

Abstract

Parenting styles are crucial in developing a sense of self-efficacy and career decision making among adolescents. Major goal of this research was to investigate the relationship between each parenting style (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive), with career decision making and self-efficacy, it also investigates the prediction of adolescents career decision making and self-efficacy by each parenting style. The study was quantitative, with a correlational research design. Adolescents aged 14 - 18 were sampled using a non-probability convenient sampling technique. Sample of 300 includes 150 female and 150 male students. Sample was from different private and government institutes of Lahore, and Sargodha, and enrolled in various courses like Pre-Medical, Pre-engineering, FA, I.Com, and Computer Science. Data was gathered using three standardized research instruments including Perceived Parenting Styles Scale (Divya & Manikandan, 2013), Career Decision Profile (Jones, 1988), and General Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer, 1995). Data was analyzed using Reliability Analysis, Descriptive Statistics, Pearson Moment Correlation Analysis, Regression Analysis, independent sample t test and ANOVA using (SPSS) version 21.0. The reliability analysis findings revealed that scales have acceptable internal consistency, correlation analysis revealed that authoritative parenting has a statistically significant positive correlation with career decision making ($r = .17, p < .01$), authoritative has statistically significant positive correlation with self-efficacy ($r = .33, p < .01$), authoritarian parenting has statistically significant positive correlation with career decision making ($r = .25, p < .01$), authoritarian parenting has statistically significant negative correlation with self-efficacy ($r = -.07, p < .05$), permissive parenting has statistically significant positive correlation with career decision making ($r = .28, p < .01$), and permissive has statistically significant negative correlation with self-efficacy ($r = -.08, p < .05$). The regression analysis results revealed that authoritative PS positively and significantly predict career decision making ($\square = .37, p < .001$), and authoritarian parenting style positively and significantly predict career decision making ($\square = .15, p < .05$). Whereas permissive parenting style positively and significantly predict career decision making ($\square = .33, p < .001$). The findings revealed that authoritative PS positively predict SE ($\square = .30, p < .001$). Authoritarian PS ($\square = .00$), and permissive parenting style ($\square = .07$), revealed non-significant impact on self-efficacy. Similarly, there was a significant gender differences on CDM but non-significant was found on SE. Similarly, results shows that there was a significant institute differences on CDM and SE, also significant family system differences on CDM and SE, and significant mean differences on CDM and SE across the father's profession. Further, implications of the study were discussed.