

Parental attitude, achievement motivation and vocational choice of adolescents

Abstract

Parenting style is considered an important determinant of several aspects of adolescents.

The objective of present study is to study the relationship between parental acceptance- rejection and achievement motivation of adolescents and also study the relationship between parental attitude and vocational choice of adolescents .. The result indicated that the achievement motivation of accepted boys were higher than accepted girls but the achievement motivation between rejected boys-girls, achievement motivation of rejected girls were higher than rejected boys. The relationship between parenting style and vocational choice of adolescents result indicated that the vocational choice of accepted and rejected adolescents do not differ significantly from each other but in Level-I the vocational choice of accepted students were higher than rejected students.

Keywords: Parental attitude , Achievement motivation, Vocational choice, Adolescents

Introduction

Family is the first window of the child, parenting style and its influence on children could greatly affect their understanding, attitude and school achievements (A. Kordi, R Baharudin, 2010). The family & parental attitude plays an important role in vocational choices of adolescents and also in achievement motivation of adolescents. In the view of Park, Kim, Chiang and M. Ju (2010) Asian American parents who adhere to traditional Asian values may utilize parenting behaviors that are incongruent with their children's level of acculturation known as the process of adaption to the attitudes, values, and behaviour of the dominant culture of the host country In a further explanation on why Asian children performed better academically Park, et al (2010) argued that traditional Asian parents may reinforce the value of "filial piety" commonly known as unquestioning obedience to parents. The concept suggested that children should prioritize family obligations over personal interests. Parents are their children's first and primary guides through their schooling experiences and therefore can serve to greatly buffer or compound risk factors for disengagement and low achievement related beliefs and behavior of parents can have a profound influence on how children come to perceive their intellectual abilities and the value of learning and education (Eceles, Roeser, Vida, Fredricks & Wigfield, 2006).

Aim of study

The present study revealed, the effect of parental attitude on achievement motivation and vocational choice of adolescents. The purpose of the current paper was to study the relationship between parenting attitude(acceptance & rejection) with adolescent's achievement motivation and also to study the sex differences in achievement motivation. The other purpose of the present study to review the effect of parental attitude on vocational choice of adolescents.

Hypothesis

1. Boys perceiving parental attitude of acceptance will have higher achievement motivation than girls.
2. Boys perceiving parental attitude of rejection will have higher achievement motivation than girls.
3. Children perceiving parental attitude of acceptance will have higher vocational choice than those perceiving the attitude of rejection.

Methodology

In the present study data was collected related to parental attitude, vocational choice and achievement motivation.

Nasreen Rahman Shaikh
Professor & Head,
Deptt. of Home Science,
Government Girls College,
Barwani.

Sample-

Stratified random sampling was employed, two hundred students belonging to 12th class of different schools of Indore city were selected. All these schools are situated in Indore (Table no-1).

Table No.-1 Sample at a Glance

Schools	Discipline		Total
	Male	Female	
Maharaja Shivaji Rao Govt. H.S. School No.1	17	-	17
Maharaja Shivaji Rao Govt. H.S. School No.2	17	-	17
Maharaja Shivaji Rao Govt. H.S. School No.3	16	-	16
SICA Higher Secondary School	50	50	100
Govt. Girls H.S. School	-	50	50
Total	100	100	200

The sex composition in the sample was 100 male and 100 female students, their age range from 16 to 20 years

Tools

1. Parental attitude test for testing of parental attitude family relationship inventory was used. The test has been prepared by .G.P.Sherry and J.C.Sinha (1977) on the basis of Brunken and Crites(1964), Family relationship inventory. It was translated for the Indian condition in Hindi by Sherry & Sinha. It is supposed to discriminate the individuals who feel emotionally accepted, over protected or rejected by their parents.(Roe, 1957; hypothesized that three types of parental attitude –acceptance, concentration and avoidance are associated with the vocational development of the students). The F R I Inventory contains 150 items classified into three patterns of mother and father separately. For selection of accepted and rejected children the investigator used two patterns acceptance and avoidance of mother and father jointly.
2. Vocational choice – The investigator used Indian classificatory system of Vocational Expression of Dr.S.S.Chanda, Dr. H.K. Nizhawan and Dr. Dwarka Prashad (1982) for test of Vocational Choice.
3. Achivement Motivation Test – The test has been Prepared by V.P. Bhargava(1994).

Results & discussion

The first objective of present investigation was to study the effect of parental attitude on achievement motivation of adolescent. The students were categorized into two groups accepted and rejected in respect of parental attitude. The data related to this were analyzed with the help of t value.

Table No.2

Achievement motivation and adolescent

Groups	Mean	SD	t Value
Accepted Boys	23.14	3.411	1.924
Accepted Girls	21.9	2.5187	
Rejected Boys	17.9	4.6701	0.827
Rejected Girls	18.56	5.2747	

From table-2 it can be seen that the t value of accepted boys and girls is 1.924 is not significant and t value of rejected boys and girls is 0.8271 is also not significant. It indicates that the achievement motivation mean score of accepted boys, girls and rejected boys, girls do not differ significantly from each other. Therefore, it may be said that the achievement motivation of accepted boys are higher then accepted girls and achievement motivation of accepted girls - boys are more higher then the rejected boys - girls. The achievement motivation between rejected boys-girls results also indicates that achievement motivation of rejected girls are higher then rejected boys.

The one objective of present investigation was to study the effect of parental attitude on vocational choice of adolescent. The students were categorized in two groups in respect of parental attitude. The data related to this were analyzed with the help of chi-square (Table-3) The results indicated that the chi-square value of accepted, rejected student is 1.409 is not significant. . It

Table-3

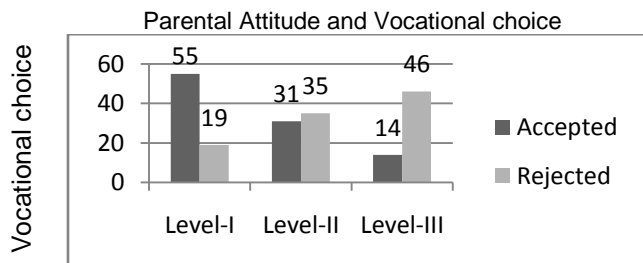
Parental attitude and vocational choice of accepted rejected students

Group	Level-I	Level-II	Level-III
Accepted	55 ₍₃₃₎	31 ₍₃₃₎	14 ₍₃₀₎
Rejected	19 ₍₃₇₎	35 ₍₃₃₎	46 ₍₃₀₎

Significant at 0.1 level
Value of $\chi^2 = 1.409$

indicates that the vocational choice mean score of accepted and rejected student do not differ significantly from each other (Figure No.1). Therefore it may be said that the vocational choice of accepted students as well as rejected students could be equal, but in level-I which corresponds premium professions , the vocational choice of accepted students are higher then rejected students.

Fig-1



Reference

1. Abdorreza KordiInternational Journal of Psychological Studies Vol.2, No.2; December 2010
2. Dr. S.S. Chanda, Dr. H.K. Nizhawan and Dr. Dwarka Persand (1982) manual for Indian classificatory system of vocational expression. National psychological corporation, Aagra.
3. Dr. V.P. Bhargava, Ph.D.(1994) manual for achievement motive test, National Psychology corporation, Aagra.
4. **Eccles, J. S. Roeser , R. Vida , M. Fredricks , J. Wigfield ,A.(2006). Motivational and achievement pathways through middle childhood. The Inventory to Diagnose Depression (IDD): A self-report scale to diagnose major depressive disorder.**
5. Park, et al (2010) revealed that for acculturated children, parental behaviors may conflict with
6. Park, Y. S., Kim, B. S. K., Chiang, J., & M. Ju, C. (2010). Acculturation, enculturation, parental adherence to Asian cultural values, parenting styles, and family conflict among Asian American college students. Asian American Journal of Psychology, 1, 1, 67–79.
7. Roe, A. (1957) 'Early determinants of vocational choice', Journal of Counseling Psychology, Vol.4, No.3. pp212-217.
8. Sherry, G.P. & Sinha, J.C.(1977) Manual for family Relationship inventory, National Psychological corporation, Aagra.