



INFLUENCE OF PARENT CHILD RELATIONSHIP ON CAREER PREFERENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Article History:

Article Type:

Received Date: **12/02/2026**

Revised Date: **23/03/2026**

Accepted Date: **31/03/2026**

Published Date: **07/04/2026**

Keywords: Parent Child Relationship, Career Preference, Adolescents, Parental Influence.

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to examine the relationship and influence of parent child relationship on career preference among adolescents. A sample of 200 secondary school students and secondary madrasah students (Class IX–X) was selected by applying simple random sampling technique. Standardized tools were used to measure parent child relationship and career preference. Statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation, Pearson’s correlation, t-test, and regression analysis were employed. The findings showed a moderate positive relationship between parent child relationship and career preference. It was also found that parent child relationship significantly influences career preference. Furthermore, significant differences were revealed based on gender and type of institution. The study highlights the importance of a supportive parental environment in shaping adolescents’ career decisions.

1. Introduction

Period of adolescence is a vital developmental stage characterized by rapid physical, mental, emotional and social changes, during which they begin to develop their academic and career goal. Students during secondary stage face the complex task while making important decisions regarding to their career. In the time of competitive job scenario, choosing an appropriate career has become a very vital in confirming career success and well-being. However, inadequate career guidance and limited support systems often create confusion among adolescents in making suitable career choices. Among so many factors that influence career preference, the parent child relationship is supposed to be the important factor. A healthy and democratic relationship encourages confidence, informed decision-making whereas poor interaction or over parental interference may result of confusion and inappropriate career decision. Therefore, it is important to examine how the parent child relationship impacts career choice among adolescents in order to promote better educational and vocational outcomes.

1.1 Review of Literature:

Previous studies have examined the impacts of parent influence in shaping adolescents' career selection. Kulikovskaya, Chumicheva, and Kudinova (2019) showed that psychological and pedagogical support of parents play significant role in children's vocational development. Simone (2018) revealed that positive parental behaviour helps to develop sound career among adolescents.

Mukhtar et al. (2018) highlighted that parental involvement affects children's career choice process, whereas lack of supportive behaviour or over involvement both may impact their career choices negatively. Kumar (2016) also revealed that parental role is crucial in guiding children's career choice process.

Similarly, Tillman (2015) noticed that parents who are educated influence greater in the career choice of the children. Anthony and Bimbo (2012) found that good parental background affects students' career choices highly. Palus and Drobot (2010) investigated that psychological support of parents promotes better career decision-making process among adolescents.

Overall, the literature suggests that parent child relationship is an important factor influencing career preference among adolescents.

1.2 Objectives

1. To investigate the nature and degree of relationship between parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents.
2. To assess the predictive influence of parent child relationship on adolescents' career preference.
3. To analyse the differences in parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents based on gender and type of institution.

1.3 Hypotheses

1. There is no significant relationship between parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents.
2. There is no significant influence of parent child relationship on career preference among adolescents.
3. There is no significant difference in parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents with respect to gender and type of institution.

2. Methodology

Method: Descriptive Survey Research

Sample: 200 Secondary School Students and Secondary Madrasah students (Class: IX-X)

Sampling Technique: Simple Random Sampling.

2.1 Tools Used

1. Career Preference Record by dr. Vivek Bhargava & Dr. Rajshree Bhargava (2018)
- 2 .Parent child Relationship scale by Nalini Rao (2016).

2.2 Statistics Used

Mean, S.D., Coefficient of Correlation, t-test, Regression Analysis.

3. Data Analysis & Interpretation:

Table – 1: Descriptive statistics (N=200)

Variable	N	Mean	SD
Parent Child Relationship		305.20	35.60

Career Preference	200	78.45	25.30
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Interpretation:

Table-1 represents the descriptive statistics of parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents of 200 samples. The calculated Mean and SD values of parent child relationship are (Mean = 305.20 and SD = 35.60) respectively which indicate that adolescents experience positive and supportive interaction from their parents. The obtained standard deviation shows that many students enjoy good relationship with their parents, although some variation exists among them.

In the case of career preference (Mean = 78.45, SD = 25.30), the mean value indicates a moderate level of career preference among adolescents. The standard deviation shows that students differ in case of clarity, interest and career choices.

Overall, the results reveal that adolescents possess positive parent child relationship and moderate type of career preference, with having some differences among individuals.

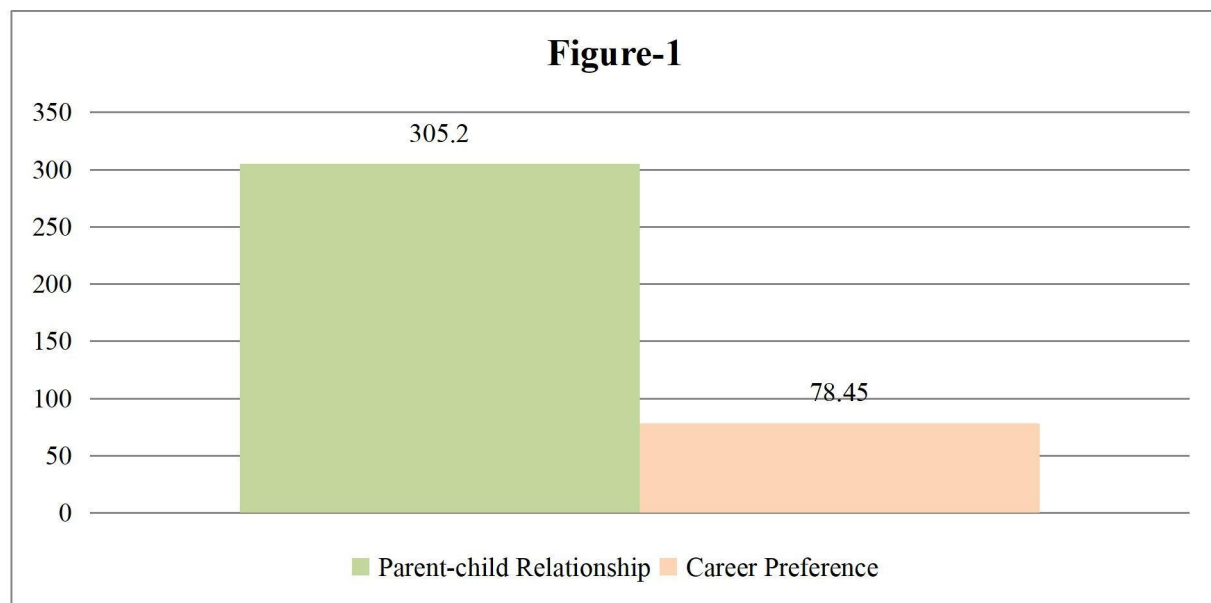


Figure-1: Showing means difference between Parent-child relationship and Career reference among adolescents.

Table - 2: Coefficient of Correlation Analysis:

Variables	N	r- value	Nature
Parent Child Relationship	200	0.45	Moderate Positive
Career Preference			

Interpretation:

The current study attempted to examine the relationship between parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents through correlation analysis. Data were collected from a sample of 200 secondary school students and secondary madrasahs. The obtained correlation coefficient ($r = 0.45$) indicates a moderate positive relationship between the two variables. This result declares that the quality of relationship between parents and their children has a meaningful connection with the career preferences of adolescents. When adolescents enjoy a supportive, communicative, and good rapport with their parents, they tend to develop clearer and more well-informed career preferences.

Therefore, the null hypothesis (Hypothesis 1) stating that “There is no significant relationship between parent child relationship and career preference among adolescents” is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Table -3: Regression Analysis (Influence)

Variables	N	r- value	Nature of influence
Parent Child Relationship	200	0.47	Significant
Career Preference			

Interpretation:

The regression analysis was conducted to examine the influence of parent child relationship on the career preference of adolescents. The analysis was carried out on a sample of 200 secondary level students. The obtained r-value (0.47) indicates a moderate positive relationship between parent-child relationship and career preference.

This finding suggests that the nature of interaction, communication, and emotional support between parents and children plays an important role in shaping adolescents' career choices. Adolescents who experience a supportive, understanding, and communicative relationship with their parents tend to develop clearer career goals and make more confident career decisions. Besides, those parents who provide proper guidance, shows enthusiastic behaviour, and become more informative regarding academic and career opportunities that help their children's academic success and to explore multiple career options successfully. Such family environment

and parental cooperation helps to increase the adolescents’ self-confidence, motivation, and decision-making ability regarding future careers.

Therefore, the null hypothesis (Hypothesis 2) stating that there is no significant influence of parent child relationship on career preference among adolescents is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Regression Relationship between Parent-Child Relationship and Career Preference

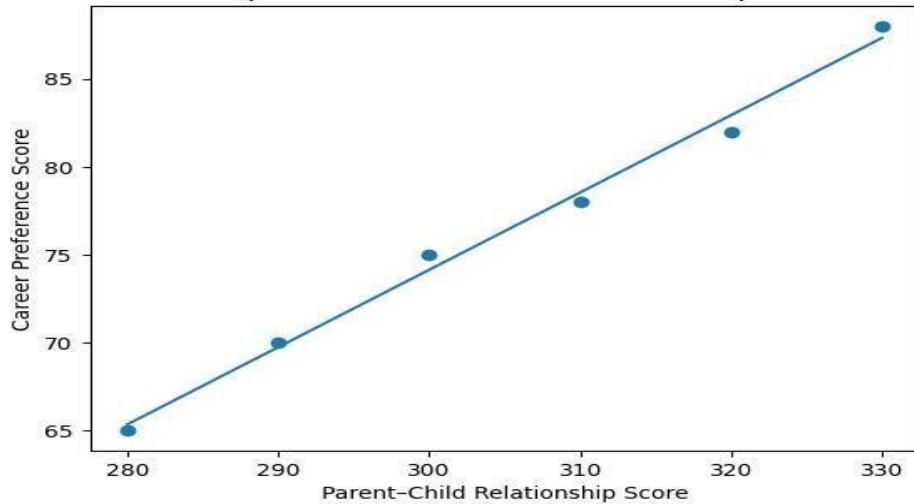


Figure 2: Regression relationship between Parent-Child Relationship and Career Preference among adolescents.

Table: 4- Difference in parent child relationship among adolescents.

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Results
Male	100	74.80	23.60	2.05	Significant
Female	100	79.40	25.10		
Govt. School	100	73.90	22.80	2.20	Significant
Madrasah	100	80.10	24.90		

Interpretation:

The table shows the difference in parent child relationship among adolescents based on gender and type of institution. The mean score of female students (Mean = 79.40) is higher than that of

male students (Mean = 74.80). The obtained t-value (2.05) indicates that the difference is statistically significant. This suggests that female adolescents tend to maintain comparatively stronger or more supportive relationships with their parents.

Similarly, when comparing the type of institution, students from madrasah (Mean = 80.10) show higher parent-child relationship scores than students from government schools (Mean = 73.90). The calculated t-value (2.20) indicates a significant difference between the two groups. This implies that the institutional environment may influence the level of parental interaction and communication experienced by adolescents.

Therefore, the null hypothesis-3 stating that there is no significant difference in parent child relationship among adolescents based on gender and types of institution is rejected.

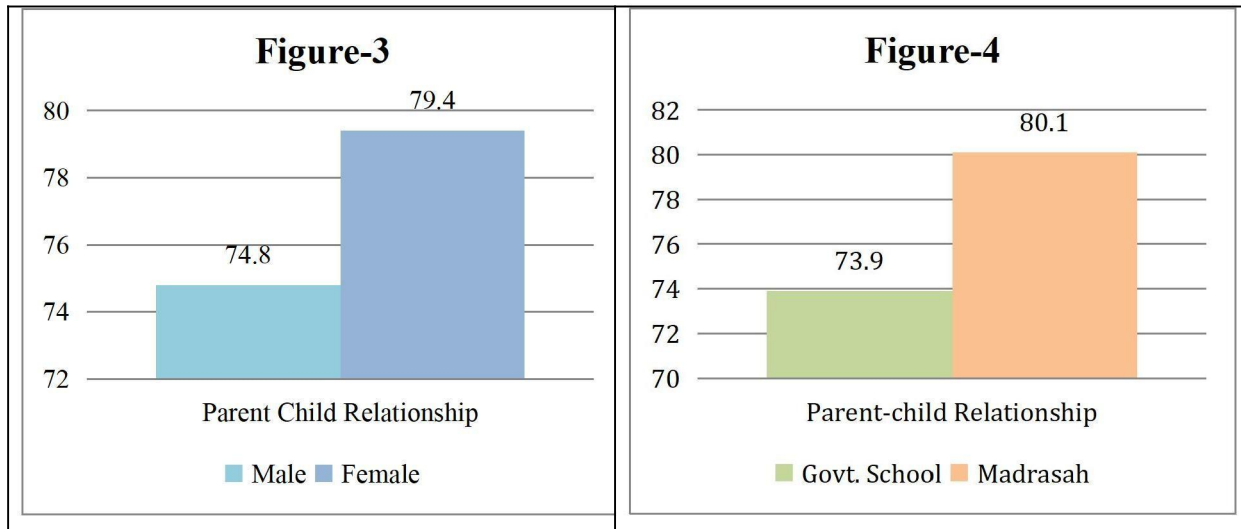


Table-5: Difference in Career Preference among adolescents.

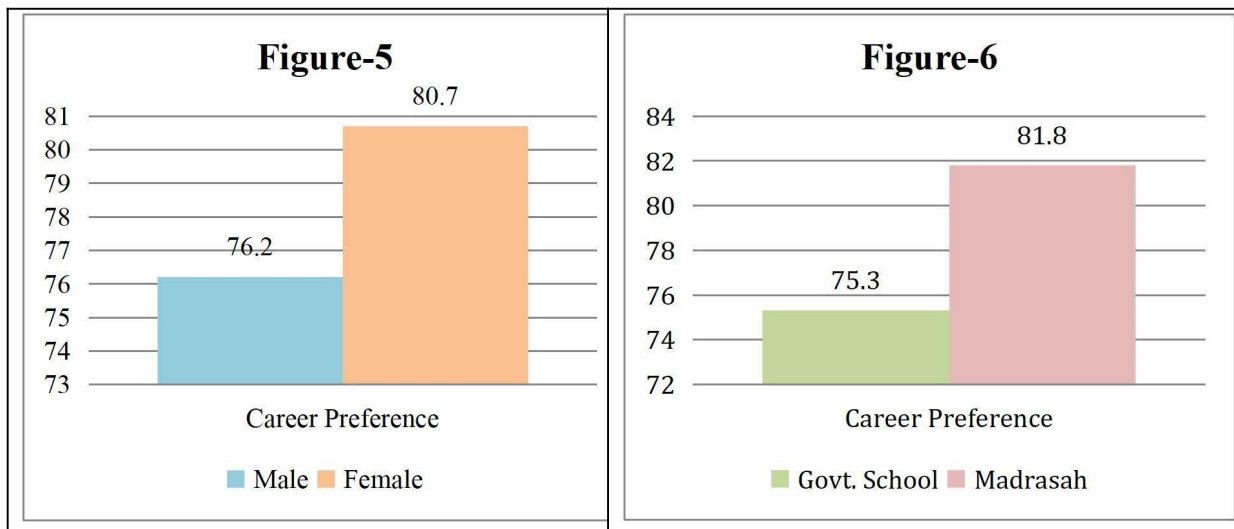
Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Results
Male	100	76.20	24.50	2.10	Significant
Female	100	80.70	26.10		
Govt. school	100	75.30	23.80	2.30	Significant
Madrasah	100	81.60	26.80		

Interpretation:

The above table presents the difference in career preference among adolescents with respect to gender and type of institution. The mean score of female students (Mean = 80.70) is higher than that of male students (Mean = 76.20). The obtained t-value (2.10) indicates that the difference is significant statistically. This finding suggests that female students are stronger in career preferences than male students.

In terms of type of institution, students of madrasah (Mean = 81.60) occupied high career preference scores as compare to government school students (Mean = 75.30). The t-value (2.30) also advocates a statistically significant difference. This may suggests that madrasah students avail greater exposure than the school students regard to career guidance, information, and academic support that influence highly to their career preferences.

Therefore, the null hypothesis-3 stating that there is no significant difference in Career Preference among adolescents based on gender and types of institution is rejected



4. Findings

1. A moderate positive relationship exists between parent child relationship and career preference.
2. Parent child relationship significantly influences career preference.

3. Significant differences exist between secondary school and secondary madrasah students with respect to career preference and gender difference also found.

5. Educational Implications

The study deals with two variables one is parent child relationship (independent variable) and another is career preference (dependent variable). Interesting results have been found in the present study. Findings are very crucial to the stakeholders who are associated with educational field. Important educational implications are being presented here:

1. The variable parent child relationship was significantly associated with career preference. So, we need to emphasis on parent child relationship in order to develop career preference of the students.
2. As parent child relationship played important influencing factor of career preference. Therefore, strategy should be made in order to plan best career with proper environment.
3. Parent should have awareness of needs, interests and aptitude of their children regarding career choice. Parent should be cooperative not dominating during career selection.
4. Teacher has prominent role to enhance their knowledge about different career options.
5. Parent should provide healthy, loving, caring and supportive family environment where children avail friendly and cooperative rapport with their parents.
6. Proper guidance and counselling should introduce to address educational, familial and vocational issues in the schools and madrasahs.
7. Finally the goal of education could be achieved through implementing coordinated and concerted efforts by school administer, teachers, parents, counsellors and different government and private agencies.

6. Conclusion

The study concludes that parent-child relationship plays a significant role in shaping career preference of adolescents. A supportive and conducive environment and parent child rapport enhance students' ability to make informed career decisions. Additionally, demographic factors

such as gender and type of institution also influence career preference. Therefore, both family and educational institutions should work together to guide adolescents to choose proper careers.

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