



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE WITH CAREER INTEREST AMONG 16 YEAR OLD STUDENTS

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship between parental style of upbringing with a career interest of students at an elite school in Setiu, Terengganu. Purposive sampling was used to obtain a total of 88 subjects. The focus of this study was to determine the relationship between three parental styles that are authoritative, permissive and authoritarian with career interest in realistic, investigative, artistic, social, enterprising, conventional (RIASEC). Two theoretical approaches used in this study are John Holland (1973) and Diana Baumrind's (1971, 1991). Self-Directed Search (SDS) by Holland was used to measure RIASEC career interest and Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) by Diana Baumrind's have been used to measure parental styles. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and Pearson correlation analysis of inferential statistics. Results showed a significant relationship between parental authoritative style with enterprising career interest, permissive style with artistic and authoritarian style with the fields of realistic, investigative, and conventional. There was no significant correlation between permissive style with social, enterprising and conventional and between authoritarian style with social, artistic and enterprising. Based on these findings, several suggestions were made.

INTRODUCTION

Students are the asset of the nation heir to generations to come. One of the issues that arise among students at present is the question of career interest. Super (1971), the development of one's career began when a person is born until the person dies. Amla Saleh Mahmud & Salleh (2002), the process of choosing a career is an important factor in one's life because it will determine the future of a stable career for an individual.

Diana Baumrind, (1991), parenting style refers to the style and attitude of care available to parents related to raising a child and parent form of interaction with their children. Yanti Amir (2008), parents play an important role in the formation and development of children from birth to adolescence. Therefore, parents are the role models for the children who will shape the behavior of their careers. Asiah Ali (2008), leadership, good parents will produce a strong family institution. Lack of parenting skills of leadership will lead to various problems, especially to teenagers. While interest is an expression of personality career jobs, hobbies, activities, etc. Side (Holland, 1973). Career interest in this discussion is the tendency of a student in

exploring a career field based on six areas of career presented by Holland (1973).

Career Selection Theory Approach, Holland (1973), vocational interests and individual interests reflect the personality description of an individual, the personalities are Realistic (R), investigative (I), Artistic (A) Social (S), Enterprising (E), and Conventional (C). While each type of personality is influenced by many different cultures and environments including family, social class peers and biological inheritance. The effect of the interaction between individual and environment cause birth competencies and interests and mobilizing individuals behave in the environment, such as working environments are Realistic (R), investigative (I), Artistic (A) Social (S), Enterprising (E), and Conventional (C). (Holland 1973). Everyone will try to find an environment that gives them the opportunity to practice the abilities, skills, and attitudes expressed their values and take the challenges and role in the environment. If the interaction is found consistency between the pattern of personality surrounding the person concerned is happy, motivated and increased productivity (Holland 1973). Therefore, through this theoretical approach we can predict the



choice of career, change of career, vocational achievement, personal competence, education and social behavior.

While the nurturing style approach Diana Baumrind's (1971), there are three ways of parenting style of parents in nurturing and educating children, the style authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Authoritative parenting style parents were strict but loving and consistent. Parents in this category love to explain the reasons for each rule are held. They also have high expectations for their children and at the same time always give help and support. This parenting style is an important factor in the growth of children because it is closely related to cognitive development, self-control, self-esteem, moral behavior, academic performance and conform to the standards set by the parents. Parents authoritarian parenting style was generally demanded obedience to parents absolutely. Parents have high power and sometimes impose fines on the children if the children do wrong. Children who grew up in this situation less cheerful, irritable, passive, arrogant and prone to a stress when compared with other children. Permissive parenting style while giving parents complete freedom to children to express themselves and autonomy. Parents will face situations manipulation of children. Children who grew up in a permissive state is widely seen as a cheerful children but have a degree of control and low self abilities.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the competitive age, we are no longer put students' career development have occurred by chance. It has to be planned carefully. There are students of Form Three (15 years old) is not clear interest in a career of interest and the wishes of their parents when selecting flow to continue their studies at four. Sometimes the selected flow contrary to their own career choices and interests. When this happens, they are less committed to their academic and it will affect their career interests. This condition affects the psychology of the students like feeling stress while studying. Difficulty determining the appropriate interest to venture and will interfere with the development of children's occupational interests (Super, 1971). Individual results of a career interest may be accurate and not depend entirely on the maturity of the student and how the coaching is used by parents in educating their children to the formation of career interests are favored by children.

Mohd Abu Bakar Rashid (2009), only a few individuals are working according to their interest, but the rest had to work not because of her passion. This situation will cause them to work in conditions that are not motivated, not motivated,

depression. Therefore, there are factors that influence students' career interests, one of which is the style of parental care whether caregivers of children using the approach authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Parents parenting style is one factor in determining the selection of student career interest. By the extent to which parental nurturing styles authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive have a relationship with the student's career interests. Generally the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between parenting style of parents with high school students' career interests, while the purpose of the study are:

1. Examine the relationship between authoritative parenting style with career interest in the field of Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising and Conventional (RIASEC).
2. Examine the relationship between authoritarian parenting style with a career interest in the field of Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising and Conventional (RIASEC).
3. Examine the relationship between permissive parenting style with a career interest in the field of Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising and Conventional (RIASEC).

STUDY DESIGN

The design of this study is to study the correlation between parenting style of parents with students' career interests. The study population consists of Form Four students (16 years old) in an elite high school in the Setiu District, Terengganu. The purposive sampling was used to select the sample and the result of 35 boys and 53 girls were selected. Total is 88 students. The instrument used was the Self-Directed Search (SDS) to investigate the students' career interests and Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) by Baumrind's (1971) is used to measure parental nurturing styles. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis.

RESULTS

Descriptively of 88 students were selected and through distribution analysis by gender found that 36.4% made up of boys while 63.6% are female students. While inferential statistical analysis found that there was a very high correlation of authoritative parenting style parents with a career interest in the field of enterprising students and a moderate relationship for career interest areas of social, artistic, investigative, realistic and conventional. For permissive parenting style parents were high correlation with student career interest in the field of artistic and moderate

relationship to interest students in the field of realistic career and a low of investigative, enterprising and conventional as well as very low on the social relationship. Finally for parents parenting style was authoritarian very high correlation with student career interest in the field of realistic and conventional and high contact for low contact areas for realistic and artistic fields, enterprising and conventional as well as very low relationship with the social field.

Overall parents authoritative parenting style has a significant relationship with a career interest in the field of enterprising students. For permissive parenting style was significant relationship with students' interest in the field of artistic career. While for parenting style authoritarian parents were highly significant correlation with students' career interest in the field of conventional realistic and significant relationship for investigative field as in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Parenting Style Parenting Relationship With Student Career Interest

Parenting Styles	Career Interest	n	r
Authoritative	Realistic	88	0.06
	Investigative		0.05
	Artistic		0.04
	Social		0.07
	Enterprising		0.09
	Conventional		0.05
Permissive	Realistic	88	0.06
	Investigative		0.02
	Artistic		0.08
	Social		0.01
	Enterprising		0.03
	Conventional		0.03
Authoritarian	Realistic	88	0.09
	Investigative		0.08
	Artistic		0.03
	Social		0.01
	Enterprising		0.02
	Conventional		0.09

Significant area 0.05

Note : <0.2= SR, 0.2-0.4= R, 0.4-0.7 =S, 0.7-0.9= T, 0.9-1.0= ST

DISCUSSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Amla Saleh Mahmud & Salleh (2002), a career that fits your interests and abilities will bring positive effects. One would be more confident with the work done in which he will be more diligent and dedicated and always strive to do their best. Therefore, an individual will try to get a job based on the interests and abilities (Holland, 1973).

The findings showed that there was significant relationship between authoritative parenting style of parents with students in the field of career interest enterprising, significant correlation between permissive parenting style with

student career interest in the field of artistic and significant relationship between authoritarian parenting style with student career interest in the field of realistic , investigative and conventional. Mohamed Hasni (2000), features an authoritative, is firm but loving and consistent. This type of parents love to explain the reasons for each rule are held. Authoritative upbringing is also appropriate manner practiced by the teacher in teaching and educating students. This can strengthen the relationship between teachers and students thus can avoid the problem of misconduct and immorality among the students.



This study also showed no significant relationship between permissive parenting style with student career interest in the field of investigative, social, enterprising and conventional. The findings of this study support the findings Aziz Yahya, Joseph Boon and Kamaliah Noordin (1998) who found no significant relationship between parenting style way pesimif parents of student career interest in the field of investigative, social, enterprising and conventional. Nevertheless permissive parenting style parents have a significant relationship with environmental interests artistic career. This may occur because the permissive parenting style parents give full freedom to children to express themselves, autonomy, and will produce the traits such as being independent, curious, analytical, and so on. This finding supports the findings of the study (Serge, 2009).

IMPLICATIONS

Career selection is a phenomenon that will be experienced by every individual and it involves a lengthy process. Therefore, regardless of parental nurturing styles they practice should expose their children with the knowledge and skills of career experience. This success will help her develop and expand their career interests. Syed Nasir Sayed Mahdi (1998), the selection of effective career involves three things: know yourself, know the world of work and conform to the job. In this case, Holland career selection theory approach can be used to see the tendency of students' career interests.

While a nurturing styles adopted by parents profound impact throughout the process of formation and development of student career interest. This also means that each parent parenting style has its own strength in the formation and development of student career interest. Cooperation and bilateral relations between the parents, subject teachers and school counselors should be increased to provide a clear picture of the student to the work areas. They also serve to provide the impetus and motivation to students to career interests not buried. Abdul Hanid Halit (2009), found that most students have the ambition to further education and training to a high level and want to have a job that interests them. Still have limited career information. Thus, the counselor serves a source of reference for students to get career information (Asri Mamet, 1996).

SUGGESTION

1. Parents are proposed to balance the need to achieve academic excellence of children

with the formation of their career interests. Parental involvement in the activities of students' career exploration activities can be done in his career.

2. Subject teacher and student counselor suggested use career tests to discover and develop students' career interests. This is because the selection of career fields in accordance with their abilities and be able to produce students who are persistent, dedicated, productive, creative and innovative when they enter the working world.
3. Important role in the students' own employment information appropriate to explore their interest. Currently, there are many media, including websites which can be explored for the purpose of career information.
4. The school has set up a secretariat suggested that career counselors role is to coordinate activities of career education students. The school must provide all equipment to facilitate students explore career interests that match their interests. The Secretariat is also working to help develop the potential of students so that they are clear about a possible career endeavor.
5. Finally, the Ministry of Education should make education a career as one of the compulsory elective subjects in co-curricular activities of students. It aims to realize the career education across the curriculum.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, every parent parenting style has its own strength in shaping students' career interests. At the other, regardless of parental nurturing styles adopted there should be an effort to expand her career interest. In this regard various career tests can be used to help students discover their career interests.

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