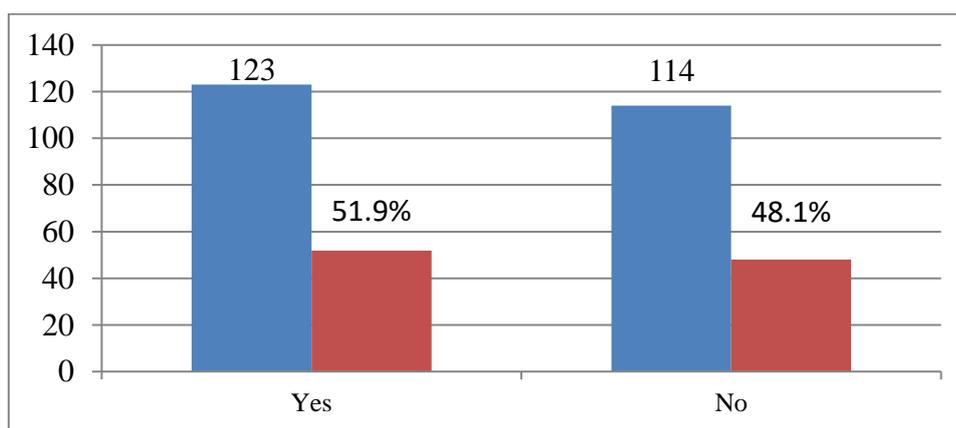
### 4.4 CHANGES PERCEIVED BY THE YOUTH IN THEIR LIVES AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL, FAMILY LEVEL AND SOCIETY LEVEL THROUGH THEIR CHOICE OF CAREER

4.4.1 The table representing whether respondents' choice of career affects their financial condition (like taking education loan from the bank, take debt from someone, sell their property or any other means).

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in their financial condition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	123	51.9
No	114	48.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

4.4.1 Figure representing whether respondents' choice of career affects their financial condition



The above table represents the data whether respondents' choice of career affects their financial condition (like taking education loan from the bank, take debt from someone, sell their property or any other means. The data reveals that majority of the respondents i.e. 123 (51.9 %) believed that financial condition affected their choice of career, while 114 (48.1%) respondents believed that their financial condition has not been affected by their choice of career.

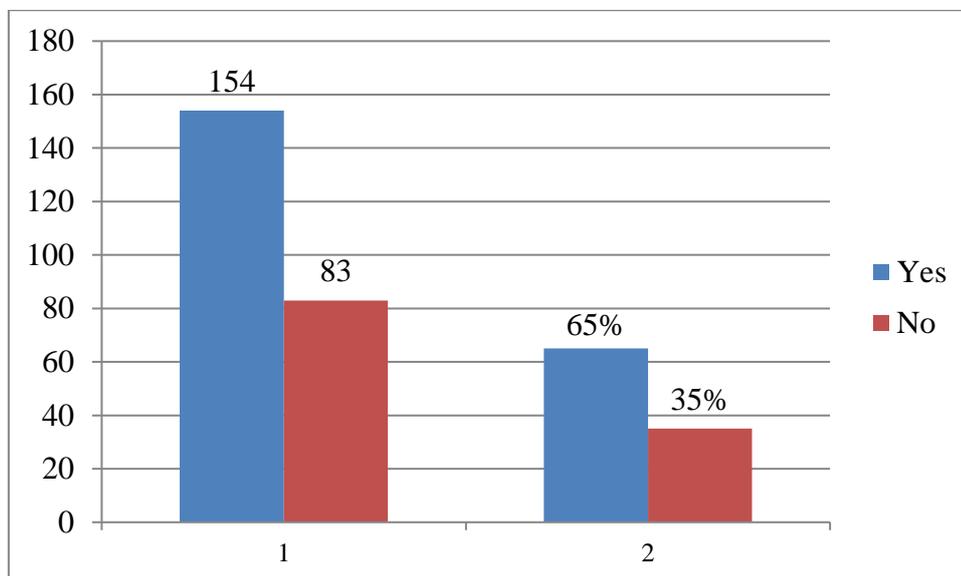
The geographical set up of the tribal area is such that provides less privilege for economical upliftment and most of them earn from limited farming. Due to lack of opportunities for business and economic expansion and less savings they are forced to take loans, take debt from someone or sell the property whatever they possess for the education and their choice of career.

**4.4.2 The table illustrating whether respondents support their family in family occupation during vacation /free time**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of supporting family occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	154	65.0
No	83	35.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.2 Figure illustrating whether respondents support their family in family occupation during vacation /free time**



The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents support their family in family occupation during vacation or free time. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e. 154 (65%) supported their family in family occupation during vacation or free time, while 83 (35%) respondents did not support their family in family occupation during vacation or free time.

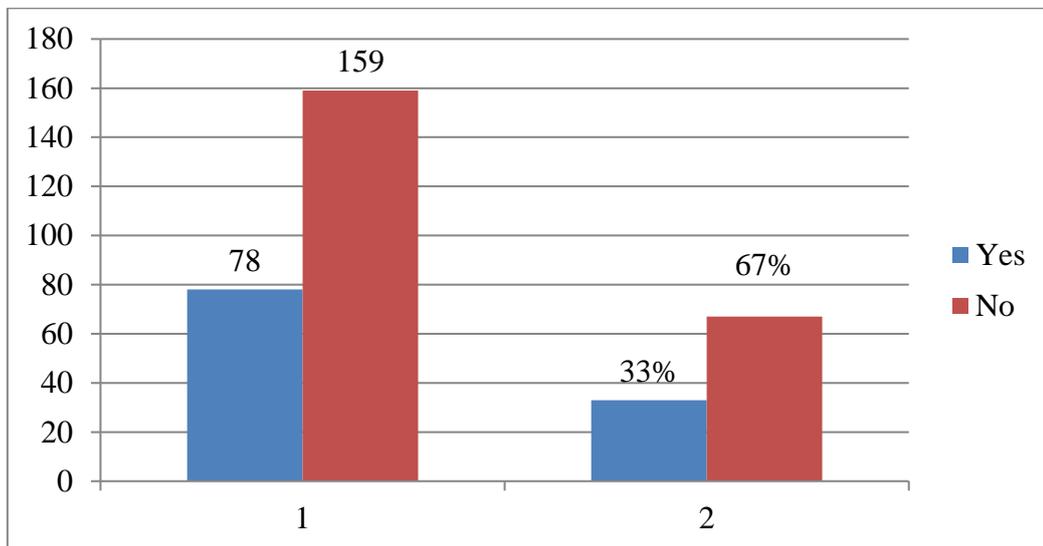
As stated above the tribal community has fewer opportunities for business and economic growth. It is seen that to up-bring the present position to better position, all the family members need to assist in their family business. Hence the respondents support their family occupation during vacation or free time.

**4.4.3 Table showing whether respondents' choice of career affects their Family Relations**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of affecting their family relation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	78	33.0
No	159	67.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.3 Figure showing whether respondents' choice of career affects their Family Relations**



The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents' career choice affects their Family Relations. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e. 159 (67%) believed that their choice of career did not affect their family relations, while 78 (33%) respondents believed that their career choice affected their family relations.

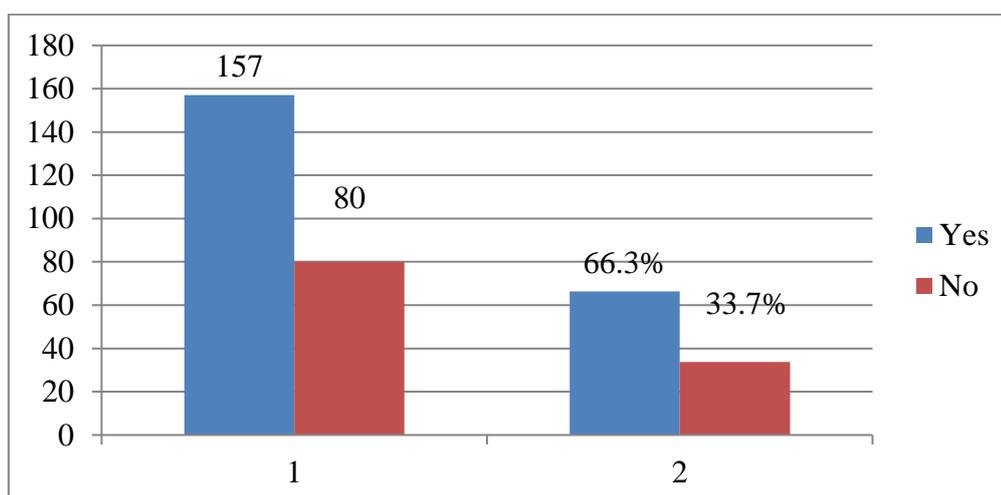
The better choice of career does enhance the economic and social status the family there for the majority of the respondents believed that their choice of career did not negatively affect their family relations.

**4.4.4 Table showing whether respondents' career choice made them capable of thinking and acting in a suitable direction**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of become capable to think and act in suitable direction	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	157	66.3
No	80	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.4 Figure showing whether respondents' career choice made them capable of thinking and acting in a suitable direction**



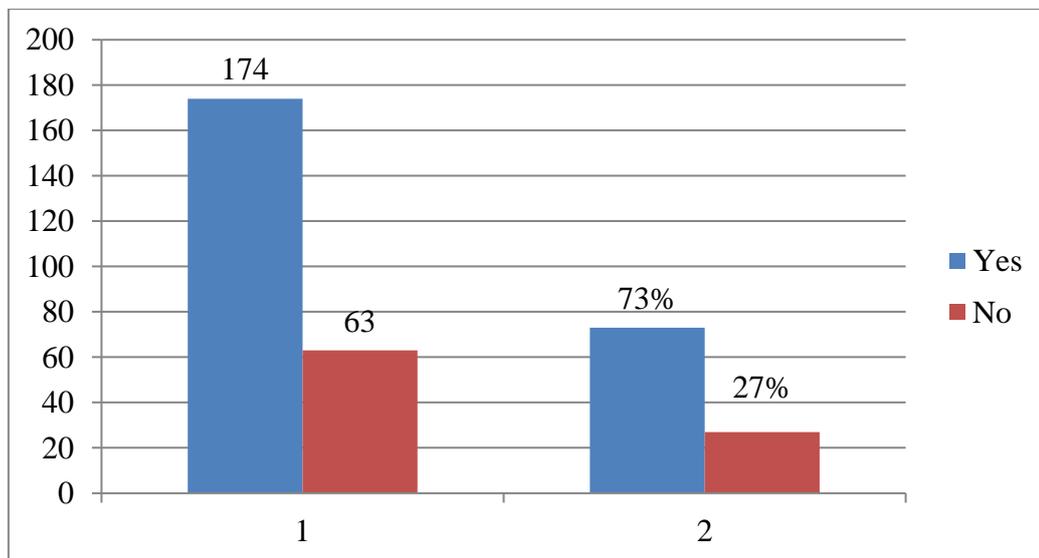
The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents' career choice made them capable of thinking and acting in a suitable direction. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e., 157(66.3%) believed that their choice of career made them capable of thinking and acting in a suitable direction, while 88 (33.7%) did not believe that their career choice made them capable of thinking and acting in a suitable direction. Tribal youth hail from such a demographic area where exploring career other than farming is difficult. When youth choose the career of their choice other than their own locality helps them think different, act in a desired way. New ambiance and people with different thoughts help them behaviour change. Hence, majority of the respondents believed that their choice of career made them capable of thinking and acting in a suitable direction.

**4.4.5 Table showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their lifestyle**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by in their lifestyle	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	174	73.0
No	63	27.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.5 Figure showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their lifestyle**



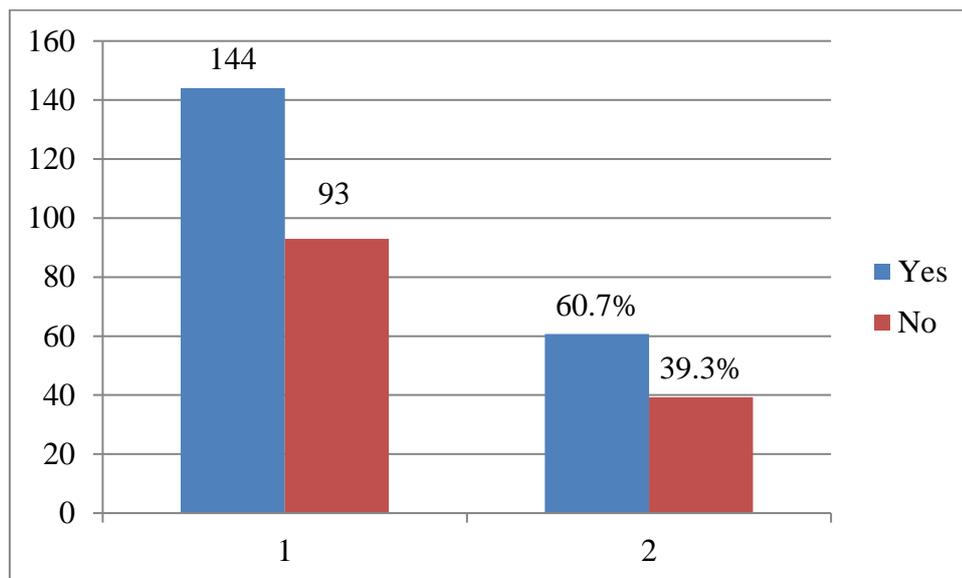
The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their lifestyle or not. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e., 174 (73%) believed that because of their choice of career and education their lifestyle has changed as they become conscious about their dress, hairstyles. Their food habit has also changed as they are living in city so frequently, they go outside with their friends. While 63 (27%) did not believe that their career choice and education has changed their lifestyle.

**4.4.6 Table showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards the age of their marriage**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth with reference to age of marriage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	144	60.7
No	93	39.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.6 Table showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards the age of their marriage**



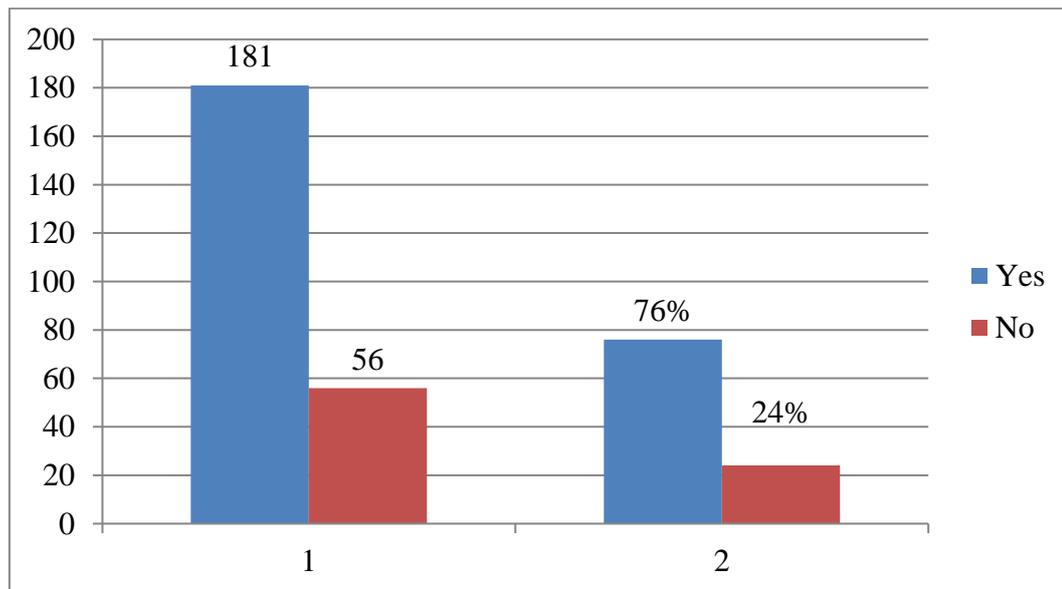
The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards age of their marriage or not. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e. 144 (60.7%) believed that because of their choice of career and education their attitude towards the age of their marriage has changed. They believe to have good career and once they get settled in career they get marry. Compare to the traditional marriage age they get married late. While 93 (39.3%) did not believe that their career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards age of their marriage.

**4.4.7 Table showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards the choice of life partner**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of choice of life partner	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	181	76
No	56	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.7 Figure showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards the choice of life partner**



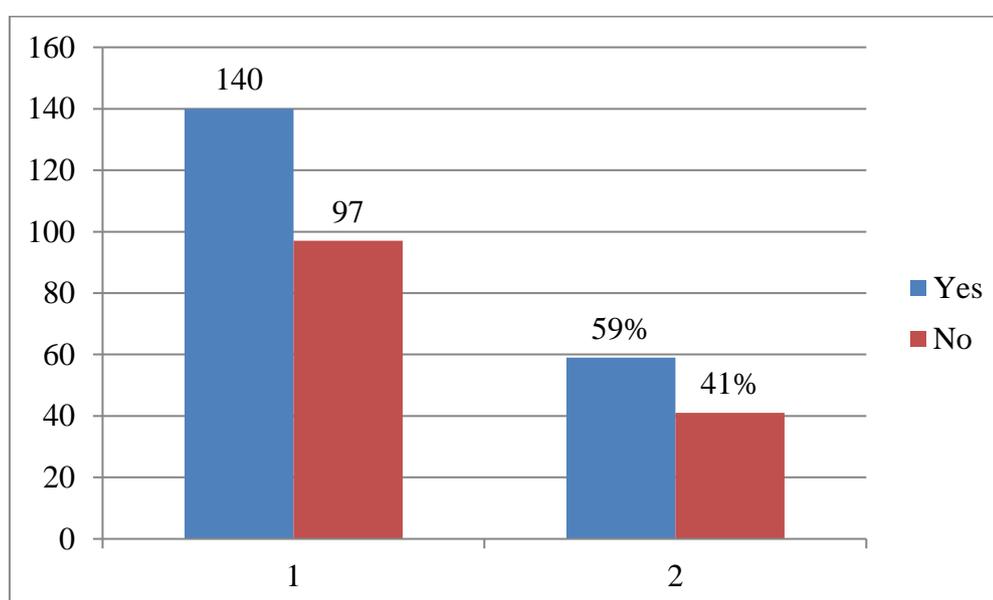
The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents' career choice and education has brought a change in their attitude towards the choice of life partner or not. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e. 181(76%) believed that because of their choice of career and education their attitude towards the choice of life partner has changed. The respondents believe that to have a good and understanding life partner one must have good education and career. While 56 (24 %) did not believe that their career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards the choice of life partner.

**4.4.8 Table showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards tribal cultural life**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of tribal cultural life	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	140	59
No	97	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.8 Figure showing whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards tribal cultural life**



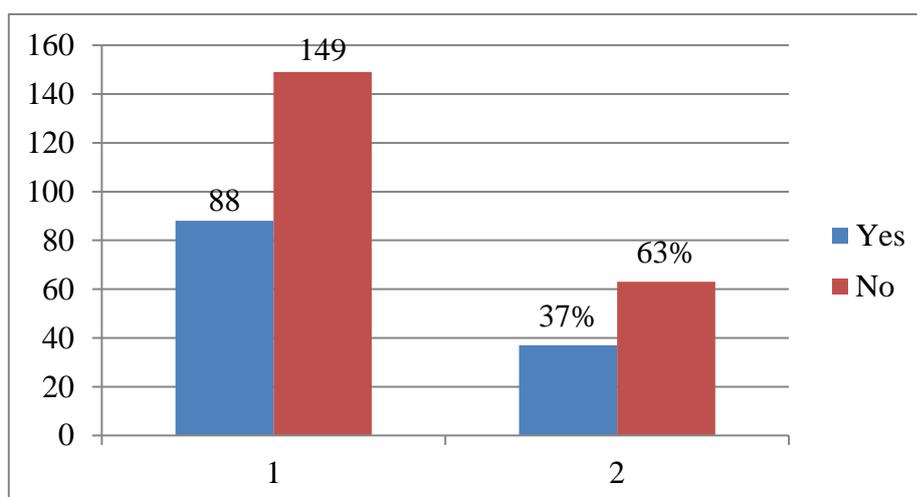
The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents' career choice and education brought a change in their attitude towards tribal cultural life or not. The present data reveals that majority of the respondents i.e., 140 (59%) believed that because of their choice of career and education their attitude towards tribal cultural life has changed, because of their education now they don't believe in early marriage practices and other superstitious practices. They become more practical, logical and scientific in their way of life. However, they still follow some rituals during marriage ceremony, birth ceremony and the occasion of death. While 97 (41%) respondents believed that their attitude towards tribal cultural life has not changed because of their choice of career and education.

**4.4.9 Table showing whether the respondents lost their interest in their traditional music and instruments and have switched over to modern English music because of their career choice and education**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of switch over from traditional to English music	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	88	37
No	149	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.9 Figure showing whether the respondents lost their interest in their traditional music and instruments and have switched over to modern English music because of their career choice and education**



The above table presents the data regarding whether the respondents lost their interest in their traditional music and instruments and have switched over to modern English music because of their career choice and education. The present data reveals that majority of the respondents i.e. 149 (63%) did not believe that because of their choice of career and education they lost their interest in their traditional music and instruments, in fact they enjoyed a lot their traditional music during marriage ceremony and celebration of festivals specially Holi celebration. While 88 (37%) respondents believed that they lost their interest in their traditional music and

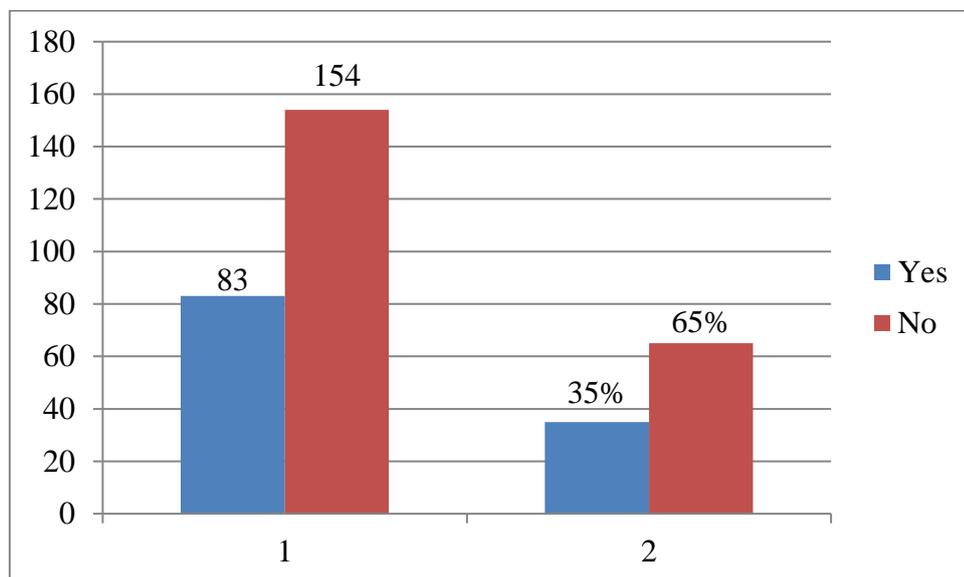
instruments and have switched over to modern English music because of their career choice and education.

**4.4.10 Table showing the respondent’s career choice and education brought a change in their language and dialect because of close contact with non-tribal students and teachers in college**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of their language/dialect	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	83	35
No	154	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.10 Figure showing the respondent’s career choice and education brought a change in their language and dialect because of close contact with non-tribal students and teachers in college.**



The above table presents the data regarding respondent’s career choice and education brought a change in their language and dialect or not. The present data reveals that majority of the respondents i.e. 154 (65%) negated that their choice of career and education brought a change in their language and dialect as most of the time they used to live in their regional groups in the hostels and interacted in their own dialect. While

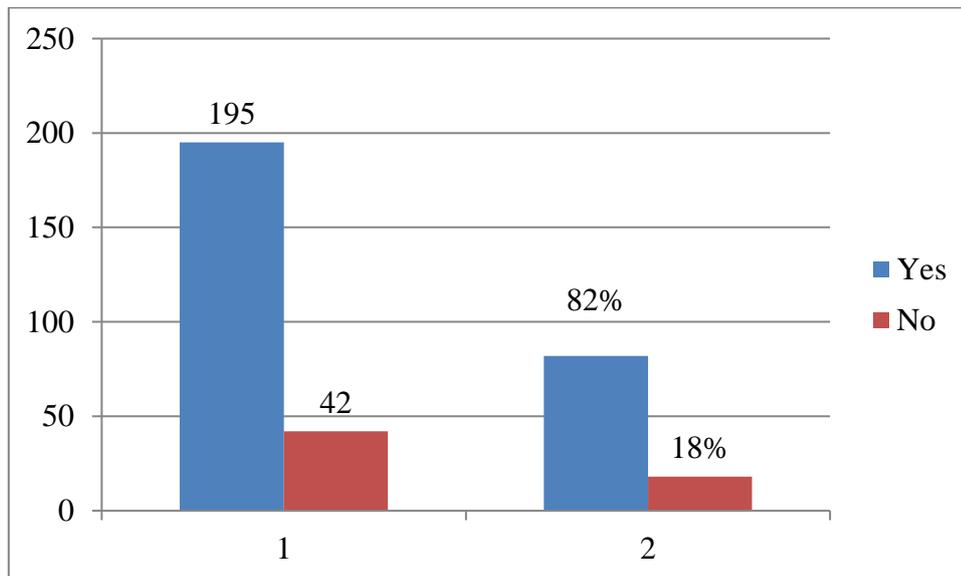
83 (35%) respondents agreed that career choice and education brought a change in their language and dialect because of close contact with non-tribal students and teachers in the college.

**4.4.11 Table showing that whether respondents pursuing their choice of career made them more self -confident and independent**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of becoming self -confident and independent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	195	82
No	42	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.11 Figure showing that whether respondents pursuing their choice of career made them more self -confident and independent**



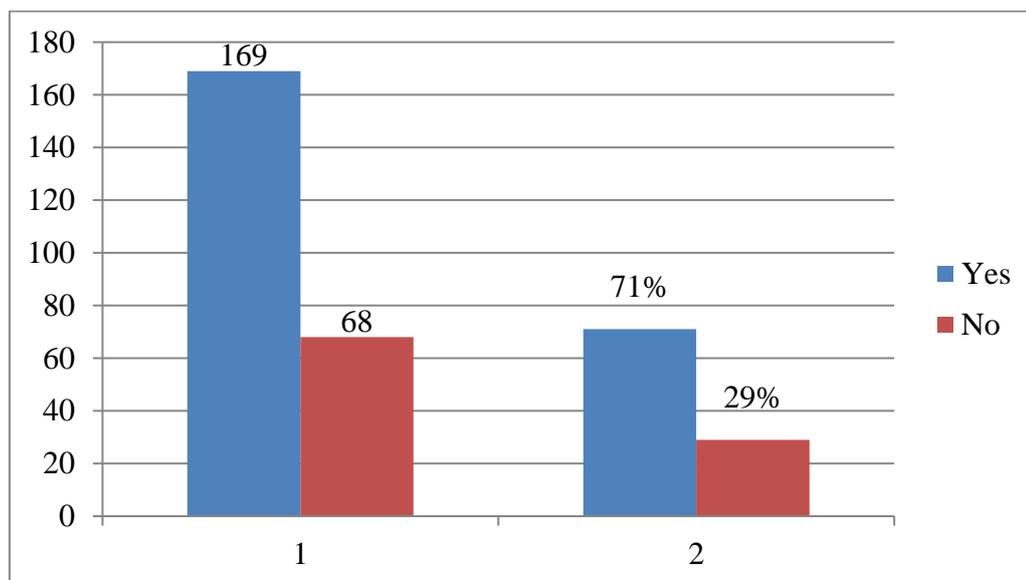
The above table presents the data regarding whether respondents pursuing their choice of career made them more self -confident and independent. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e. 195 (82%) believed that their choice of career helped them to become more self-confident as they got exposure and opportunities in pursuing their choice of career. While 42(18%) respondents did not believe that pursuing their choice of career make them more self -confident and independent.

**4.4.12 Table showing whether the respondents' career choice and education brought change within them to see things from a broader perspective**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of seeing things from a broader perspective	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	169	71
No	68	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.12 Figure showing whether the respondents' career choice and education brought change within them to see things from a broader perspective**



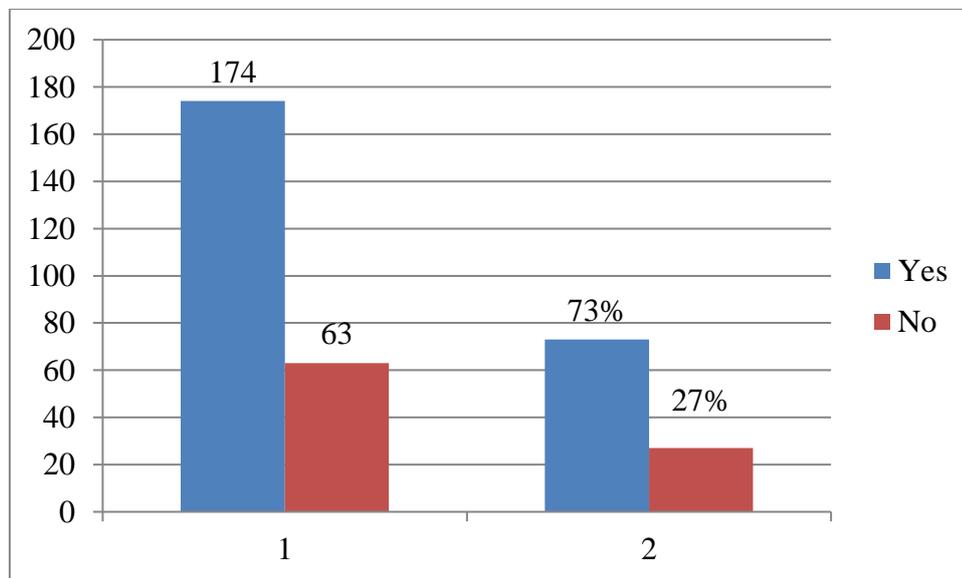
The above table presents the data regarding whether the respondents' career choice and education brought change within them to see things from a broader perspective. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e., 169 (71%) believed that their career choice and education brought change within them to see things from a broader perspective. Respondents have broadened the horizons of thinking and have improved their understanding capacity due to reading and reflections. While 68 (29%) respondents did not believe that their career choice and education brought any change within them to see things from a broader perspective.

**4.4.13 Table showing whether the respondent's career choice and education developed analytical approach within them**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of developing analytical approach within them	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	174	73
No	63	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.13 Figure showing whether the respondent's career choice and education developed analytical approach within them**



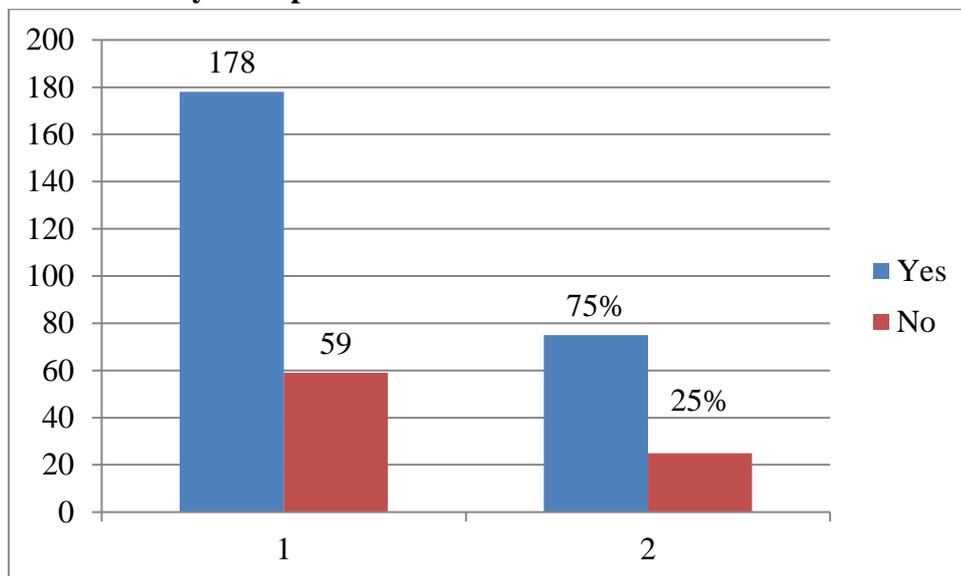
The above table presents the data regarding whether the respondent's career choice and education developed analytical approach within them or not. The present data depicts that majority of the respondents i.e., 174 (73%) believed that because of their career choice and education an analytical approach was developed within them. While 63 (27%) respondents did not believe that because of their career choice and education an analytical approach developed within them. Hence it can be stated career choice and education helped the respondents to think more practically and analyze the situation and take decision accordingly.

**4.4.14 Table showing the respondents' involvement in decision making process by their parents because of their career choice**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by tribal youth in terms of involving them in decision making process by their parents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	178	75
No	59	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.14 Figure showing the respondents' involvement in decision making process by their parents because of their career choice**



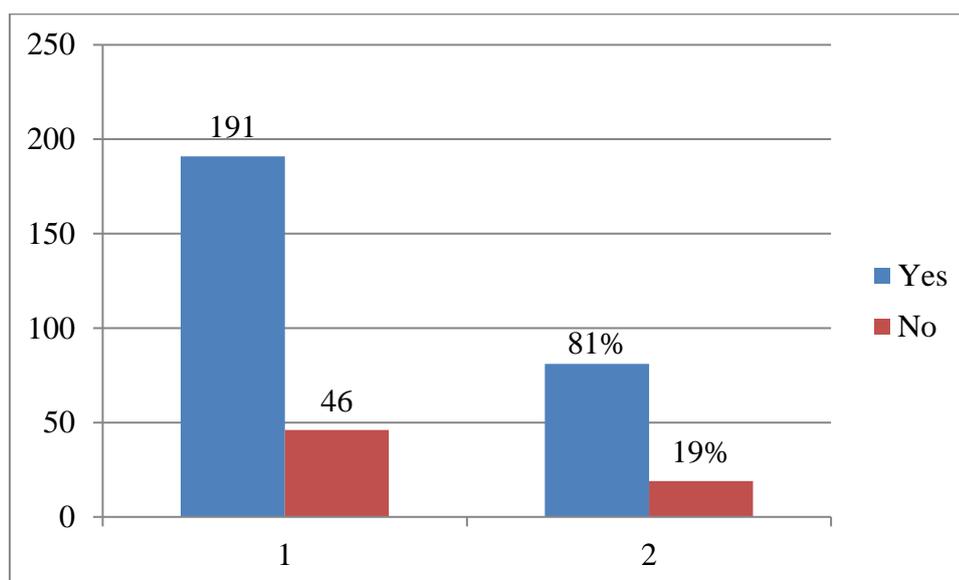
The data presented on the above table related to the respondent's perception regarding their involvement in decision making process by their parents because of their career choice. The data shown in the table depicts that majority of the respondents i.e. 178 (75%) believed that their parents involve them in the decision-making process, because of their choice of career. While 59 (25%) respondents negated that their parents involve them in decision making process. Thus, it can be stated that in tribal community, parents understand the importance of choice of career and believe that types of career choice help the individuals to mold their personality and make them independent. Further it provides better exposure for life and therefore they believe to take the opinion of their children in decision making process.

**4.4.15 Table showing the respondent's perception regarding getting respect from community because of their choice of career**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of getting respect from community	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	191	81
No	46	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.15 Figure showing the respondent's perception regarding getting respect from community because of their choice of career**



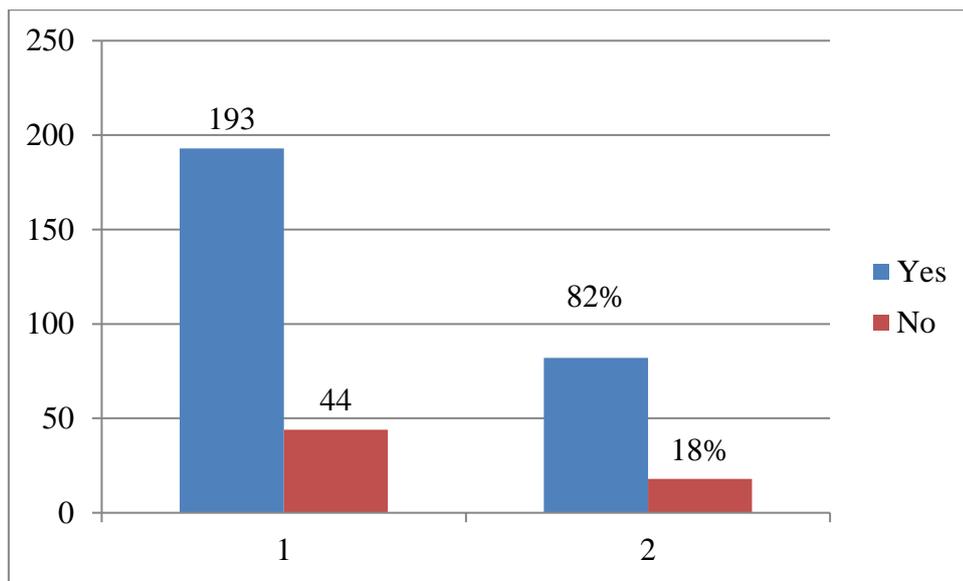
The data presented in the above table related to the respondent's perception regarding getting respect from community because of their choice of career. It is observed that majority of the respondents i.e., 191 (81%) believed that people respect them because of their choice of career. While 46(19%) respondents negated that because of their career people respect them in the community. Hence it can be stated that in tribal community, people understand the importance of education and respect the people who have done good career choice.

**4.4.16 Table showing whether respondents' choice of career inspired their siblings to make a good career**

(N=237)

Changes perceived by youth in terms of their sibling inspired from them to make a good career	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	193	82
No	44	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>

**4.4.16 Figure showing whether respondents' choice of career inspired their siblings to make a good career**



The data presented in the above table show that whether respondents' choice of career has also inspired their siblings in family to make a good career. The data revealed that majority of the respondents i.e. 193 (82%) believed that their career choice also inspired their siblings to make a good career, while 44(18%) respondents negated that their career choice inspired their siblings to make good career. Hence it can be stated that family play an important role in choice of career of the respondents. It is observed that the siblings always look up to their family members for the career choice.

## SECTION -V

### 4.5 SUPPORT SYSTEM AVAILABLE FOR YOUTH IN THE SOCIETY WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR CAREER ASPIRATION AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

(N=237)

Support System available at College Level		
	Yes	No
Career guidance session at school level as well as college level	161 (67.9%)	76 (32.1)
Career counselling workshop at school level as well as college level	139 (58.6%)	98 (41.4%)
Online access of resources for choosing right course for career at school level and college level	142 (59.9%)	95 (40.1%)
Pravesh Parichay Programme for students to access information regarding different career option at college level.	126 (53.2%)	111 (46.8)
Education exposure visit by school and college for choosing right career.	130 (54.8%)	107 (45.2%)
Expert talk and seminar for good career development	149 (62.9%)	88 (37.1%)
Soft skill training programme and vocational training programme at college and school to fit into the right career	129 (54.4 %)	108 (45.6%)
Extra mural lectures for students to get expertise in subject field	139 (58.6%)	98 (41.4)
Practical exposure for students to fit into professional career	157 (66.2%)	80 (33.8)
Student exchange programme in colleges and universities for global perspective	127 (53.6%)	110 (46.4)

The above table depicts the data regarding availability of career guidance session at school and college level. It is observed that majority of respondents 161 (67.9%) said

yes that they have the service of career guidance sessions at college level, while 76 (32.1%) said no that they don't have the facilities of career guidance session at college.

The above table illustrates the data regarding availability of career counselling workshop at school and college level. It is observed that majority of respondents 139 (58.6%) asserted that they have career counselling workshop at college level, while 98(41.4%) said no that they don't have the facilities of career counselling workshop at college.

The table showing availability of online access of resources for choosing right course for career at school level and college level It is observed that majority of respondents 142 (59.9%) said yes that they have online access of resources for choosing right course for career at college level, while 95 (40.1%) said no that they don't have online access of resources for choosing right course for career at college level.

The table showing availability of Pravesh Parichay programme for students to access information regarding different career option at college level. It is observed that majority of respondents 126 (53.2%) said yes that they have Pravesh Parichay programme for students to access information regarding different career option at college level while 111 (46.8%) said no that they don't have such kind of programme.

The table represents availability of education exposure visit by school and college for choosing right career. It is observed that majority of respondents 130 (54.8) said yes that they have education exposure visit by school and college for choosing right career. While 107 (45.2%) said no to that they don't have education exposure visit by school and college for choosing right career.

The table represents availability of expert talk and seminar for good career development at college level. It is observed that majority of respondents 149 (62.9%) said yes that they have availability of expert talk and seminar for good career development at college level, while 88 (37.1%) said no that they don't have availability of expert talk and seminar for good career development.

The table represents availability of soft skill training programme and vocational training programme at college level. It is observed that majority of respondents 129 (54.4%) said yes that they have availability of soft skill training programme and

vocational training programme at college level, while 108 (45.6%) said no that they don't have soft skill training programme and vocational training programme at college and school level to fit into right career.

The table represents availability of extra mural lectures for students to get expertise in subject field at college level. It is observed that majority of respondents 139 (58.6%) said yes that they have availability of extra mural lectures for students to get expertise in subject field at college level, while 98 (41.4%) said no that they don't have availability of extra mural lectures for students to get expertise in subject field at college level.

The table represents availability of practical exposure for students to fit into professional career. It is observed that majority of respondents 157 (66.2%) said yes that they have availability of availability of practical exposure for students to fit into professional career at college level, while 80 (33.8%) said no to that.

The table represents availability of student exchange programme in colleges and universities for global perspective at college level. It is observed that 127 (53.6%) of respondents said yes that they have availability of student exchange programme in colleges and universities for global perspective, while 110 (46.4%) said no that they don't have availability of student exchange programme in colleges and universities for global perspective at college level.

Overall, this chapter presented the results of demographic profile of respondents, factors affecting the career choice, Challenges faced by tribal youth in pursuing their choice of career. Changes perceived by tribal youth at individual level, family level and society level in pursuing their choice of career and support system available for tribal youth in terms of career aspiration and career development. Based on the data analysis summary of results, discussion and recommendations have been prepared by researcher.