e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.

www.iosrjournals.org

Factors Influencing Adolescents' Career Choices In A Changing World

Jyoti Chaudhary

(Phd Research Scholar Sociology), Department Of Sociology And Political Science, Faculty Of Social Sciences, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra

Dr. Deepika Chauhan

(Assistant Professor, Sociology), Department Of Sociology And Political Science, Faculty Of Social Sciences, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra

Abstract

Adolescents' career choices are shaped by a complex interplay of individual, social, economic, and technological factors. This paper explores the key determinants influencing adolescents' career decisions, such as parental influence, peer pressure, socioeconomic background, access to quality education, and personal interests or psychological traits. It also examines the impact of career guidance programs, the influence of teachers, and the role of mentorship in shaping aspirations. Furthermore, the study highlights how globalization, technological advancements, and the rapidly changing job market are transforming career preferences. The findings suggest that a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving schools, families, communities, and policymakers is crucial. Such collaboration can help adolescents develop the necessary skills, awareness, and confidence required for making informed and sustainable career choices in today's dynamic world.

Keywords: Adolescents, Career Choices, Parental Influence, Career Guidance, Socioeconomic Factors, Globalization

Date of Submission: 07-08-2025 Date of Acceptance: 17-08-2025

I. Introduction

Career choice is one of the most critical decisions in an adolescent's life, shaping their future financial stability, personal satisfaction, and social status. The increasing complexities of modern labor markets, driven by technological advancements and globalization, make career decision-making a challenging process (Savickas, 2019). Adolescents often face dilemmas influenced by multiple factors, including personal interests, family expectations, and economic considerations (Lent, Brown, & Hackett, 2020). This paper explores the factors that influence adolescents' career choices, emphasizing the role of parental influence, peer interactions, economic background, education, and evolving job trends. The paper also highlights the need for effective career guidance to support adolescents in making informed decisions.

II. Research Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative and descriptive research design to explore the factors influencing adolescents' career choices in the context of a changing socio-economic and technological environment. Data collection was based on secondary sources, including peer-reviewed journal articles, books, government reports, and international agency publications. The collected literature was analyzed thematically to identify recurring patterns and emerging trends related to career decision-making.

III. Factors Influencing Adolescents' Career Choices

Parental and Family Influence: Family plays a crucial role in shaping career aspirations. Studies indicate that parental expectations, socio-economic status, and education levels significantly impact adolescents' career decisions (Schoon & Heckhausen, 2019). Parents who are professionals tend to encourage their children toward similar career paths, while those from lower socio-economic backgrounds may prioritize financial stability over personal interests (Jin et al., 2020). Parental encouragement and guidance have been positively correlated with adolescents' career self-efficacy and decision-making confidence (Dietrich & Kracke, 2019). Conversely, excessive parental control may lead to career indecisiveness and stress among adolescents.

DOI: 10.9790/0837-3008047882 www.iosrjournals.org 78 | Page

Peer Influence: Peers also play a critical role in shaping career preferences. Adolescents often seek validation and approval from their friends, which can influence their career choices (Ryan, 2021). Peer influence can be both positive and negative, as it may either broaden career perspectives or reinforce stereotypical career norms (Nugent et al., 2020). Studies show that students surrounded by high-achieving peers are more likely to pursue ambitious career goals, whereas those in less academically driven peer groups may have lower aspirations (Kenny et al., 2018).

Socio-economic Background: Economic stability and access to resources significantly impact career choices. Adolescents from affluent families have greater access to quality education, career counseling, and extracurricular opportunities that help them make informed career decisions (Blustein, 2019). On the other hand, financial constraints may push adolescents toward careers that provide immediate financial security rather than long-term satisfaction (Brown & Lent, 2021). Socioeconomic background also affects exposure to career options, as low-income families may have limited knowledge of diverse career paths.

Educational Opportunities and School Environment: The quality of education and career guidance available in schools directly influences adolescents' career aspirations. Schools with strong career counselling programs help students explore various career options and develop decision-making skills (Patton & McMahon, 2018). Teachers and mentors also play a vital role in shaping career aspirations by providing exposure to different fields and encouraging students to pursue their interests (Watson & McMahon, 2020). Schools that integrate career-related curricula help students make informed choices and develop essential skills for the job market.

Psychological Factors and Personal Interests: Personality traits, self-efficacy, and intrinsic motivation influence career choices among adolescents (Holland, 1997). Adolescents with high self-efficacy are more likely to pursue challenging careers and overcome obstacles (Lent et al., 2019). Interest-based career decisions tend to result in higher job satisfaction and long-term commitment (Savickas, 2019). However, external pressures such as societal expectations may sometimes lead adolescents to compromise their interests in favor of financially rewarding careers.

The Role of Career Guidance and Counselling: Career counselling helps adolescents navigate career decisions by providing insights into various career paths and aligning them with personal strengths (Gati & Levin, 2020). Studies show that students who receive career counselling demonstrate better decision-making abilities and career clarity (Hirschi, 2021). Career guidance programs should incorporate real-world exposure, including internships, mentorship programs, and interaction with professionals, to enhance students' understanding of career options (McMahon, 2020).

The Impact of Globalization and Technological Advancements: Globalization and digitalization have significantly altered career opportunities. The rise of remote work, artificial intelligence, and automation has changed job structures, requiring new skill sets (World Economic Forum, 2021). Adolescents must adapt to these changes by developing digital literacy, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills (Brown & Lent, 2021). The increasing influence of social media has also led to emerging career options such as content creation, influencing adolescents' career preferences (Bailis & Dill, 2022).

IV. Challenges Faced By Adolescents In Career Decision-Making:

Career decision-making is a crucial phase in an adolescent's life, significantly shaping their future trajectory. Despite the various influencing factors such as family, education, socio-economic status, and personal interests, adolescents face several challenges when making career choices. These challenges often stem from personal uncertainties, external pressures, and limited access to resources. Some of the primary difficulties that adolescents encounter when selecting a career path are as follows:

Career Indecision: Career indecision is one of the most common challenges adolescents face when making career choices. The process of choosing a career can be overwhelming due to an abundance of available information, the complexity of the job market, and internal conflicts regarding personal interests and abilities.

According to Gati et al. (2019), career indecision is characterized by difficulty in committing to a particular career path due to multiple available options and limited clarity about future outcomes. Adolescents often feel lost in the vast array of career possibilities and struggle to make a definitive decision. Factors contributing to career indecision include:

• Information Overload: With the rise of digital media, adolescents are exposed to vast amounts of information regarding career options, skill requirements, and educational pathways. While access to information is beneficial, it can also lead to confusion and anxiety, making decision-making more difficult.

79 |Page

- Conflicting Advice: Adolescents receive career guidance from various sources, including parents, teachers, peers, and online platforms. However, these sources often provide differing opinions, leaving adolescents uncertain about which advice to follow.
- Fear of Failure: Many adolescents fear making the "wrong" career choice and experiencing failure. This fear can lead to decision paralysis, where they avoid committing to a particular career path altogether.

To address career indecision, structured career counseling programs and guidance sessions in schools can help adolescents clarify their goals, strengths, and interests. Exposure to career workshops, mentorship opportunities, and job shadowing can also provide real-world insights that assist in decision-making.

Pressure from Family and Society: Adolescents often experience significant pressure from their families and society regarding their career choices. This pressure can manifest in different forms, including expectations to pursue specific professions, conform to traditional career paths, or achieve financial stability.

Family Expectations: Parents play a pivotal role in shaping adolescents' career choices. Many parents have specific aspirations for their children based on their own experiences, societal perceptions, or economic considerations. Ryan (2021) highlights that in many cultures, adolescents are encouraged or even forced to follow careers that align with family expectations rather than their personal interests. For example:

- In societies where engineering, medicine, and law are regarded as prestigious professions, adolescents may feel compelled to pursue these careers despite having different inclinations.
- Family businesses often pressure adolescents to take over the business, even if they have aspirations elsewhere.
- Parents from lower-income backgrounds may prioritize careers that offer financial stability rather than those that align with their child's passions.

Societal Influence: Social expectations and cultural norms also influence adolescents' career choices. Certain professions may be associated with high status, while others are perceived as less prestigious. Adolescents may feel pressure to conform to these societal expectations, even at the cost of their personal satisfaction and wellbeing. For example:

- Gender stereotypes influence career choices, with some professions being traditionally viewed as "masculine" (e.g., engineering, technology) or "feminine" (e.g., teaching, nursing).
- Certain careers in arts, sports, and entertainment may be discouraged due to their perceived instability.
- Peer pressure plays a role, as adolescents may choose careers based on what their friends are pursuing rather than their own interests.

To mitigate this pressure, career guidance programs must emphasize individuality, career exploration, and the importance of personal fulfillment. Encouraging open discussions between adolescents and their families about career aspirations can help in reaching balanced decisions.

Lack of Awareness: Another major challenge faced by adolescents in career decision-making is the lack of awareness about emerging career opportunities, job market trends, and alternative education pathways. Patton & McMahon (2018) argue that limited exposure to career-related information can result in uninformed decisions that may not align with an individual's strengths and interests.

Limited Exposure to Career Options: Many adolescents are only aware of traditional career paths such as medicine, engineering, law, and teaching, while modern and unconventional careers like digital marketing, data science, sustainable energy consulting, and creative entrepreneurship remain unknown to them. This limited exposure can be attributed to:

- Outdated career counseling in schools that focuses only on conventional career tracks.
- Lack of interaction with professionals from diverse industries.
- Minimal real-world experience due to limited internship and apprenticeship opportunities.

Misinformation and Unrealistic Expectations: A lack of proper career guidance often results in adolescents developing unrealistic expectations about certain professions. Social media, television, and movies sometimes glorify careers in entertainment, business, or sports without presenting the challenges associated with them. This can lead to misguided career decisions based on perceptions rather than factual understanding.

To address this issue, career education should be integrated into school curricula, and students should be provided with opportunities to interact with professionals from diverse fields. Job fairs, industry visits, and mentorship programs can also bridge the awareness gap.

Economic Constraints: Financial limitations significantly impact career choices, particularly for adolescents from lower-income backgrounds. Economic constraints can restrict access to quality education, professional training, and career-building resources.

Higher Education Costs: Pursuing higher education in fields such as medicine, law, and engineering requires substantial financial investment. Blustein (2019) emphasizes that many adolescents abandon their preferred career choices due to financial constraints and opt for professions that require minimal investment in education and training. For example:

- Students may choose diploma courses or vocational training instead of university degrees due to affordability.
- Adolescents from lower-income families may opt for jobs immediately after high school instead of continuing higher education.
- Some students compromise on their preferred institutions and settle for less expensive alternatives with limited resources and exposure.

Limited Access to Career Development Opportunities

Many career-building opportunities, such as internships, certification programs, and skill-based workshops, require financial investment. Adolescents from economically disadvantaged backgrounds may struggle to afford these opportunities, putting them at a disadvantage in competitive job markets. To address economic barriers, governments and educational institutions should offer scholarships, financial aid, and subsidized career development programs. Expanding vocational training and online learning platforms can also provide cost-effective career-building alternatives.

V. Conclusion And Findings

Career decision-making is a complex and multifaceted process for adolescents. While various intrinsic and extrinsic factors influence their career choices, challenges such as career indecision, family and societal pressures, lack of awareness, and economic constraints make this process difficult. Addressing these challenges requires a collective effort from parents, educators, policymakers, and career counselors to ensure that adolescents are equipped with the knowledge, confidence, and resources to make informed career decisions. Implementing structured career guidance programs, promoting financial assistance schemes, and encouraging open dialogue about career aspirations can significantly ease the decision-making process for adolescents. In a rapidly evolving job market, ensuring that young individuals make well-informed choices is crucial for their long-term professional success and personal fulfillment.

References

- [1] Bailis, D. S., & Dill, K. E. (2022). The Influence Of Social Media On Youth Career Aspirations. Journal Of Media Psychology, 34(2), 87–99. https://Doi.Org/10.1027/1864-1105/A000293
- [2] Blustein, D. L. (2019). The Importance Of Work In An Age Of Uncertainty: The Eroding Work Experience In America. Oxford University Press.
- [3] Brown, S. D., & Lent, R. W. (2021). Career Development And Counseling: Putting Theory And Research To Work (3rd Ed.). Wiley.
- [4] Dietrich, J., & Kracke, B. (2019). Parental Involvement And Adolescents' Career Planning: An Approach From The Perspective Of Developmental Contextualism. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 111, 1–12. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Jvb.2018.09.005
- [5] Gati, I., & Levin, N. (2020). Making Better Career Decisions: From Theory To Practice. American Psychological Association. https://Doi.Org/10.1037/0000198-000
- [6] Gati, I., Krausz, M., & Osipow, S. H. (2019). Career Decision-Making Difficulties: A Framework For Measurement. *Journal Of Career Assessment*, 27(1), 98–113.
- [7] Hirschi, A. (2021). Career Guidance In Adolescence: A Developmental Perspective. Journal Of Career Development, 48(4), 427–443. https://Doi.Org/10.1177/0894845320911039
- [8] Holland, J. L. (1997). Making Vocational Choices: A Theory Of Vocational Personalities And Work Environments (3rd Ed.). Psychological Assessment Resources.
- [9] Jin, M., Liu, Y., & Ma, C. (2020). Parental Influence On Adolescents' Career Development: A Longitudinal Study. Career Development Quarterly, 68(3), 223–236. https://Doi.Org/10.1002/Cdq.12232
- [10] Kenny, M. E., Blustein, D. L., Haase, R. F., Jackson, J., & Perry, J. C. (2018). Setting The Stage: Career Development And Academic Achievement In Urban School Settings. *Urban Education*, 53(5), 646–672. Https://Doi.Org/10.1177/0042085915623341
- [11] Lent, R. W., Brown, S. D., & Hackett, G. (2020). Social Cognitive Career Theory: A Comprehensive Framework For Career Development. In S. D. Brown & R. W. Lent (Eds.), Career Development And Counseling: Putting Theory And Research To Work (3rd Ed., Pp. 115–146). Wiley.
- [12] Lent, R. W., Ireland, G. W., Penn, L. T., Morris, T. R., & Sappington, R. (2019). Sources Of Self-Efficacy In School-To-Work Transition Programs. *Journal of Career Assessment*, 27(1), 122–136.
- [13] Mcmahon, M. (2020). The Systems Theory Framework Of Career Development. In M. Mcmahon (Ed.), Career Theories And Models At Work: Ideas For Practice (Pp. 121–128). CERIC.
- [14] Nugent, G. C., Barker, B., & Welch, G. (2020). Peer Influence On STEM Career Aspirations In Middle School. *Journal Of STEM Education*, 21(3), 45–52.
- [15] Patton, W., & Mcmahon, M. (2018). Career Development And Systems Theory: Connecting Theory And Practice (4th Ed.). Sense Publishers.

- [16]
- Ryan, P. (2021). Understanding Career Development: A Systems Theory Perspective. Springer. Savickas, M. L. (2019). Career Construction Theory And Practice. In S. D. Brown & R. W. Lent (Eds.), Career Development And [17] Counseling (3rd Ed., Pp. 147–183). Wiley.
 Schoon, I., & Heckhausen, J. (2019). Conceptualizing And Measuring Career Readiness Among Adolescents. *Developmental*
- [18] Psychology, 55(9), 1880–1890. Https://Doi.Org/10.1037/Dev0000734
- Watson, M., & Mcmahon, M. (2020). Children's Career Development: A Research Review From A Learning Perspective. Journal [19] Of Vocational Behavior, 119, 103414. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Jvb.2020.103414
- [20] World Economic Forum. (2021). The Future Of Jobs Report 2021. Https://Www.Weforum.Org/Reports/The-Future-Of-Jobs-Report-2021