

Impact of Family Environment on Job Preference of Adolescent Girls in Haryana

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Abstract: Adolescence is a critical time to formulate one's career aspirations and expectations. It is a time when one's personal horizons are being developed and explored. This study was carried out to assess the impact of family environment on job preference of adolescent girls. This study had been conducted in two districts i.e. Hisar and Bhiwani on a sample of 200 adolescent girls and their parents (200 mothers & 200 fathers). The data of the study was collected through personal interviews of respondents. The study revealed that Majority of respondents (girls, mothers & fathers) had functional family environment in both the districts in which the family members are physically and emotionally safe. Parents perceived the secure relationship environment with their children. The study also concluded that respondents' family environment was significant with preference for job opportunities.

Keywords: family environment, job preference.

1. INTRODUCTION

Family being the first and major agency of socialization has great influence and bearing on the development of the child. It is the home which sets the pattern for the Childs' attitude towards people and society, aids intellectual growth in the child and supports his achievements. Parents want their children to find happiness and success in life and one factor which influences happiness and success is career choice. Parents had major influence in their children's career development and career decision- making. When students feel supported and loved by their parents, they have more confidence in their own ability to choose careers that would be interesting and exciting for them in their future. Studies show that adolescents, who feel competent regarding career decision-making, tend to make more satisfying career choices later in life. Children and teenagers absorb their parents' attitudes and expectations of them as they grow up (Whiston and Keller 2004). So the present study was conducted with the objectives to the study the impact of impact of family environment on job preference of adolescent girls in Haryana.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two districts Hisar and Bhiwani were selected randomly from Haryana state. One block was selected randomly from each selected district thus present study was comprised of total two blocks and two cities. Two villages with senior secondary schools from each block and schools of Hisar and Bhiwani city were selected randomly. Hence, 8 senior secondary schools (i.e. 4 from selected villages and 4 from cities) were taken. From each selected school, 25 adolescent girls enrolled in class XI and XII both and their parents were interviewed to collection data on the desired aspects. In the present study, two sets of independent variables were studied i.e. the personal, economic, communicational, psychological and situational profile were taken for the study. The dependent variable impact of family environment on job preferences of adolescent girls was studied separately. Family environment (FES) developed by Moos (1974) was used to measure the family environment of the adolescent girls and their parents and the data obtained was processed, analyzed and tabulated by use of various statistical tools and techniques such as frequency and percentage and chi-square.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 illustrated the opinion of adolescent girls and parents about their family environment in urban areas of both the districts. In Hisar district, majority of adolescent girls (78%) opinioned that they had functional family environment in which the family members were physically and emotionally safe followed by distressed family environment (10%) while only 8 percent adolescent girls had abusive family environment. 88 percent of fathers opinioned functional environment followed by distressed environment (8%) while only 4 percent of fathers were having abusive environment. 82 percent of mothers had also functional family environment followed by distressed environment (18%).

Table 1: Opinion of parents and adolescent girls about family environment in urban area

Sr. No.	Family Environment	Frequency (%) n=300					
		Hisar			Bhiwani		
		Adolescent	Father	Mother	Adolescent	Father	Mother
i.	Abusive(60-140)	04(8.00)	02(4.00)	0(0.00)	04(8.00)	09(18.0)	10(20.0)
ii.	Distressed(141-220)	05(10.0)	04(8.00)	09(18.0)	07(14.0)	12(24.0)	13(26.0)
iii.	Functional(221-300)	41(78.0)	44(88.0)	41(82.0)	39(78.0)	29(58.0)	27(54.0)

In Bhiwani district, 78 percent of adolescent girls had functional family environment followed by distressed family environment (14%) while only 8 percent adolescent girls had abusive family environment. 58 percent of fathers were also opinioned functional environment followed by distressed environment (24%) while only 18 percent of fathers were having abusive environment. 54 percent of mothers had also functional family environment followed by distressed environment (26%) while 20 percent mothers had abusive environment. Nwamuo (2001) stated that certain occupations like physical sciences, social sciences, law, medicine and accountancy are inherited. However, it should be noted that this does not always follow rigidity in most situations.

Table 2: Opinion of parents and adolescent girls about family environment in rural area

Sr. No.	Family Environment	Frequency (%) n=300					
		Hisar			Bhiwani		
		Adolescent	Father	Mother	Adolescent	Father	Mother
i.	Abusive(60-140)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	04(8.00)	09(18.0)	07(14.0)	06(12.0)
ii.	Distressed(141-220)	09(18.0)	09(18.0)	09(18.0)	09(18.0)	08(16.0)	09(18.0)
iii.	Functional(221-300)	41(82.0)	41(82.0)	37(74.0)	32(64.0)	35(70.0)	35(70.0)

Table 2 illustrated the opinion about family environments of adolescent girl and their parents in rural areas of both the districts. In Hisar district, majority of adolescent girls (82%) had functional family environment while only 18 percent of adolescent girls had distressed family environment. 82 percent of fathers were also having functional environment while only 18 percent of fathers were having abusive environment. 74 percent of mothers had also functional family environment followed by distressed environment (18%) while only 8 percent mothers had abusive environment. Chenoweth and Galliher (2004) reported that the family environment and economic status had often been identified as an influence in the decision of youth to enroll in higher education. Finances often dictated educational choices, determine the availability of certain peers, limit or permit access to health services, and host other social contexts. In Bhiwani district, 64 percent of adolescent girls had functional family environment followed by distressed family environment (18%) and 18 percent adolescent girls had abusive family environment.

70 percent of fathers were also having functional environment followed by distressed environment (16%) while only 14 percent of fathers were having abusive environment. 70 percent of mothers had also functional family environment followed by distressed environment (18%) while only 12 percent mothers had abusive environment.

Table 3: Association of adolescent girls' preference for job opportunities with family environment in Hisar district

Family Environment	Hisar							
	Preference for Job Opportunities							
	Rural				Urban			
	Least preferred	Somewhat preferred	Most preferred	Total	Least preferred	Somewhat preferred	Most preferred	Total
Abusive	0(0.00)	11(22.0)	18(36.0)	29(58.0)	0(0.00)	11(22.0)	19(38.0)	30(60.0)
Distressed	8(16.0)	6(12.0)	0(0.00)	14(28.0)	8(16.0)	5(10.0)	0(0.00)	13(26.0)
Functional	7(14.0)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(14.0)	7(14.0)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(14.0)
Total	15(30.0)	17(34.0)	18(36.0)	50(100.0)	15(30.0)	16(32.0)	38(38.0)	50(100.0)
	$\chi^2 = 39.05^*$				$\chi^2 = 39.2^*$			

Association of family environment with preference of job opportunities has been depicted in both area of Hisar district from table 3. It can be observed in rural area that majority of adolescent girls with abusive family environment had most preference (36%) about job opportunities followed by somewhat preference (22%). Majority of adolescent girls from distressed families had least preference (16%) followed by somewhat preference (12%) while all the adolescent girls belonging to functional environment had least preference (14%). In total, majority of adolescent girls had most preference (36%) followed by somewhat preference (34%) and least preference (30%).

In urban area, equal number of abusive environment of adolescent girls had most and somewhat preference. The calculated chi-square (χ^2) values are found to be significant (39.05* for rural and 39.2* for urban). Thus, indicating that family environment is associated with preference of job opportunities.

Table 4: Association of adolescent girls' preference for job opportunities with family environment in Bhiwani district

Family Environment	Bhiwani							
	Preference for Job Opportunities							
	Rural				Urban			
	Least preferred	Somewhat preferred	Most preferred	Total	Least preferred	Somewhat preferred	Most preferred	Total
Abusive	8(16.0)	10(20.0)	6(12.0)	24(48.0)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(10.0)	5(10.0)
Distressed	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	12(24.0)	12(24.0)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(14.0)	7(14.0)
Functional	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	14(28.0)	14(28.0)	15(30.0)	16(32.0)	7(14.0)	38(76.0)
Total	8(16.0)	10(20.0)	32(64.0)	50(100.0)	15(30.0)	16(32.0)	19(38.0)	50(100.0)
	$\chi^2 = 21.6^*$				$\chi^2 = 27.4^*$			

Association of family environment with preference of job opportunities has been depicted in both area of Bhiwani district in table 4. It can be observed in rural area that majority of adolescent girls with abusive environment had somewhat preference (20%) followed by least preference (16%) and most preference (12%) while adolescent girls with distressed environment had most preference (24%). Majority of adolescent girls with functional environment had most preference (28%).

In urban area, majority of girls with functional environment had somewhat preference (32%) followed by least preference (30%) while only 14 percent had most preference. The calculated chi-square (χ^2) values are found to be significant (21.6* for rural and 27.4* for urban). Thus, indicating that family environment is associated with preference of job opportunities.

4. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the above study that 78 per cent adolescent girls opined that they had functional family environment in urban area of Hisar and Bhiwani. Equal number of fathers (88%) and mothers (82%) also opined that they had functional family environment in Hisar urban. Whereas in Bhiwani urban, similar trend was seen fathers (58%) and mothers (54%) from functional family environment. In rural Hisar, 82 per cent adolescent girls opined that they had functional family environment. Fathers (82%) and mothers (74%) also opined that they had functional family environment. Whereas in Bhiwani rural, similar trend was seen fathers and mothers opined that they had functional family environment. Adolescent girls from abusive family had most preferred the job opportunities in both areas of Hisar district. Whereas, in Bhiwani district, rural adolescent girls from functional families had most preferences but urban adolescent girls from functional families had least preferences about job opportunities. This study indicates that family environment is associated with preference of job opportunities in both the districts.

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