

## **CHAPTER –II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

A literature review is a “written document that presents a logically argued case founded on a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge about a topic of study” (Machi & McEvoy, 2012)

In the present research study, after the identification and formulation of the problem, the review of literature follows. Intensive study of available literature assists the research scholar to understand the research. A comprehensive and critical review of professional literature disseminates the researcher with the current state of information and knowledge. It assists in understanding of the problems and hypothesis framed and studied by the other research scholars. It elucidates the concepts, theories, major variables involved, operational definitions and research methods used in the past research studies. This contributes to the cumulative nature of scientific knowledge.

In the present chapter attempt has been made to review-studies which were relevant to Career Aspiration among Tribal Youth and Factors affecting the Career Choice of Tribal Youth. Review of literature has been carried out by researcher by visiting libraries of Tata Institute of Social science, Mumbai. Centre for Social Studies, Surat, Adivashi Sanshodhan Kendra, Ahmadabad, Smt. Hansa Mehta Library, Vadodara. Researcher used online journals by using different key words like career, aspirations, career aspirations factors related to career aspirations, available at [researchgate.net](http://researchgate.net), [academic.edu](http://academic.edu), Ph.D. thesis available at library and [sodhganga](http://sodhganga) platform and reports for comprehensive review of literature related to the variables of the study namely social, economic, cultural, and personal factor in relation to career aspiration. The researcher reviewed the different studies carried out during the year from (1980-2022) However in the present chapter the researcher has included only the latest studies of last 10 years. In the present chapter the variables are reviewed to establish the extent of their influence on career aspirations. Though most of the studies have been done on Tribal education and their socio-economic status, their religion and distinctive culture yet some of the areas of tribal studies

remained untouched and neglected. In this present chapter the review on Factors affecting career choice presented in two sections – International studies– and National studies

## **2.1 STUDIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL:**

The study entitled ‘Career Aspiration among Tribal Residential School Students of Kerala’ examined the career goals of Keralan pupils attending tribal residential schools. The major objective of this study was to find out the level of career aspiration of tribal residential school students, to find out effect of gender on career aspirations of tribal residential students and to find out type effect of type school on career aspiration of tribal residential school students. 344 students from tribal residential schools made up the study's sample. (MRS-130, Ashram school -130 and EMRS-84) samples were drawn by using stratified random sampling self-developed and standardized career aspiration scale was used for data collection. Major findings of the study were – tribal residential school students have above average level of career aspiration; career aspiration of boys and girls of tribal residential school differ significantly at 0.01 level. There exists a significant effect of gender and type of school on career aspiration.(Muneer, 2020)

A Comparative study on level of educational aspiration and vocational preference among tribal and non-tribal college students was conducted by Behera and Mohanty. The sample of the study consisted of 830 students, out of the 830 students 539 students belongs to non-tribal group and 291 students of 8 colleges belong to tribal group. Educational Aspiration Scale (E.A.S.) developed by Sexena and Occupational Aspiration Scale (O.A.S.) developed by Grewal was used for data collection. Findings of the study revealed that there exists a significant difference in educational aspiration and vocational preference between tribal and non-tribal students. The results also showed that non-tribal students had higher educational aspirations and career preferences than non-tribal students. The study concluded with a suggestion that government, aided and private institutions should provide proper educational and career guidance to the students at Higher Secondary and Secondary stage.(Behera, 2018)

A researcher conducted a study to find out the level of educational aspiration and its predictors among non-tribal and tribal students at government schools. The major objectives of the study were, to find out the level of educational aspiration and academic achievement of tribal non-tribal and tribal students, to find the relationship between educational aspiration and academic achievement and to find out the strong predictor of educational aspiration. For the study investigator selected 120 students (60 tribal students and 60 non-tribal students) from 8 government schools of Bhopal region. Level of educational aspiration by Yasmin Ghani Khan and achievement test by Naushal Hussain and Sheba Hussain were used to collect data. Study showed that there is no significant difference in educational aspiration of tribal and non-tribal students and there is no significant difference in academic achievement of tribal and non-tribal students. There is no significant gender difference in the educational aspiration and academic achievement of tribal and non-tribal groups. Study revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between educational aspiration and academic achievement. Study also revealed that Gender, academic achievement, and cast contribute almost a 13% in the formation of level of educational aspiration.(Naqvi, 2018)

An article titled “Review on tribal education issues and challenges” a researcher tried to analyze government schemes and policies and issues and challenges of tribal education. In his observation current challenges for tribal education are poor economic condition, isolation (interior inhabitation), medium of teaching, negative attitude of parents and teacher related problems like teachers may not understand tribal language, appointment of untrained teachers and poor lodging facilities for teachers. Study suggested following measures to ongoing problem proper awareness campaign, improve attitude of tribal parents, study materials in local language, appointment of local teachers, stipend and scholarships, more residential schools should establish, ensure social security, effective monitoring, and motivational programmes.(Seva, 2018)

A study was conducted to find out the influence of socio-economic status on academic achievement of scheduled tribe students at secondary schools. A sample of 167 students belonging to ST category was selected from secondary schools of Kamrup district of Assam state. Socio- Economic Status Index developed by Verma, Saxena and Mishra

were used as tool for data collection. to analyze the collected data, the investigator used statistical techniques such as percentage analysis, Pearson's product moment correlation and independent sample 't' test. The result of the present study revealed that there exists a (Shandilya et al., 2017)

A comparative study was conducted to understand the vocational aspirations of socially disadvantaged and advantaged students. In this study General/OC category students were considered as socially advantaged group and SC, ST, OBC category students were considered as socially disadvantaged group. A total of 600 students (OC- 300, BC-156, SC-96, and ST-48) were selected as sample for the study. Researcher developed a vocational aspiration test to collect data. Findings showed that the there is significant difference in the mean scores of vocational aspirations of socially advantaged and disadvantaged group. Socially advantaged groups possess more vocational aspiration than the socially disadvantaged. Study suggested that central and state government should take more effort to develop vocational aspiration among socially disadvantaged groups.(Anuganti, 2017)

A Study entitled "A Study on Factors Influencing Today's Youth Career Choice" the authors emphasized how important careers are in today's culture as symbols of prestige and place in the community. As a result, it becomes crucial for each person to achieve the pinnacle of success in life for both themselves and their families. Each person should select a suitable and honorable vocation in accordance with their best talent and quality to succeed. Students' job choices are greatly influenced by a variety of factors, including those of their parents, guardians, teachers, and society. The purpose of this study was to identify the variables that influence students' career decisions in Kodaikanal town.(Ancey et al., 2015)

A study conducted on—Enhancing Occupational aspirations of tribal students through a personal effectiveness intervention programme. The personal effectiveness programme is an actively based on comprehensive programme rooted in the local people and culture language was developed and implemented on tribal students of two ashram schools using

pre-test /post-test non-equivalent groups design. The main findings of the study were 1. The personal effectiveness programme has a significant effect on the occupational aspirations of tribal students and 2. The effectiveness of this program is found to be high in intensity. (Kadu & Pandya, 2014)

A study entitled —The Impact of Parents' Education Level on Educational Achievement and Aspiration of Secondary School Girls. The study is significant for the students and the career they choose. The main verdicts of the study are 1.the great emphasizes placed on achievement by parents and in the school right from the beginning of formal education ii) academic achievement of a child depends to a great extent on parents' educational level, personality, socio-economic status, adjustment, environment, self-concept etc. iii) the study is based on theoretical assumption that the educational level of parents effects the educational achievement and aspiration level of the children. Especially, where the students are growing up to take self-decision of their choice at senior secondary level, iv) all individuals are trying to achieve more and more in the various fields of life and v) the need to observe the impact of parents' educational achievement and aspiration of secondary school girls. (Kaur,2014)

A researcher tried to study the occupational aspirations of scheduled tribes post graduate students. The purpose of the study was to examine tribal students' career aspirations and comprehend the connection between social status and career aspirations. A sample of 300 scheduled tribe PG students from four universities in Karnataka were chosen for the study. Data were collected using interview schedule through survey method. Finding of the study revealed that majority of the tribal PG students themselves take final decisions regarding their occupational career, most of the students are interested to get job after completing their education, majority of the students continue their higher education only for getting a good occupation, most of students want to get jobs to achieve economic self-sufficiency, to help their family and to increase their social status in the society.(Savatkar, 2014)

The researchers made a study on—Career Aspiration and Career Development Barriers of Tribal Students in the Salboni Block of Jangal Mahal. The study aims to investigate future life orientation, factors affecting to choose the career aspiration, different problems and support that needed to accomplish it among the secondary school tribal students in the Salboni block of Jangal Mahal. The study used focus group interviews with a purposive sample size of 9th and 10th standard 400 tribal students. The age of the sample ranges from 13 to 16 years old. Respondents were asked about their future aspiration, their reason of selecting them as significant goals in their life, parental relations, and socio-economic factors and support that they need to accomplish their goals using questionnaires as tool to collect data. Among them, 46.375% respondents responded that they aspire towards a skilled job and 27.50% want to pursue a professional career in future. The commonest problem-solving method was having discussions with friends. The major findings of the study were: i) aspirations for tribal students are influenced by gender role socialization, parental expectations, teacher attitudes, as well as the gendered occupational landscape in which they exist and ii) there is a strong need for significant role of government agencies, parents, and teachers, will assist the tribal students by deconstructing the gender role. (Pattanayak & Naik, 2014)

The researcher conducted a study to evaluate secondary school students' career aspirations in relation to their educational environment. A sample of 250 secondary school pupils from the Lakhimpur area of Assam were given the J.S. Grewal (1973) Occupational Aspiration Scale and a self-standardized questionnaire for this purpose, and statistical hypotheses were developed and tested using t-test and correlation. The research findings of the study strongly suggested that efforts to improve school facilities may indeed have educational and occupational benefits. The study concluded that existence of significant relationship between occupational aspirations and school facilities of secondary school students.(Utpal, 2014)

The researchers conducted a study on—Psycho-social correlates of academic achievement of students. In this study, it was intended to investigate the psycho-social correlates of academic achievement of adolescent students. There were 96 students from

state board schools at the secondary level who were selected using random sampling technique. Analysis of data collected shows that the adjustment pattern is similar among students in boys, girls and co-education state board schools at the secondary level. The major findings of the study as follows:

- i) The most significant agency of education is school, where an individual should learn not only academics but to adjust with the surrounding in specific and society at large.
- ii) The Social Standing of an individual is strongly characterized by the predominant features of his or her family background.
- iii) School achievements are determined to be the most important in determining the career of a student. iv) Academic achievement of a student is greatly influenced by several psychological and sociological correlates such as attitude, teacher effectiveness, adjusting ability, socio-economic status, home and school environment. v) Adolescent is the crucial stage where adjustment change rapidly fluctuates, social standing influence the peer group one is in.
- iv) The co-education students are better than the boys in the socio-economic status of the state board school. (Franky & Chamundeswari , 2014)

The author conducted a study in Kanpur City on 300 teenagers (137 boys and 163 girls) randomly chosen from 6-degree colleges to determine their preferences for the following professions: science and technology, business and management, tourism and hospitality, mass media and journalism, art and designing, medical, agricultural, defense, law and order, and education. According to the data, there were 45.33% males and 54.33% females in the sample of teenagers aged 16 to 19 years. Most respondents (23.66%) and respondents from families in the service class (24.00%) belonged to the business class, whereas the minority of adolescents (16.33%) came from families who worked in factories. According to data on intended careers, adolescents preferred careers in education, science, and technology, with agriculture being the least preferred.

Boys exhibited stronger inclination for science and technology, commerce, and management while girls selected medicine, mass media, journalism, art, and designing.

Teenagers' preferences for art and design, science and technology, and medicine changed more over the course of one to six months. The findings clearly show that among teenagers, science, technology, and education are the most desired vocations, while agriculture and defense are the least desired. Teenagers' preferences for careers also evolve over time. (Shakya & Singh , 2013)

A study was conducted to investigate the career goals and expectations of 211 college students majoring in jazz who were studying in the US. The Jazz Occupational Prestige Index was used to gauge both professional aspirations and expectations. The findings showed that although students expected to work in less prestigious occupations given the realities of the job market, they nevertheless aspired to more prestigious occupations. While a smaller percentage of students (4.7%) desired to become teachers, a larger proportion (15.8%) anticipated pursuing teaching as a career. The investigation of the correlations between the variables showed that there was little evidence of a connection between support from close friends and family and vocational goals.(Devroop, 2013)

A researcher tried to investigate the connection between college students' selection of the faculties of arts, commerce, and science and their socioeconomic background with potential implications for professional goals. Data were gathered by distributing a structured questionnaire to college students in their final year/last semester in the cities of Gulbarga and Bijapur. The main finding is that there is a strong correlation between students' socioeconomic status and instructor preference. More specifically, in scientific and business courses, there were more college students from upper caste classes and with backgrounds in cities. This demonstrates that those who are socially and economically well off continue to gain from higher education.(Shanta, 2013)

A researcher conducted a study on —English language teaching and tribal learners. The study was made in one of the most educationally backward tribal populations of Palakkad District, Kerala. The major findings of the study were: i) the lack of proficiency in English language is identified as a major obstacle to the education of Scheduled tribe learners. ii) The inappropriate syllabus and teaching method of English develops a



negative attitude in learners towards learning. iii) the fear of learning a foreign language is one of the factors to stop their education because English language is a criterion rather than option at higher level. iv) The tribal learners are not motivated well. v) They have adjustment problems with school curriculum and teaching of English language. (Varghese, A. & Nagaraj, P., 2013)

A survey to class 12 students in one district each of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka was administered in order to better understand student aspirations, awareness levels, information sources, important stakeholders, and factors that affect their decision to pursue a particular course of study and career. The findings showed that 82% of all respondents claimed to have a certain employment in mind for once they finish their studies. However, only 73% of these respondents gave precise responses on what this work would entail when asked to be more explicit. According to the study, parental education and students' levels of awareness are directly related. These findings are a reflection of how Indian students' expectations are changing, how caste-based occupations are eroding, and how technological intensity in jobs is limiting the value of knowledge transmission between generations. The outcomes were mainly gender-neutral. The responses do not significantly differ between government and private schools or between socioeconomic groups. Naturally, parent and family expectations play the most role in influencing post-secondary employment choices. 63% of respondents "strongly agreed" and another 28% "agreed" that their decisions are influenced by parental and familial expectations. (Agrawal, 2012)

The study conducted by Kaur and Sharma (2012) at U.T. Chandigarh on senior secondary students with an objective to study and compare the occupational aspirations of senior secondary school students studying in government and private schools with regard to gender and their home environment. The findings of the study implied that: (a) No significant differences has been found in level of occupational aspiration among students of government and private schools. (b) No significant differences have been found among students of government and private schools with 61 regards to gender. (C) The significant

difference has been found with some areas of home environment specifically in area of punishment and rejection.

The researchers conducted a study with the goal of examining the professional decisions and job changes of young people in Mumbai, (ii) how these young people perceive the influences that shaped their career decisions, and (iii) how satisfied they were with their career choices. Each component of the purpose was evaluated regarding gender differences. This mixed-methods study included 65 youngsters, male and female, ages 18 to 28, from middle- and higher-income families. Youth's career choices were mostly based on their gender and class. Youth rated themselves as having the most effect on their profession decision, followed by their parents, teachers, and mothers.(Bakshi et al., 2012)

A researcher conducted a study on—Parents' Attitude towards Schooling and Education of Children. Other goals of the study included comparing parents from tribal and non-tribal communities in terms of their attitudes toward children's education, determining whether there is a gender gap in parents' attitudes toward children's education, and looking at parents' future plan and aspirations in relation to their children's education. 116 parents from tribes and 29 non-tribal parents between the ages of 25 and 35 who had one or more school-age children made up the study's sample. The data was collected through a 23-item questionnaire developed by the author. The major findings were i) the attitude of parents was found to be moderately favorable towards schooling and education of their children. ii) the tribal and non -tribal parents do not differ significantly regarding their attitude towards education. iii) the significant difference was found to exist in their planning about providing higher education for their children, iv) compared to the tribal people the non- tribal parents were found more optimistic in providing their children the scope for higher studies and v) the mothers were in as favor of schooling and education of their children as the fathers did.(Samal, 2012)

A researcher made a survey on —Parents' gender biased attitude towards education. The other objectives of the study were (a) To ascertain the prejudice and bias of parents against female education, (b) to find out the importance of the parents' attachment to the

teaching and learning of their girls, (c) to find out the relationship between education and the attitude of parents, (d) to find out the relationship between income and attitude of the parents and (e) to find out the difference in attitude of fathers and mothers towards education of their girl child. The data required for the study were collected by using a Likert type attitude scale developed by the investigators from parents of 100 girls enrolled in elementary classes living in three communities (Model Town, Township, and Shahdra) of different parents' socio-economic levels. The main findings of the study were i) the parents have a highly positive attitude towards the education of their girl child. ii) Mothers have a comparatively better attitude towards the education of their girl child than the fathers. iii) the parents belonging to the higher socio-economic status have more favorable attitude towards the education of their girl child and iv) neither the increase in level of education nor the increase in income of parents do not increase the positivity of the attitude towards the education of their girl child. (Dogar et al., 2011)

The researcher conducted a study on Tribal Education in India: An investigation of cultural dissonance encouraged in Indian tribal students by enrollment in the mainstream Indian educational system and the changes this has brought about to their lives is conducted in an Examination of Cultural Imposition and Inequality. The study employed a non-experimental, cross-sectional research design, with personal interviews and observation serving as the primary data collection methods. The study was conducted on the Santal, Birhor, Kharia and Lodha Tribes located in Bankura, Birbhum, Puruliya and Paschim Medinipur district of the state of West Bengal in India. Personal interviews were conducted with the tribal students, graduates, parents, teachers, and principals of tribal school. The major findings of the study were i) the modern education system makes little attempt to address culturally specific designing education policies for tribal students which results in the development of a negative self-image moreover, ii) the achieving success in the education system involves subsidiary cost like private tuition which represents an obstacle for poverty stricken tribal families. iii) the problem is furthermore complicated due to the unempathetic attitudes and beliefs of teachers, and the ill-conceived developmental policies designed by educational planners that fail to incorporate curricular elements compatible with tribal culture. (Mukherjee, 2009)

A Researcher conducted a study on the interaction between parents and children and on how well the kids did in school. 100 parents and 100 pupils made up the sample. In Rajshahi city, Bangladesh, 50 students from classes IV and V were picked at random from several primary schools. The study's key conclusions were that -1. Although parent-child interaction had an impact on students, it was not statistically significant. 2. The degree of parent-child interaction is unaffected by the educational level of the parents or their line of work. Parent-child interaction and kids' achievement in school are significantly correlated. (Elias, 2006)

A study was conducted aimed to comprehend higher secondary school students' educational aspirations in relation to various factors, such as the interaction between family, school-based and personal factors, and socioeconomic status; a follow-up study sought to determine the relationship between educational aspirations and academic success. 240 boys and 240 girls from four higher secondary schools made up the 480 sample. By using a stratified random cluster sampling procedure, they were chosen. Results of the study showed that society's awareness of education has grown. The study came to the further conclusion that while stream and standard of students do not have a significant group effect on their educational aspiration, gender, area, and socioeconomic position of the students have a substantial group effect on their educational aspiration and kind of schools. According to the study, there is a positive relationship between aspirations for education and socioeconomic level, academic success, and student motivation for success, whereas there is a negative relationship between aspirations for education and self-concept. (Vaidya, 2006)

The scholar made a study on —Social Class: Occupational Aspiration and Other Variables. The core objective of this study was to find out the gender differences in vocational aspiration. The sample comprised of 180 students i.e., 90 boys and 90 girls between classes IX to XII. The survey method was employed by using a questionnaire developed by the researcher. The Major findings of the study revealed that there was

considerable sex difference in the student 's vocational aspiration. The males had a greater range of vocational choice compared to the females.(Tseng, 2005)

The scholars studied in entitled as —Parental support and academic achievement in tribal school students of Jharkhand in Indian context with objectives to examine the role of parental support on academic achievement of tribal school students, to explore the impact of parental need for achievement on academic achievement of tribal school students and to explore the impact of parental aspiration, interest, and behavior on academic achievement of tribal school students. The study analyzed a sample of 300 children (270 tribal Christian and 30 tribal Sarnas) selected from Ranchi town by using a multi-stage sampling procedure. The both fathers and mothers of 30 high achievers and 30 low achievers were selected as the parental sample.

The major findings of the study were: i) the parents of high achievers tribal Sarnas as well as tribal Christian exerted significantly more support in their children 's studies than the parents of low achievers' students, ii) the parents of high achievers have greater work commitment concern with the quality of performance and inclination to learn lessons from others. In one hand, the parents of low achievers are more fatalistic, lacking a role model and having low self-confidence and initiative, iii) The parents of high achievers have higher aspirations for their children's educational success and high prestigious occupation with attractive financial return. But the parents of low achievers were not strongly ambitious of children's upward mobility, iv) the parents of high achievers have additional interest in children 's educational success. On the other hand, the illiterate parents are unable to guide in homework hence they manage to get some educated persons and relatives to help the child as revealed during data collection and v) the high achievers parents believed in counselling for correct behaviour whereas the parents of low achievers believe in physical punishment like frequently beating. High achievers' parents were liberal and allowed their children to mix with their peers whereas the parents of low achievers were authoritarian and did not allow peer mixing.(Jayaswal et al., 2003)

## **2.2 STUDIES AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:**

The researcher in the present study has attempted to understand the factors influencing career choices of students at secondary school level in Manga Sub County, Nyamira country. The researchers have kept the following objective for the study, first to determine the influence of socio-economic factors, followed by to analyze the influence of home-based factors and to find out school-based factors on student's career choices. It is found that the study has its foundation on human capital theory. For this study the researchers have adopted descriptive survey method. The questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents. The major findings of the study indicate that even though many of the parents were farmers and had low basic education they encouraged their children to take up professional careers. Another major finding i.e., 51.2% respondents designated that their mothers encouraged and influenced them to take up scientific job whereas 46.34% respondents stated that their fathers encouraged them to take up scientific skilled job. 85.4% and 92.7% respondents peer members and siblings encouraged them to take up jobs after school. (N.Getangel & Sagwe, 2016)

The study has made an exertion to investigate the effect of parental influence on adolescent's career choice on secondary school students. The sample of the study was three hundred respondents who were randomly selected from ten selected secondary schools. Researchers used questionnaire as a tool to collect data, five null hypotheses were formulated and tested in the research. All hypotheses were tested at the 0.05 level of significance and the variable were sex, class of school and type of school as to the effects of parental influence on adolescent's career choice on secondary school students in local government area. Further the study reveals the major findings as 1. 48.36% respondents agreed to parents influencing their career choice. On average, 21.5% respondents agreed that their parents' line of business influenced their career choice. Hence, the study shows that career choice of the students is influenced by various factors. (Isaac & Mopelola, 2014)

In the present study the researcher aimed at determining the influence of parental socio-economic variables on adolescents' vocational aspiration. The researchers selected

stratified random sampling to from select four schools and took sample of two hundred students comprising of 100 male students and 100 female students respectively. Vocational interest inventory was used for data collection. The analysis of the collected data was done by using simple percentage calculation for the research questions and chi-square for the hypothesis testing. The major findings of the study revealed that parental socio-economic status has strong influence on adolescents' vocational aspirations adolescents' vocational aspiration is not necessarily influenced by the parental level of education. The researcher further states that adolescents are well disposed to parents' vocation. And keeping in mind these factors the adolescents choose their career.(Jamabo, 2014)

The researchers explored the influence of family background, personal and environmental variable sets on aspects of adolescent girls' career planning. The background variables were (age, race, ethnicity, mother's work status outside of the home and socio-economic status), personal variables were (anticipatory role conflict and academic self-efficacy) and environmental variables were (parental attachment and parental support) on aspects of adolescent girls' career planning were investigated. The dependent variables in the model represented, were different aspects of adolescent girl's career planning such as (a) plans for the integration of work and family; (b) gender traditionality of career choice, (c) aspired education level and (d) career commitment. In the study environmental variables did not demonstrate a significant influence on any of the dependent variables. The researchers found it possible that even though parental influence was not significant in this study, they do influence adolescent girl's career development through other variables such as self-efficacy and so on. (Novakovic & Fouad , 2012)

The researchers did a study to determine factors influencing career choice and aspirations among South African students. A quantitative paradigm guided the present study to its authenticity. A survey method was used in the form of a structured questionnaire to gather information for the study. This study was conducted to identify the factors that influence career choice and aspirations among South African students at the university. A purposive sampling was used, and sample of 133 first- and second-year students (77

females, 56 males) participated in the research study. The Questionnaire about Career Aspirations was used for this study. Data analysis was done using percentages and tables. From this study it was found that the family; the ability of the learner self to identify his / her preferred career choice; and teachers were significant factors that influence the career choice and aspirations of students was found from the study. The implications of the findings and practical considerations are discussed in the study with systematic efforts. (Shumba & Naong , 2012)

The researchers examined the consequence of socio-economic status on choices of vocation. The research study examined the effect and implementation of super's theory on occupation and career. Further the study facilitates the series of proposition as well as Holland's personality and career pattern. The study scrutinized educational values and career aspirations of middle and low socioeconomic status. The study concluded that socio-economic status has much influence on students' value of education and preferences vocation. The students from high and middle socio-economic status groups preferred to continue and aspire higher for high yielding jobs than those of the low socioeconomic status who do not wish to continue their education due to ignorance and low finance. (Osa-Edoh & Alutu , 2011)

A study looked at the variables affecting form four secondary school students' job decisions in the Kenyan town of Kisumu. With a population of 332 students, a descriptive survey approach was used in the current study. Schedules for interviews and questionnaires were used to gather the data for this investigation. The main conclusions of this study state that learning opportunities and promotion prospects are the most important elements influencing students' career decisions. While learning opportunities and career flexibility were cited as the most important elements by men, availability of progression opportunities and the chance to put talents to use were cited as the most important ones by women. However, no differences were found in the people affecting career choice based on gender. (Edwards & Quinter , 2011)

The current study examines the impact of many variables on the job choice of adolescents, including their ordinal position, socioeconomic status, and geographic



location (urban vs. rural). The Stratified Random Sampling Method was used for this research investigation. The findings show that there is no difference in the profession preferences of the family's first- and second-born adolescent members. Additionally, it demonstrates that adolescents from middle-class and lower-income families choose very different careers. Teenagers from rural and urban areas also choose different careers, which may be seen. Teenagers from middle and upper secondary schools choose careers that significantly differ from one another. (Immanuel & Kenneth , 2011)

The relationship between parenting, gender, and adolescent vocational aspiration was examined by researchers. Teenagers enrolled in three Los Angeles high schools participated in a self-report survey, and the results were collected. The 273 teenagers (M=15.5) whose parents were both born in Mexico underwent correlation and multiple regression analysis. The main conclusions were:

1. The Girls reported higher academic motivation and educational aspiration than boys. Substantial support was found for the positive relationship between mothers' and fathers' behaviour (ability to help, monitoring and support) and adolescents' occupational aspiration. Substantial support was found for the relationship between mothers' and fathers' education level and occupational aspiration. Generation status was not related to the academic outcomes. Implications for researcher, practitioners, school personnel, and policy makers are discussed.
2. Further it was found that Males would aspire to a greater variety of vocations that are not available within their village community than females
3. Both males and females would perceive themselves and the opposite gender in different social and professional roles. Both predictors were supported by the data in the research.
4. The variety of Vocational Aspiration increased with increasing grade level among boys but not among girls was found. In addition, gender differences were associated with types of careers, task assignments and roles that were perceived as desirable and valued for both genders. The findings were discussed in terms of the availability of career models for rural children, differential upbringing, task

assignment and cultural norms pertaining to male-female desirable and valued roles in community.(Gomez, 2010)

The researcher examines in school adolescents and career choices in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The sample consists of two hundred randomly selected parents and in school adolescents from four local government areas in Ekiti State for the research study. Two hypotheses were generated and tested at 0.05 level of significance using t-test statistical analysis. The research study results showed that there were no significant differences between parental influence as well as gender influence of in-school adolescents in their choice of career. The research paper concludes by stating that parents need to give adequate career information to their adolescents and have positive job values. Also, females need to decide whether to start their family first or settle on a career and start their family later as expected by the society.(Osakimie, 2010)

The goal of the current study was to find out whether secondary school students' profession choices were influenced by their parents' and peers' opinions. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to analyses the relationship between the two main influences on profession choice—parental and peer group impact. To direct the investigation, one hypothesis and one research question were created. There were three research tools used. They are the Peer Pressure Assessment Scale (PPAS), the Parental Influence Assessment Inventory, and the Student Occupational Clusters Preference Scale (OCPS) (PIA). Senior secondary school students make up the study's population. The findings revealed no connection between parental and peer group effect on secondary school students' job decisions in the humanities. It is advised that counselors work directly with respondents' parents and peer groups, especially when it comes to job development to highlight the positive elements; this could eventually increase the prospects for professional development of our future workers.(Alika, 2010)

The scholar in the study titled ‘The effects of parental influence on their children’s career choices’ has stressed on socio-economic factors that include the variables like family income, occupation, and educational level of the family members in particular the parents, the status that is allied to the parents and that status perceived by the society is

kept as important. The scholar states that the above stated factors persuade the children to choose the career they aspire to. The scholar also makes a statement saying most probably children choose the career path adopted by the parents and gain motivation and influence from them. The scholar has given three basic factors in a broad category for further explaining the study. The first factor is personal factor wherein the scholar highlights the choice of career and societal prestige involved in the career. The second is socio economic factor where scholars highlight the atmosphere that provides the career opportunity here too societal needs cannot be overlooked. The respondents reply about working environment is highly ranked in the study. The third factor is socializing that includes the parents, siblings and media in a large scale. The scholar in the study finds the highest, Parents contributed to about 68.1% in making a career choice.(Clutter, 2010)

In the study the author analyzed ‘The Educational and Occupational aspirations of Students’ Refugee youth in American Public High School in the Midwest regarding the educational and occupational aspirations of students’ refugee youth in US as monolithic group. However, the study differs in experiences of the refugees, asylum seekers or the voluntary immigrants hailing from the different countries of the Africa continental. So, immigrants also come from different countries with different ethnicities, cultures, religions, and races and hence have different dimensions towards the career. This study offers such a need that shows distinction based on a small sample of high school students from Northern Sudan who lived in a small Midwest U.S. city. The main findings of the study were:

- i) Diversity in ethnicities and cultures not only affects educational and occupational aspirations but also impact show the aspirations are formed, maintained, and achieved.
- ii) The Sudanese refugee youths who participated in this study had high educational and occupational aspirations with all of them aspiring to obtain a college degree and some intended to achieve career in medicine, dentistry, law, and engineering. The high aspirations were elevated by high academic scores.
- iii) The surveyed students in this study came from well-educated families despite

their current low socioeconomic status (SES), iv) their current SES and minority status (MS) did not seem to affect their aspirations and academic performance, v) the educational and occupational aspirations are formed when students have strong social support from parents, significant others, teachers, peers and their community all of whom influence and reward high educational expectations and enforce the student cultural obligations. (Kiche, 2010)

A qualitative study was undertaken to evaluate the variables that are important in rural high school seniors' and young adults' job decision-making. Young adults, college students, and high school students all participated in the survey as respondents. The focus group method was chosen as the best research approach. The study supports prior research about the significant influence of family, school, and community on young adults' sense of self and career preference. All these factors interact to influence how adolescents perceive themselves, the effectiveness of their schooling, and their career interests. The study deepens our awareness of the crucial influence parents have on children's job decisions. Parents were shown to play significant roles in influencing career choices through expectations for education and opinions about what kind of jobs are appropriate for children. The results highlight the need to focus career education efforts on families, communities, and not just teenagers. (Ferry & Natalie, 2006)

The scholar Investigated the influence of family, individual differences, and cultural factors on the choice of gender-dominated occupations among female students in some tertiary institutions was the study to understand the career aspiration. Hierarchical multiple regression statistical analysis was used to revealed that family, individual differences and cultural factors were good predictors of choice of gender-dominated occupations of female students. The study has opened the dimensions to understand the career aspiration in accordance with the gender. (Salami, 2006)

The effect of motivation and influence on career choice has been researched by the researcher. The researcher used factors including birth order, gender, and the relative influence of various factors like parents and teachers at school on profession choice in

this study. It investigates why students think about their careers in the first place. The study's key result was that parents have a bigger impact on students' job decisions than teachers do. 348 young individuals between the ages of 14 and 18 who participated in an interview about their profession decision as well as a questionnaire were used in the study.(Kniveton, 2004)

The researchers in their research study found that popular images projected in the media highlighting more on a female appearance and popularity seem to influence a young women's career choice and females tended to avoid science related careers. Gender can play a significant role in a youngster's career choice. Females were found to be mature earlier than males as reported in their career attitudes. These findings have given a different height to the research study as the dimension is different.

The researcher conducted a survey study of 362 high school juniors (students) that showed that their ideas about career aspirations were like their parents. Most turned to their mothers for career planning help. The study showed that family members have played an important role in the career choice of the students. Hence, family background and the family members play a significant role in deciding the career of their children. (Otto, 2000)

### 2.3 Summary of studies included in the review.

Major Highlights of Studies at National Level (2011-2020)			
Sr No	Author & Year	Title of Study	Study Outcomes
1.	(Muneer,2020)	‘Career Aspiration among tribal residential school students of Kerala’	1.Tribal residential school students have above average level of career aspiration. 2.Career aspirations of boys and girls of tribal residential school differ significantly at 0.01 level. 3.There exist a significant effect of gender and type of school on career aspiration.
2.	(Behera, 2018)	‘A Comparative study on level of educational aspiration and vocational preference among tribal and non-tribal college students’	1.non-tribal students had higher educational aspirations and career preferences than non-tribal students. 2.Government, aided and private institutions should provide proper educational and career guidance to the students at Higher Secondary and Secondary stage.
3.	(Naqvi, 2018)	Level of educational aspiration and its predictors: A study of Tribal and Non-tribal students of government schools.	1.There is no significant gender difference in the educational aspiration and academic achievement of tribal and non-tribal groups 2. Gender, academic achievement and cast contribute almost a 13% in the formation of level of educational aspiration.
4.	(Seva, 2018)	“Review on tribal education issues and challenges”	1.Major challenges for tribal education are poor economic condition, isolation (interior inhabitation), medium of teaching, negative attitude of parents and teacher related problems like teachers may not understand tribal language, appointment of untrained teachers and poor lodging facilities for teachers.
5.	(Baro, 2017)	Influence of Socio-Economic Status on Academic Achievement of Scheduled Tribe Students of Secondary Schools of Rangia Subdivision of Kamrup (Rural) District,	1.There exists a significant relationship between academic achievement and socio-economic status of scheduled tribe students of secondary schools.

		Assam.	
<b>6.</b>	(Shandilya et al., 2017)	Level of Aspiration of Tribal Youths Regarding Different On-Farm and Off-Farm Activities	1. There is a medium level of aspiration among tribal youths. 2. Agriculture level aspirations of tribal youths are given priority to increase income, most tribal youths wanted to pursue a career in agriculture and most tribal youths wanted to take up agricultural labour and most of the educational aspirations of the tribal youths in the order of preference were up to the degree aspirations.
<b>7.</b>	(Anuganti, 2017)	A Comparative Study on Vocational Aspirations of Socially Advantaged and Disadvantaged Students	1. Socially advantaged groups possess more vocational aspiration than the socially disadvantaged. 2. Study suggested that central and state government should take more effort to develop vocational aspiration among socially disadvantaged groups.
<b>8.</b>	(Ancey et al., 2015)	A Study on Factors Influencing Today's Youth Career Choice	1. Students' job choices are greatly influenced by a variety of factors, including those of their parents, guardians, teachers, and society.
<b>9.</b>	(Kadu & Pandya, 2014)	Enhancing Occupational aspirations of tribal students through a personal effectiveness intervention programme.	1. The personal effectiveness programme has a significant effect on the occupational aspirations of tribal students and 2. The effectiveness of this program is found to be high in intensity.
<b>10.</b>	(Kaur, 2014)	The Impact of Parents' Education Level on Educational Achievement and Aspiration of Secondary School Girls.	1. Academic achievement of a child depends to a great extent on parents' educational level, personality, socio-economic status, adjustment, environment, self-concept etc.

<b>11.</b>	(Savatikar, 2014)	Occupational aspirations of scheduled tribes post graduate students.	<p>1.The study revealed that majority of the tribal PG students themselves take final decisions regarding their occupational career.</p> <p>2Most of the students are interested to get job after completing their education</p> <p>3. Majority of the students continue their higher education only for getting a good occupation,</p> <p>4. Most of students want to get jobs to achieve economic self-sufficiency, to help their family and to increase their social status in the society.</p>
<b>12.</b>	(Pattanayak & Naik , 2014)	Career Aspiration and Career Development Barriers of Tribal Students in the Salboni Block of Jangal Mahal.	<p>1.Aspirations of tribal students are influenced by gender role socialization, parental expectations, teacher attitudes, as well as the gendered occupational landscape in which they exist and</p> <p>2.There is a strong need for significant role of government agencies, parents, and teachers, will assist the tribal students by deconstructing the gender role.</p>
<b>13.</b>	(Utpal, 2014)	A secondary school students' career aspirations in relation to their educational environment.	<p>1.The research findings of the study strongly suggested that efforts to improve school facilities may indeed have educational and occupational benefits.</p> <p>2.The study was concluded that existence of significant relationship between occupational aspiration and school facilities of secondary school students.</p>
<b>14.</b>	(Shakya & Singh , 2013)	Career Preferences among Degree College Adolescent in Kanpur City	<p>1.According to data on intended careers, adolescents preferred careers in education, science, and technology, with agriculture being the least preferred.</p> <p>2. Boys exhibited stronger inclination for science and technology, commerce, and management while girls selected medicine, mass media, journalism, art, and designing.</p>



15.	(Devroop, 2013)	The career goals and expectations of 211 college students majoring in jazz who were studying in the US.	The findings showed that although students expected to work in less prestigious occupations given the realities of the job market, they nevertheless aspired to more prestigious occupations. While a smaller percentage of students (4.7%) desired to become teachers, a larger proportion (15.8%) anticipated pursuing teaching as a career.
16.	(Varghese & Nagaraj, 2013)	A study on —English language teaching and tribal learners.	The major findings of the study were: 1.the lack of proficiency in English language is identified as a major obstacle to the education of Scheduled tribe learners. 2.The inappropriate syllabus and teaching method of English develops a negative attitude in learners towards learning. 3 the fear of learning a foreign language is one of the factors to stop their education because English language is a criterion rather than option at higher level. 4 The tribal learners are not motivated well. 5.They have adjustment problems with school curriculum and teaching of English language
17.	(Dogar et al., 2011)	Parents' gender biased attitude towards education	1.the parents have highly positive attitude towards the education of their girl child. 2.Mothers have comparatively better attitude towards the education of their girl child than the fathers. 3.the parents belonging to the higher socio-economic status have more favorable attitude towards the education of their girl child and 4 neither the increase in level of education nor the increase in income of parents do not increase the positively of the attitude towards the education of their girl child.

Major Highlights of Studies at International Level (2011-2020)			
1.	(N. Getangel & Sagwe, 2016)	Factors influencing student's career choices in public secondary school in Manga sub county, Namiyar county.	<p>1. Even though many of the parents were farmers and had low basic education they encouraged their children to take up their professional careers.</p> <p>2. 51.2% respondents indicated that their mothers encouraged and influenced them to take up scientific job whereas 46.34% respondents stated that their fathers encouraged them to take up scientific skilled job.</p>
2.	(Isaac & Mopelola, 2014)	Effects of parental Influence on Adolescent's Career Choice in Badagry Local Government area of Lagos state, Nigeria	<p>48.36% respondents agreed to the statement that their parents influenced their career choice.</p> <p>2. On the average, 21.5% respondents agreed that their parents' line of business influenced their career choice.</p>
3.	(Jamabo, 2014)	Relationship between parental Socio-Economic Variables and Adolescents Vocational Aspiration.	<p>1. Parental socio-economic status has strong influence on adolescents' vocational aspirations</p> <p>2. Adolescents' vocational aspiration is not necessarily influenced by the parental level of education.</p> <p>The researcher further states that adolescents are well disposed to parents' vocation.</p>
4.	Shumba and Naong (2012)	Factors Influencing Students' Career Choice and Aspirations in South Africa.	The study found that the family; the ability of the learner self to identify his / her preferred career choice; and teachers were significant factors that influence the career choice and aspirations of students.
5.	OSA-EDOH and Alutu (2011)	Parents' Socio-Economic Status and its Effect in Students' Educational Values and Vocational Choices.	<p>The study concluded that socio-economic status has much influence on students' value of education and vocational preferences.</p> <p>The students from high and middle socio-economic status groups preferred to continue and aspire higher for high yielding jobs than those of the low socio-economic status who do not wish to continue their education due to ignorance and finance.</p>

6.	Edwards and Quinter (2011)	Factors influencing students Career choice among secondary school students in Kisumu Municipality, Kenya	The study indicates that availability of advancement opportunities and learning experiences are the most influencing factors affecting career choice among students. While males reported learning experiences and career flexibility as the most influential factors, females however reported availability of advancement opportunity and opportunity to apply skills as the most influential factors. However, no variance was reported for persons influencing career choice by gender
7.	Immanuel and Kenneth (2011)	Factors Influencing Career Choice Among Adolescents.	The results show that there is significant difference in the career choice among the lower income and middle-income group adolescents. There also exists observable difference in career choice among adolescents from rural and urban areas.

While scanning the existing findings certain gaps have been identified by the researcher such as

1. Very few studies have been found on factors affecting career aspiration among tribal youth who have joined professional courses as most of the studies have been conducted on secondary and higher secondary school students.
2. Most of the studies have been conducted on Tribal students' education and problems of education.
3. Tribal youths are significant segment of the society; more research should be done in areas of Tribal youth career aspirations, challenges encountered by them in pursuing their professional career and changes perceived by them in course of pursuing their career.