PREDICT THE FUTURE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL   STUDENTS THROUHG ICT

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Abstract - Career selection is one of many important choices students will make in determining future plans. This decision will impart them throughout their lives. The choice of career has been a serious problem among the secondary school students. No matter what one's age is, the choice of career or desire is an important question for everybody. A lot of student in secondary schools believe that their future is a glorious adventures in which they are bound to succeed. Many of them have the idea that they would be able to work in the public or private establishments as soon as they complete secondary school education. It is also interesting to note that whilst indicating a strong demand for ICT based services, the majority of research participants specified a strong demand for face-to-face interaction, alongside ICT provision. According to Bimrose, Barnes & Hughes(2008) , the type of careers guidance that adult clients found effective over a five year period had specific outcomes , such as increased self-confidence, motivation and self-efficacy, as well as providing a 'safe-space' to explore options and aspirations.

KEY WORDS: ICT, Secondary school students.

I. INTRODUCTION

"The best way to predict the future is to create it."

(Abraham Lincoln)

A large number of career options are available these days to the students, making it a difficult task for the youngster to make a mature choice. Career selection is one of many important choices students will make in determining future plans. This decision will impact them throughout their lives. Some students do not begin to explore 'real' career possibilities until after secondary school graduation. Secondary school might more aggressively inform students earlier in their schooling, of information, knowledge, and Skills they could apply to their daily studies.Children are a unique creation. Each student has a mind that can think, learn, reason, and solve problems.

Some students do not seriously consider many alternative choices in career selection. Sources of influence, such as parents or mentors, could be brought into a circle of counselling and discussion to help the student form a comprehensive career plan or outline. Industry could see where, why, and when it could be beneficial for them to invest resources for the purpose of training, while still in technical schools. If career planning were done in an efficient manner, students would at the very least be following a career plan of informed decision-making, rather than one of happenstance.

It was no surprise that students often said that making money, attaining fame or pursuing a career that they enjoyed were important to them. But many of them also spoke of additionally wanting to make a positive impact on their community or society — such as by becoming a doctor to take care of people, or a pastor who "makes a difference." What's more, the teens with these "pro-social" types of goals tended to rate their schoolwork as more personally meaningful.

In India, students are literally at the cross roads in Grade 10. Unlike in many other countries, where students have the option of studying a wide range of subjects, throughout their college careers, the majority of students in India have to choose early. This is because 'streaming' begins in higher secondary – maths with science, commerce and the humanities being the most common streams. Cautious confused students hedge their bets by taking up the maths and science stream that opens up a student's eligibility for most courses, while confident and/or decided students take up the streams of their choice.

The whole education system comprises of building, books, materials as well as objectives. Methods used to achieve these objectives. But actually this system has two integral personalities and they are the teacher and the students. So it is necessary to understand those factors which abolish or nourish the child's achievement. As a gardener must know or should have sought to know which soil is more suitable to the plant and when and how much water should be required by plant. Similarly a teacher must know how a child learn, how the factors like motivation, Readiness facilitates the teaching process.

Right after basic education every young boy or girl should have a direction in his or her career so that he or she should know where he or she is going. If the goal is visible and concrete and the proper, on-time motives have been utilized, our children work to move enthusiastically and cheerfully because their destination is within sight. On the other hand if they are not sure what they are going to do and why they do and what they do; their heart are seldom in their work in right earnest. So one have to choose his/ her own career.

What happens at school?

Many reputed schools in India have a structured process to help students identify career choices in Grade Ten. Students are administered diagnostic aptitude tests. The results of the tests are in the form of reports that list the areas of strength, dominant skill sets and probable career fits. These tests are then followed by individual counselling sessions. Schools also organise interactive sessions, when professionals from different walks of life talk to the students to give them a glimpse about the nature of their work. Parents are sometimes invited for these sessions. Participating in such sessions can aid both parents and children in exploring new and relatively unknown paths.

II. SELECTION OF CAREER

The first thing to consider when choosing one's career path is oneself. Their interests, strengths and personality play a big part in determining which careers will provide them with the most personal satisfaction. There are many free resources available help high school students figure out which careers they're best suited for.

Online career assessment websites give the opportunity to answer questions about themselves and their interests, and then get immediate feedback about the careers that best fit their personality. Career counselling is also a useful tool in choosing a career. Free career counselling resources:

*Online Job-Search System: E*nables to search for employment opportunities online. Plus, posting the résumé(s) to make it easy for employers to find oneself.

Our Plan: An interactive program that helps us to discover which occupations would appeal to someone of our temperament, career interests, personal work values, as well as leisure pursuits. We can also find out about salaries, what preparation would be necessary, trends and environments in which the occupation can be found.

Career Coaching for Students:

- Competently assessing the student's talent, resulting in greater self-awareness
- Understanding the value of personal strengths in different career choices
- Identifying high-potential career options that align with and leverage a students' personal strengths
- Finding and obtaining summer internships that align with a career interest
- Choosing an educational strategy that positions the student for the best job opportunities
- Learning strategies that enable the student to stand out from the crowd
- Building a foundation of key qualities for future success and satisfaction
- Envisioning a reachable future that is economically self-sufficient
- Developing an education plan that will help the high school student achieve their career goals

If government and the educational system in particular are going to impact our secondary school students, there are areas other than environment that students feel are more important. Government could use schools and businesses to incubate new ideas and new technology. Students could provide ready-made labour to work as researchers, while learning in the process.

Impact of ICT

Integration of ICT in service delivery would be an effective method of reaching the young people. However, the way that young people access and use ICT gives a strong indication that online multimedia information, with a personalized element and links to reputable sources of information are all priorities for services – though with differentiation built in to reflect age and stage. Provision of efficient methods for fast and rapid communication, through the use of chat rooms, email and social networking, was also strongly indicated. It is also interesting to note that whilst indicating a strong demand for ICT based services, the majority of research participants specified a strong demand for

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face-to-face interaction, alongside ICT provision. According to Bimrose, Barnes & Hughes(2008) , the type of careers guidance that adult clients found effective over a five year period had specific outcomes , such as increased self-confidence, motivation and self-efficacy, as well as providing a 'safe-space' to explore options and aspirations.

III. THE FUTURE OF THE ICT JOB MARKET

- The ICT sector has changed radically since early computing days – and the 'knowledge economy' is now taking on hitherto unseen dimensions where communication technologies have become forces of social change. Social media and its participatory formats are as much about the technologies as they are about their applications – bringing the virtual and physical worlds closer together in dynamic ways across several platforms.

- As ICTs merge with sector-specific technologies across the economy, they produce "hybrid jobs". The expectation is that even women will show more interest in opportunities that use their creativity and intuition, in for example software application design. Their future is particularly promising in bioengineering, power grid informatics, digital media, and social and mobile apps; these are interesting, fun, creative and social mashed-up hybrid jobs that combine ICT with business of every imaginable field.

- The ICT sector needs to invest more resources in human capital development and in creating an enabling environment for women and girls. Research indicates that the narrowing in the male-female employment gap has been an important driver of Europe's economic growth in the last decade. World Bank findings demonstrate that similar restrictions have imposed massive costs throughout the Arab States Region, where the gender gap in economic opportunity remains the widest in the world today. The World Economic Forum reveals that those countries that are role models in dividing resources equitably between women and men, regardless of their level of resources, fare better than those that do not.

- ICT employment opportunities for women in the post 2008 global economic and finance crash era include high-speed internet, cloud computing, green ICT goods and services and their "smart" applications as

these are presently heavily promoted by governments as a strategic response to the economic crisis.

IV. CONCLUSION

Most students begin to show an inclination towards certain areas as they enter high school – some spend more time on their own on chosen subjects, others exhibit a flair for co-curricular activities like creative writing, sketching,etc – that can be clues to future career paths. Both students and parents should closely examine this dimension while making choices. Students can take up internships and try their hand at applications of these subjects, and then decide about completely giving them up. In fact, internships are recommended for all youngsters who want to get a flavour of different kinds of workplaces and job profiles. The concept of Career Maturity has its origin in the Super's developmental theory of career behaviour, which envisages that selection of an occupation is a process spanning a considerable number of years usually from late childhood to early childhood.

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