

A Study of correlation of Educational and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad taluka.

Dr. Arjun Dhondiram Pithe

Assistant Professor,

Gokhale Education Society's College of Education, Sangamner, Dist: Ahmednagar,

Pin-422605, Email id: adpithe22@rediffmail.com,

Abstract: In this study, 1 null hypothesis was tested. Work is currently limited to 2022-2023. This study adopted the mixed research approach. A total of 313 students from 4 high schools in rural area of Niphad Taluka of Nashik District were selected as the sample. The data was collected using the educational environment and social environment scale developed by the researchers, and the data was analyzed with the t-test. Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used to find the relationship between educational environment and social environment of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka, Nashik district. This study examines the relationship between educational environment and social environment of high school students in Niphad taluka. The null hypothesis that there was no relationship between educational environment and social environment among high school students at Niphad Taluka was tested and rejected, and research hypothesis was accepted. It was determined that there is a relationship between the educational environment and social environment of higher secondary school students in rural Niphad taluka.

Key Words: Higher Secondary School, Educational Environment, Social Environment, Career Awareness, Rural area, Niphad taluka.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In higher secondary school, a student can be successful in his future life if he chooses a suitable career according to his interests and talents and receives the right guidance. For this reason, students' professional knowledge is very important at this stage. The development of employment plays an important role in the development of the country. Today, many plans have been implemented at the federal level for the realization of educational work, but the level of knowledge about the technical education and work of students in the counties of rural areas of our country is not satisfactory. There are many factors that lead to this situation. Parents still hope that the government will help all students achieve the success they deserve in life, choose a good career, and succeed in life. The effect of the environment, which the person accepts until death, on the way of life is obvious. Students gain work experience from secondary school. It varies from social and social studies. Schools educate students both formally and informally. With the acquisition of education, the development of the child's working knowledge develops well in high school. This also affects career choices. There are many factors that affect the student's work experience. This study examines the relationship between Educational Environment and Social Environment of higher secondary school students in Niphad taluka.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH:-

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

NEWSPAPER NEWS:-

Jayant, Bhabhe (May 18, 2021) expressed his comments on the educational work Mi uchch madhyamik vyavasay abhyaskram Boltoy. These considerations are as follows. Maharashtra Vocational Secondary School Program has a total of 1517 schools, of which 53 are government institutions, 924 nongovernmental organizations and 540 non charitable institutions. The main features of this study are as follows. Educational programs that allow students to be employed

or self employed at an early age are well organized, including job and career prospects; 1517 Schools in Maharashtra Schools have provided vocational training through this programme. Those wishing to continue their education after completing vocational training can pursue higher education while learning through work through vocational and financial demonstrations, knowledge acquisition through on the job training, vocational training and visits to business companies, as well as apprenticeships. Through education, work based learning that instills confidence and determination in students, students can learn at low cost.

Magazine:-

Nalavde, Pramod (June 2013) An article in Lokrajya Magazine highlights the importance of vocational training. He said in the post that Maharashtra has always given importance to vocational training. There are now job workshops throughout the state. According to local needs, each branch started training for six months to two years to train professionals needed by local businessmen. India is a country of youth, by 2030 India's working population, that is, the population under 35, will reach 68%. These young people need training for skill development.

REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH:-

PH.D. THESIS

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT:-

Mehra (1980) conducted research on the effect of home environment on school students. In this research, he presented conclusions regarding the effect of various factors such as family structure and size in the home environment, interaction of all members of the home, various facilities in the home, educational level, professional status of the father, social life, parents' attitude towards school and teachers, parents' discipline techniques on school students. In this research, 50 students and their parents have been included as a sample. Instrumental techniques like interview, observation, family attitude test etc. have been used in this research. In this research, he has presented the following conclusions. The educational status of household members and their financial status affect the school achievement of students. Also, the better facilities available to children from wealthy households have an impact on their educational attainment. But such children fall short in social adjustment. In this research, the study was useful to study how the home environment affects the students.

Makhija, Lata (1986) Ph.D. in Education from Agra Vidyapith. D. Dissertation submitted for graduation on the study of relationship of risk, self-esteem and family planning with vocational education. The objectives of this research were as follows. To explore the relationship between risk taking and vocational aptitude, to study the effect of risk variables, to explore the relationship in the field of vocational aptitude, to study the relationship between family status and vocational aptitude, to study the effect of different family status on vocational aptitude. In this research, the status of degree students in Agra city, self-esteem was used. The findings of this research were as follows. Sexuality was found to influence educational and occupational aspirations. A significant difference was observed in the educational and professional aspirations of urban students, with rural students majoring in arts and few subjects, while urban students majoring in science. Rural youth were more likely to pursue higher educational degrees, while urban youth were more likely to pursue higher vocational degrees.

Dhote, A. K. (1991) conducted a personal research on the study of the implementation of vocational education in Maharashtra. The objectives of this study were as follows. To get factual and objective information about various aspects of implementation of vocational education, to find out the good aspects and shortcomings in the implementation of vocational education, to find out the educational ambition of the students along with the development of vocational education, to get information about the improvements in vocational education. The findings of this study were as follows. Vocational education programs are not running properly as planned. Some institutes have started professional education programs with the help of students in a new way.

Venkataramana, M. (1988) in Psychology from Sri Venkataswaraiah Vidyapith. D. Dissertation submitted on Vocational Needs for Graduation and Study of Vocational Choice of Socially Disadvantaged and Underprivileged Students. The objectives of this research were as follows. To find out the difference between vocational needs of socially disadvantaged and non-socially disadvantaged students, to find out the difference between vocational choice and vocational need between boys and girls, rural and urban students with low and high mental ability, to find correlation between current vocational choice and vocational choice of students. T-test, chi-square has been used in this research.

Nagar, Rashmi (1996) Ph.D from Gorakhpur Vidyapith. D. Presented a dissertation on the study of vocational aspirations of educated girls in Gorakhpur division and the facilities available to them for graduation. The objectives of this research were as follows. To study the vocational aspirations of educated girls of different educational levels, to study the effect of socio-economic status on the vocational aspirations of educated girls, to study the effect of intelligence on the vocational aspirations of educated girls, to study the facilities available for vocational preparation to rural and urban educated girls in Gorakhpur Division. Stratified random sampling method has been used for sample selection in this research. Socio-economic status scale was used for data collection. Percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi square are used in statistical measurements. The findings of this research were as follows. A correlation was observed between intelligence and socio-economic status at all three levels of education. Level of Education It was observed that different levels of education had an effect on a girl's professional aspirations. A significant difference was observed in the professional aspirations of urban and rural professionals. Girls from rural areas preferred home occupations, while students from urban areas preferred medical occupations.

EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT:-

Gupta, Vishwanath (2006) by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia presented thesis on Centre-Related Professional Education Attitudes and Effects: A Study in Education at Avadh Vidyapith, Faizapur. The objectives of this research were as follows. To study the attitude of the students towards the vocational education schemes of the Centre, To make a comparative study of the attitudes of the rural and urban students towards the vocational education schemes of the Centre, To study the attitudes of the students of different ages towards the vocational education schemes of the Centre, To compare the attitudes of the students of different trades towards the vocational education of the Central Government. Attitude scale, interview and observation are used for this research. The findings of this research were as follows. There is a significant difference in the attitude of male and female students towards the vocational education schemes of the central government. Students are more aware of vocational education. There is a significant difference in the attitudes of Hindu and Muslim students towards the vocational education schemes of the Central Government. A high level of attitude towards vocational education is found among Hindu students. A significant difference is found in the attitude of general and backward caste students towards vocational education. The attitude of backward caste students towards vocational education is highly positive. There is a meaningful difference between the attitude of the low income group and the middle income group towards vocational education. The attitude of students from middle income group towards vocational education is highly positive.

Kapadiya Rashida (2009) Ph.D on the study of the relationship between environment and teachers' ability to study the metacognition of secondary school students at Mumbai Vidyapith. D. Submitted research thesis for degree. The objectives of this research were as follows. To study secondary school students' metacognition, perceived learning environment, knowledge teachers' abilities, to determine the relationship between secondary school students' metacognition and perceived learning environment, to determine the relationship between secondary school students' metacognition and knowledge teachers' skills. In the population of this research, S. in Mumbai. S. C. Board &c. B. S. e. It consisted of Class 9 students studying in English medium schools of the board. Descriptive research method was used for this research. S. S. C. 10 schools of the board, i. C. S. e. 9 schools of the board, c. B. S. e. Students of class 9 from 5 schools of the board were selected as sample. Stratified random sampling technique was used for this research. A five point response scale was used for this.

3. NEED OF THE RESEARCH:-

- Earlier research on the present topic was not found.
- The researcher found a big gap regarding the study.
- There was no direct empirical evidence regarding the study of correlation of Educational and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad taluka.

4. IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH:-

- For the fulfillment of the goal of all round development of students the present research is very important for teachers, schools, principals, parents, higher secondary students as well as society and government.
- Society is divided according to social and economic status. This research is very important for teachers to know how it can influence on students' career awareness.
- This research will be useful for teachers to consider the positive factor in students' Educational Environment related to the Career Awareness.

5. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

A Study of correlation of Educational and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad taluka.

6. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION:-

- Niphad Taluka: One of the Tahsil out of fifteen of Nashik District of Maharashtra State selected by researcher.
- Higher Secondary School:- The 11th and 12th standard schools in rural area of Niphad Taluka of Nashik District.
- Rural area:- The area within the jurisdiction of Grampanchayat of Niphad Taluka of Nashik District selected by the researcher.
- Educational Environment:- Educational Environment is the background or conditions of the physical and educational facilities of the higher secondary school students selected by the researcher in rural area of Niphad Taluka of Nashik district.
- Social Environment:- The family, neighborhood and surrounding area of the higher secondary school students selected by the researcher from the rural areas of Niphad Taluka of Nashik district, morals and the situation or background that determines the social and economic status of the students.
- Career Awareness:- Career Awareness means that a higher secondary school student selected by the researcher from a rural area of Niphad Taluka of Nashik district,
 - a. To understand the basic concept of job and business, one's own abilities, different ways of job and business.
 - b. Being able to use this information to make personal decisions regarding job and career choices.
 - c. Being able choose the right path of education and to training.

7. VARIABLES USED IN THE STUDY:-

The following are the variables used in the study.

Educational environment

Social Environment

Career Awareness

8. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY: - To find out whether there is any significant relationship between the Educational Environment and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka.

9. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES:- There is significant relationship between the Educational Environment and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka.

10. NULL HYPOTHESES:- There is no significant relationship between the Educational Environment and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka.

11. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS: -

Present research is related to Niphad taluka of Nashik district in Maharashtra state and is limited to the academic year 2023-24 only. Only students of higher secondary schools in rural areas of Niphad Taluka of Nashik district are included. Higher secondary school students of other tahsils in Nashik district were not included in the research.

12. METHOD: - 'Mix' method is used.

13. SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHOD:-

Present study involves 313 students studying in higher secondary schools in rural area of Niphad taluka were selected using random sampling method from 4 higher secondary schools. Following table shows Sample collected from different schools in rural area of Niphad Taluka.

Table 1. Distribution of Sample

Sr. No.	Name of the school	Sub-sample			Size of Sample
		A r	C m	S c i	
Niphad Taluka					
1	Aarudh secondary school & Jr. College, Mhalsakore	45		38	83
2	New English school & Jr. College, Chandori	15	45	45	105
3	K.R.T. secondary school & Jr. College, MaujeSukene	30		31	61
4	Janata Eng school & Jr. College, Saykheda		20	44	64
Total		90	65	158	313

14. TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTIONS:- Educational Environment and Social Environment related to Career Awareness attitude scales developed and standardized by researcher was used to collect data.

15. ANALYSIS:-

CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Correlation coefficient has been used to find out the relationship between the variables career awareness and social environment and career awareness and educational environment of higher secondary school students. Correlation coefficient is denoted by letter 'r'. "Correlation is the relationship between two or more logical variables, or two or more sets of data." Spearman's correlation coefficient is a reliable and valid method to find the true correlation between two groups in research³. The value of the correlation coefficient ranges between -1.00 and 1.00. A positive value of the correlation coefficient indicates that an increase in the price of one variable also increases the price of the other variable and a decrease in the price of one variable also indicates a decrease in the price of the other variable. A negative value of the correlation coefficient indicates that an increase in the price of one variable leads to a decrease in the price of the other variable and a decrease in the price of one variable leads to an increase in the price of the other variable. A value of correlation coefficient of zero indicates that there is no relationship between two variables. Correlation coefficients are generally interpreted according to the following criteria.

Interpretation of Coefficient of correlation:

Coefficient (r)	Relationship
0.00 to 0.20	Negligible
0.20 to 0.40	Low
0.40 to 0.60	Moderate
0.60 to 0.80	Substantial
0.80 to 1.00	High to very high

NULL HYPOTHESES:- There is no significant relationship between the Educational Environment and Social Environment related to the Career Awareness of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka

TABLE NO. 2
 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
 AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Variables	N	r-Value	r-Critical	Significance Level	S/NS	Null Hypothesis
Educational Environment & Social Environment	313	0.45	0.095	0.01	S	Rejected

S: Significant
 NS: Not Significant



OBSERVATION

According to the Table No. 1 the r-value 0.45 obtained is more than the r-critical value 0.095 and is significant at 0.01 level therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted.

INTERPRETATIONS

From this, there is a moderate positive ($r=0.45$) significant correlation between Educational Environment and Social Environment of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka. It indicates that When value of Educational Environment score of higher secondary school students increases the value of Social Environment score of higher secondary school students also increases and when value of Educational Environment score of higher secondary school students decreases then the value of Social Environment score of higher secondary school students also decreases.

16. CONCLUSION

Educational Environment and Social Environment of higher secondary school students in rural area of Niphad Taluka have moderate positive ($r=0.45$) correlation with each other. Favorable changes in the Educational Environment of higher secondary students will increase Social Environment related to the Career Awareness.

17. RECOMMENDATIONS:-

- Students' families, neighbors, friends, people of the community should work together to create a Social Environment conducive to the Educational Environment of the rural higher school students. Also, care should be taken that the Social Environment is not adverse to Educational Environment.
- Higher secondary schools in rural areas should make efforts to create an Educational Environment conducive to Social Environment of the students. Higher secondary schools should ensure that the Educational Environment does not contaminate the Social Environment of the students.

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