

Relationship between Motivation and Socio Economic Considerations in Choosing a Marine Career

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Abstract:

The study reveals the relationship between motivation and socioeconomic considerations in choosing a marine engineering career. The study was conducted to the sample size of 75 students pursuing Marine Engineering course. The researcher adopted convenient sampling method. The data collection was done by circulating the questionnaire to first year students of marine engineering from a Private maritime university in Chennai. Of various intrinsic motivational considerations, the researchers considered High Wages, Passion to become a seafarer, Worldwide exposure, Wish to be at sea and Secured Job for the study. Also Annual family Income and the family jobs are the socioeconomic considerations considered for the study. The statistical findings of the study show the significant relationship between motivation and socioeconomic considerations in choosing a marine career.

Keywords : Motivation, Marine engineering, Socioeconomic considerations, Marine Career

Introduction

Ever since ships started to make way in Ocean, India has been considered as one of the major supplier of seafarer to the global shipping market. Indians are globally recognized as the reliable source of shipping manpower. Active seafarers of India are weighed mainly on the proficient and competent skills. There are many reasons for a student to take up maritime as his career post schooling. Most may be inspired by a seafarer in the family or in his known neighbourhood. Many of the motivated students become a successful seafarer through quality education and hands on training. Becoming a seafarer and sustaining as an active seafarer is

not at all an easy task. Hence, in this study, the researcher deals with the relationship between motivation and socioeconomic considerations in choosing a marine engineering career.

Scope of the study

The scope of the study comprised the socioeconomic considerations of Family Income and Occupation of the Family. This study is undertaken on students choosing Marine Engineering as their career. It is to investigate among the students the relationship of motivation and socioeconomic considerations of students in choosing the marine career.

Review of literature

Kalvaitiene, Bartusevičienė & Sencila (2011) stated that there is significance in choosing maritime professionals and learning methodology. Joaquin Fernandez Gonzalez (2014) studied that attraction for the marine profession is not only higher earnings, but also job security and opportunity to see the world. Perception of the profession's negative aspects (barriers) also has an impact on career choice (Albeit & Luzzo, 1999). According to Cristina Dragomir (2014) the study revealed that the students are reluctant to choose a marine career because of staying away from their family and peer group. Also quoted that the nature of job is very stressful. In India, the demand for the marine engineering needs an uplift in the educational aspect in order to capture world market (Rajasekar & Bhoopathy Bhaskaran, 2018).

Statement of the problem and Research Gap

Student's failure to make the right choices can result in society's unhappiness and disapproval. Most students get confused and mostly apply for generic course that is spoken for being in market without understanding what they are actually interested all about (Manuel & Asuquo, 2009). This paper aims to fill the gap in student's career development in this field by exploring the relationships in choosing a marine career between motivation and socioeconomic considerations. The purpose of this study was to relate the choice of a marine career between motivation and socioeconomic considerations.

Objectives

- To study the relationship between motivation and socioeconomic

considerations in choosing a marine career

Research Methodology

Design : Explorative and Illustrative in Nature

Population : Students of Private Maritime University in Chennai.

Sampling: Selected sample students from population

Sampling technique: Convenience sampling method

Sampling Unit : First year Marine Engineering Students

Sample Size : Using Yamane Formulae, the sample size is calculated as 115 from the target population of students from the Private Maritime University in Chennai. But final study sample size received is 75 after eliminating respondents for the pilot study and incomplete questionnaire. The standardized questionnaire with the closed ended questionnaire comprising two parts. The first section consists of general student details and the second part consists of various factors influencing the career choice.

Statistical tools used for the study

- Chi-Square
- One Way ANOVA
- Friedman Test

Hypothesis

- No significant relationship exists between annual family income and worldwide exposure
- No significant relationship between family jobs and high wages
- No significant difference between means of the various considerations that influence the choice of career

Result and Discussion

1. Chi Square Test

Annual family income * Worldwide exposure Crosstabulation						
Count		Worldwide exposure				Total
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Annual family income	Below 5,00,000	2	1	7	48	58
	5,00,000- 10,00,000	0	0	6	6	12

	10,00,001- 15,00,000	0	0	3	1	4
	15, 00,001& above	0	0	0	1	1
Total		2	1	16	56	75

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.343 ^a	9	.060
Likelihood Ratio	14.793	9	.097
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.755	1	.185
N of Valid Cases	75		
a. 13 cells (81.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .01.			

Symmetric Measures			
		Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.467	.060
	Cramer's V	.270	.060
N of Valid Cases		75	
a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.			
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.			

Outcome

As the P value > 0.05, H₀ is rejected. There is no significant difference between the annual family income and worldwide exposure in choosing the career in the marine engineering program.

2. ANOVA					
High Wages					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.710	4	1.678	2.701	.037
Within Groups	43.476	70	.621		
Total	50.187	74			

Outcome

As the P value < 0.05, H₁ is accepted, shows that there is a significant difference between Family jobs and High wages in choosing the marine engineering career.

Multiple comparison						
Dependent Variable: High Wages						
Tukey HSD						
(I) Family Jobs	(J) Family Jobs	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound

Seafarer	Government Employee	-.333	.498	.962	-1.73	1.06
	Private Business personnel	-.848	.474	.389	-2.18	.48
	Agriculture	-.733	.519	.621	-2.19	.72
	If others specify	-.167	.509	.997	-1.59	1.26
Government Employee	seafarer	.333	.498	.962	-1.06	1.73
	Private Business personnel	-.514	.243	.226	-1.20	.17
	Agriculture	-.400	.322	.726	-1.30	.50
	If others specify	.167	.305	.982	-.69	1.02
Private Business personnel	seafarer	.848	.474	.389	-.48	2.18
	Government Employee	.514	.243	.226	-.17	1.20
	Agriculture	.114	.283	.994	-.68	.91
	If others specify	.681	.264	.085	-.06	1.42
Agriculture	seafarer	.733	.519	.621	-.72	2.19
	Government Employee	.400	.322	.726	-.50	1.30
	Private Business personnel	-.114	.283	.994	-.91	.68
	If others specify	.567	.337	.453	-.38	1.51
If others specify	seafarer	.167	.509	.997	-1.26	1.59
	Government Employee	-.167	.305	.982	-1.02	.69
	Private Business personnel	-.681	.264	.085	-1.42	.06
	Agriculture	-.567	.337	.453	-1.51	.38

A post Hoc test Tukey will reveal which two groups are different and what are their means.

Inference : There is no significant difference between family jobs and High wages because the sig. value > 0.05

3.Friedman Test

Ranks	Mean Rank
High wages	3.04
Passion to become a seafarer	2.73
Worldwide exposure	3.86
Wish to be at sea	2.92
Secured Job	2.45

Passion to become a seafarer, Worldwide exposure , Wish to be at sea and Secured Job

Test Statistics^a

N	75
Chi-Square	51.495
df	4
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. Friedman Test

Inference

As the P value < 0.05, states that there is a significant difference in the mean of the

various considerations influence career choice decision.

Conclusion

The essence of the study was to establish and understand the relationship between motivation and socioeconomic considerations in selecting a career in marine engineering among first year students. It can be inferred, as illustrated by the study findings, that family jobs and high wages play an important role in influencing students' career choices. At the student's option of marine profession, the difference between annual family income and the worldwide exposure are not having a significant impact on the student's choice of marine career. It can also be assumed that intrinsic considerations such as high wages, passion for becoming a seafarer, worldwide visibility, want to be at sea and secured job have a significant impact on considerations influencing the choice of a career in marine engineering. The results of this study are very relevant to policy makers, educators and teachers to enforce improvement on the deliverables of marine engineering course so that these highly motivated students have strong possibility of becoming active seafarer.

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