

*Effect of Parental Influence in the Choice of
Career Among Federal University Gusau
Students*

BY

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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[B.Sc SOCIOLOGY]

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**EFFECT OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE IN THE CHOICE OF
CARREER AMONG FEDERAL UNIVERSITY GUSAU
STUDENT**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY, FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL
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**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE AWARD OF BACHELOR DEGREE OF SCIENCE
IN SOCIOLOGY (B.SC. SOCIOLOGY)**

BY

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SEPTEMBER, 2021

Declaration

I hereby declare that this project, a report of my undergraduate research work was written by me. I confirm that it has neither been published nor previously submitted to any other institution(s) as requirement(s) for the award of Diploma or Degree

Sign.....u Q.....

Name.....Yusuf Ibrahim.....

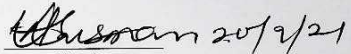
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CERTIFICATION

This project by Yusuf Ibrahim Abubakar [1610207042] has met the partial requirement for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree in Sociology, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Federal University Gusau, and is approval for submission.

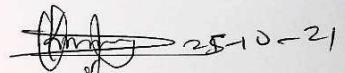
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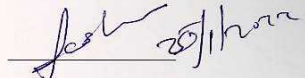
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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my late father Alh. Ibrahim Abubakar Garba and my lovely mother Halima Ibrahim.

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All praise be to Almighty Allah for giving me the ability to pursue my education with all efforts. My greatest thanks goes to my mother Halimalbrahim, my father Alh. Ibrahim Abubakar Garba, my brothers and sisters Sama'ila Umar Mazadu, Abubakar Ibrahim, Auwal Ibrahim, Maryam Ibrahim, Hajara Ibrahim, Baraka Ibrahim and Isma'il Ibrahim. I will never forget all the efforts, sacrifices and resources you have used in building my educational carrier and to carry out this task successfully. Only God can reward you for all you have done for me. My appreciation also goes to my supervisor Mal. Usman Abubakar without whom this research would not have been successful .May God fulfil your entire wishes sir.

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ABSTRACT

The choice of career is the turning point in the early part of adulthood. Thus the decision has the potential affects and thus therefore; this research examined the Effect of Parental Influence in the choice of career Among Federal University Gusau students. to assess the extent to which status of parents influence the choice of career among students of federal university Gusau; to assess the extent to which parental values and expectation, influence the choice career among students of federal university Gusau. Construct Social cognitive career theory and social construction theory. Ware used has a guide in to the study. The instrument of questioner was used to gathered information from the respondents in which a total of 400 questioner were distributed however 370 was successfully retrieved thus the study rebuild that their parent determined the choice of their career , economic status of their parent has significance influences on their career and the study recommend school counselling should be able to advice teachers and parents on how to prepare student at earlier stage by choosing the right career (positively). School counselling should be able to advice not to be forced to select career by their parent and teachers but to be guided on the career path they wish to pursue, parent should not force students to pursue career similar to their own against their will.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Choosing a profession is a critical choice that impacts a person's whole future (Rojewski, 2018). The combination of roles played in a sequence by a person during a lifetime constitutes a person's career. Therefore, career could be seen to be life time pursuits of an individual particularly those identified with that individual's occupation to achieve top management appointments. To most people, career development is a lifelong process of engaging the world of work through choice made among available employment opportunities (McMahon & Tatham, 2008). This decision alone is an exceptionally overwhelming undertaking among young people which can possibly open the entryway for progress or close the entryway of chance. While frequently perceived to be an individual decision, thorough literature research proposes that a plenty of impact, for example, family involvement, school climate, community characteristics, as well as social and economic factors are probably going to control one's definitive career choice (Ferry, 2006, Palo & Drobot, 2010).

Parents and guardians are bequeathed by the virtue of their authority to train, direct and guide their children or wards to obtain or acquire religious, psychological, social, moral and educational values. Parental perception assumes an imperative job in the life of young people including their scholarly standing, expert and individual lives (Dietrich & Kracke, 2009; Tillman & Tillman, 2015).

The influence by parents/guardians on subject selection as well as career choice for their children have been observed to have some negative impact on the performances of some of these children. The negative impact on the performances of some of these children has led

many research indications on the dropping of students' academic achievement in Nigerian educational system. This dropping was also supported by Tenibaje (2009) who asserts that, students' academic performance in Nigeria is declining at a disturbing rate. Although, academic performance is seen as a very significant instrument with which the success as well as ability of a student contribution to the societal development are measured. To Olaitan (2017) the implication of this, is that students that perform beyond average of the standard set by the society are not only seen as brilliant but as well probable to contribute meaningfully to the growth, development and sustenance of that society in the near future. With this result, the society constantly has eyes on the academic performance of its students at all levels of educational institutions be it primary secondary or tertiary (Olaitan, 2017). The focus of this study therefore, is to examine the effects of parental influence in the choice of career among Federal University of Gusau students.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Choosing a career is often considered a major turning point in a young adult's life. This decision has the potential to open the door for success or close the door of opportunity (Jungen, 2008). While often perceived to be an individual choice, research suggests that a variety of influences are likely to manipulate one's ultimate career decision. Among these factors, students report that parents have the greatest influence on which career they choose (Kniveton, 2004). It is therefore important to explore the issues regarding adolescent career choice and the role that parents play in this decision.

This is an important topic because parents may not realize the major impact their norms, values and gender roles have on career choice, and yet parental influence on students' career selection may present opportunities or obstacles for students during the career exploration process. Moreover, a plethora of studies have been conducted in the area of

effects of parental influence on the choice of career, but none of the studies focus on Federal University Gusau, Zamfara State as a case study. It is against this background that this study is set to examine the effects of parental influence in the choice of career among Federal University of Gusau students.

1.3 Research Questions

This study is guided by the following questions:

- i. To what extent does parents' level of education influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau?
- ii. To what extent does parents' occupation influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau?
- iii. To what extent does parents' economic status influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau?
- iv. To what extent does parental values and expectations influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau?

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this research is to examine the effects of parental influence in the choice of career among students of Federal University of Gusau:

- i. To establish the extent to which the parents' levels of education influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau
- ii. To assess the extent to which parents' occupation influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau
- iii. To assess the extent to which economic status of parents influence the

choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau

- iv. To assess the extent to which parental values and expectations, influence the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau

1.5 Research Hypotheses of the study

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between parents' level of education and the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between parents' occupation and the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between parents' economic status and the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between parental values/expectations and the choice of career among students of Federal University Gusau.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research work cannot be over emphasized, as the topic under review has been an issue of paramount concern. The findings of this study are important in helping students to make realistic occupational career choices based on their aspirations. It also provides insights on parents' role in the career choices their children make.

The findings of this study could be used by schools to initiate programs that will sensitize and enlighten parents on their influence on career issues affecting their children and increasing their involvement in their children's career choice process. The data obtained may also be used by the Government, particularly the Ministry of

Education, and other relevant bodies to formulate policies that target parents' integration in career matters.

Finally, the work will serve as a tangible reading material to students as well as a good foundation and general guide to people who may want to research further into the area.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The geographical scope of this study is limited to Federal University Gusau Zamfara State. The academic scope is examine the effects of parental influence on the choice of career among Federal University Gusau, students. The study is limited to the final year students of Federal University Gusau, from difference faculties.

1.8 Definition of Concepts

Academic Major: This refers to academic discipline to which an undergraduate student formally commits. The term is also used administratively to refer to the academic discipline pursued by undergraduates students.

Career: This is a chosen professional field which is started in the tertiary institutions, where an individual is trained for and is expected to work in a particular occupation for an entire working life.

Choice: This is an act of selecting between two or more possibilities, it is a decision to choose one course of action in preference to others.

Influence: This is the power by which parents have to control the desire of their offspring, it occurs when one's emotions, opinions, or behaviours are affected by others i.e. the parents in the course of socialization of their children.

Parent: A person who brings up and cares for children i.e. the biological mother and father that are both responsible for raising their young once. However, some parents are not biologically related to the children. Adoptive parent is one who nurtures and raises the offspring of the biological parents but are not actually related to the child. Thus parents are mostly mothers, fathers or legal guidance of a child.

Economic Status: An individual's or group's position within a hierarchical social structure. Economic status depends on a combination of variables, including occupation, education, income, wealth, and place of residence.

Student: A person who attends a school, college or university or is a person who studies something.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

2.0 Introduction

This section discusses the literature review and include conceptual framework, empirical review and lastly theoretical framework.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Career Choice

Sullivan and Baruch (2009) define career as an individual's work-related and other relevant experiences, both inside and outside an organization that form an individual's life span. According to Pam (2013), career choice is the act of deciding what one wants to do in life that determines ones success in the next stages of life. Career Choice is one of many important choices students will make in determining their future plans since this decision will impact them throughout their lives. Career choice is one of many important choices students will make in determining their future plans and this decision will impact on them throughout their lives (Borchert, 2002). In his research paper, Borchert observed that several factors influenced career choices of high school students. Identifying these factors would give parents, educators, and industry an idea as to where students place most of their trust in the career selection process. These factors include the students'immediate environment, opportunities available to the student and finally his/her Personality. He further observed that every student carries the unique history of their past and this determines how they view the world. This history is created in parts, by the student's environment, personality, and opportunity. Jungen (2008) notes in her research paper stipulated that choosing a career is often considered a major turning point in a young adult's life. This decision alone has the potential to open the door for success or close the door of

opportunity. While often perceived to be an individual choice, research suggests that a variety of influences such as family, school, community, social and economic factors are likely to manipulate one's ultimate career decision.

2.1.2 Parental Influence

There are numerous works on parental influence which must be noted in this study, like that of Majori-barks (1997) which posit that, it has been found that college students and young adults cite parents as an important influence on their choice of career, yet parents may be unaware of the influence they have on the career development and vocational choice of their children. In addition, Hossler (1992) indicated that; it is not only parent's occupation that influence students career choices, other family factors that have been considered to influence career aspirations include; the family sizes, which have an everlasting influence on their children career choices in life.

Blau (1992) in support of this point, stated that father's occupational status is highly correlated with his son's occupational status, and family sizes appear to influence adolescents career aspirations by not showing concern on child career aspirations by the parents.

Maxwell (2004) has separately examined the influence of each parents on the career choices of their sons and daughters and found that mothers tend to have more influence on the career decisions of their children than fathers, and also parental support and encouragement are factors that have been found to influence vocational outcome. For instance, the attitudes and behaviours that children adopt toward work may be the result of what parents say or do. Parent convey their interest to children through interactions such as conversations and through the actions (both verbal and non-verbal). These affect what children think, say and perceive about various careers.

Trust (1999) found that high parental involvement, including an active interest in school subjects, homework, grades, activities, emotional well-being and future aspirations of their children, predict positive attitudes toward school and the future, better grades and better career decision making skills. The active parental involvement of children ability to individualize is to follow their parents career aspiration later in life.

2.1.3 The Effects of Parental Influence

As children begin transition into adulthood through, the formation of their own identity, the more comprehensive view of parental influence regarding the child's career development is preferred, from the counseling standpoint , as it takes into account the entire context of the adolescent's decision-making, even though, parents have been typically thought of as positive influences on their children's career decision-making, it is also possible that parents are negatively affecting their children's vocational development as well (Bryant, Zvockovic and Reynold, 2006).

The pressure for career success or the support for only a narrow range of occupations could inhibit the adolescent's ability to explore alternative careers that would be of greater fit to the individual (Middleton and Laughead, 1993). For instance, if parents state they will only pay for college if the child goes into a certain major (e.g law, engineering, or medicine), if they overtly tell the child that he or she is expected to graduate with a specific degree and take a position at a bank or law firm, or if they subtly reinforce the value of certain jobs while discounting other occupations are all ways in which a parent can negatively narrow their son's or daughter's career choices from an early age.

Anderson (1999) posit that parents have the best interest of their children in mind, yet many times, they end up running the lives of their children with their own choices.

Every parent wants his child to be successful in life by choosing an appropriate career or course for him to study. Thus, parents force their opinions and choices on their children without considering what they (children) want, these mistake made by parents often ruin their children's life instead of improving them. In addition, he said, when parents exert too much pressure on their child, the child has limited time to explore possible future options. Exploration is necessary to develop a healthy identity, if students select their college and major future career base on parental pressure, the student can develop a foreclosed identity; which can lead to dissatisfaction during adulthood.

2.1.4 Parents' Educational Level and Students' Career Choice Decision

Parents' educational background may impact students' perspectives on whether to proceed with their education and the heading of their career decision. According to Mortimer *et al.* (1992) parents with postsecondary education tend to pass along its importance to their children. Such parents are more likely to offer their children an opportunity of a better education by enrolling them in good schools and in disciplines of their own choice. Montgomery (1992) notes that female students talented in mathematics related careers viewed their career choices as reflective of interests that stemmed from early family influence and educational opportunities.

(Nwoke, 2007). Guardians outfitted with sufficient education regularly get profitable work. Accordingly, with their degree of pay and presentation, they are better arranged to obtain educational materials for their kids and talk about opportunities for work with them. Without question, a young people encompassed with great magazines, books, just as canny conversations could be relied upon to create extraordinary, and maybe better, professional interests than a child not exposed to those things (Onyejiaku, 2001). If parents have good

educational qualification, they would like their children to have high qualifications too. If parents have a low education level, it can retard adolescent's career choice process. Kohout and Wicherski (2011) attest that the future vocation will of a child is to a great extent controlled continuously by choices made by the guardians who direct the child's development. Guardians continue starting directions that are intended to guide their kids in a favored career developmental path depends on the parent's inclinations. Furthermore, guardians settle on decisions on their kids' career by watching their attributes and academic capacities in school. Authors additionally observed that in developed nations, guardians will in general select their children in schools that open them to skills they want them to secure just as presenting them to individuals and spots that shape their future career goals. Progressively instructed parents are accepted to make a domain that encourage or stimulate learning and include themselves in their children's school experiences and school condition (Mudibo, 2014). Aside from that, educated guardians for the most part show enthusiasm in their children's academic performance and career choice (Ozoromba, 2007). Heaps of studies keep on providing details regarding the connection between parental education and students' career decision choices. For instance, a correlational report by Huesmann (2009) to decide the job of parent's education level in forming their children's future through profession yearnings and decisions announced that guardians' education was the most grounded of the family financial status indicators of instructive and professional accomplishment in adulthood. As per the study, parental education anticipated both instructive and word related yearnings just as instructive accomplishment during late youthful. Increasingly taught guardians are accepted to make a situation that encourage or stimulate learning and include themselves in their children's school encounters and school condition (Mudibo, 2014). As indicated by Grohol (2013) youthful grown-ups who decided to consider medicine, engineering, economy, pharmacy and business studies originate from

families where guardians have finished secondary school education. Thus, Udoh and Sanni (2012) researched the impact of parental background factors on the career decision of high school students in Uyo Local Government Area of Nigeria. Their discoveries suggested that guardians' degree of formal education apply a critical effect on the career decisions of high school students. This infers parental degree of instruction fundamentally impacts their children accomplishment in school and thusly their future professions. In a study to research the natural factors that impact instructive and occupational goals of standard eight students, Aswani (2012) noticed that parental degree of education had critical positive effect on the students' educational and occupational aspirations. The discoveries adjust to that of past studies whose review set up that the mother's degree of education contributes more to young ladies' desires for advanced education than young men. Different studies uncovered that, students whose guardians were from high educational background were increasingly steady and don't have a lot of challenges in settling on career decision, when contrasted and those whose guardians have low educational background.

2.1.5 Parents' Occupation and Students' Career Choice Decision

Parental occupation is one of the key factors that decide a child's profession decision. Picking a profession can be satisfying particularly on the off chance that you have settled on the correct decision, and can be upsetting on the off chance that you settled on the decision wrongly (Hay *et al.*, 2019). Guaranteeing your kids is set up for a fruitful career, future money related security and a decent personal satisfaction (Suryadi, 2020). Guardians have embraced convictions about progress, how to be effective and what comprises a 'great job' or 'perfect life' (Suryadi, 2020). Anything we input to our kids depends on these convictions and our own experiences. Also, everybody has a one of a kind set of abilities and aptitudes. Every kid is unique in their own specific manner, thus may have various aptitudes and capacities to their folks. In view of this, receiving a comparable profession job to either

parent may not be the correct game-plan (William, 2016). On a regular premise, the basic sharing of working environment stories and displaying work practices permits guardians to fill in as a setting for deciphering the real factors of work while the protected and close family condition encourages risk-taking and exploration which are all required in development of a professional character (Batshaw, 2003). The guardians' occupations quite often impact the vocations their children will take up later on. William (2016) is of the assessment that it's nothing unexpected that numerous individuals are the third or fourth ages of their families to work in a similar calling. They have an insider's brief look into their folks' occupations, making it simpler for them to break in to the business. In the event that their folks' employments give them incredible fulfilment or give an agreeable way of life, kids see the advantages at an opportune time, and may support these vocations over others. Interestingly, if guardians grumble about their occupations or battle to help the family on the salary their employments give, kids are bound to look for additionally satisfying or more generously compensated jobs (Suryadi, 2020). As per literature, greater part of the kids' career decisions is affected by the guardians deliberately and unintentionally. Children will in general quest for a vocation by seeking their folks for profession exhortation or as good examples particularly when they move to the youthful stage (William, 2016). A successful parental way to deal with this is to inspire the student to investigate a different set of potential profession ways or stay with what they figure the guardians will support of as a good career. It has been sealed that guardians whose occupations offer incredible fulfilment or give an agreeable way of life pull in their children to take after their careers without any problem (Suryadi, 2020). Then again, a parent whose activity is disappointing and brimming with whines and battles repulse their kids from taking after their careers along these lines look for all the more satisfying jobs (Ferry, 2006). Various studies have kept up that parental occupation is an immediate capacity of students' career decisions (William,

2016; Suryadi, 2020). They place that the control of guardians predicts the future employment determination of children. A study done by Nwanchukwu (2003) in Nigeria sees that parent's occupation has impact on the children's career decision. Nwanchukwu gave discoveries from students who revealed that guardians transparently communicated their supposition about their occupation decision and a level of up to 46.9% said they got occupational data from their folks. For instance, if the child's dad is a specialist and the mother is a drug specialist, the kid's degree of occupational inclination is probably going to be affected by the parental weight as the two guardians will in all probability rouse the kid to seek after traditional careers or whatever other career that is renowned. The guardians will do this with the goal that the child might be in the same class as themselves or even have a more renowned career than they do. On the off chance that the kid picks a non-renowned career like untalented work, the guardians will be in conflict with the child. For instance, children who originate from low economic families may go for any course which is for the most part the less renowned one, for instance, educating and nursing. It is hard for guardians with a low financial status to inspire their children regardless of whether their kids have high learned capacity. These guardians acquaint their kids with low-income careers for they search for a career that they can stand to pay for or pick professions concerning their class or status. In a comparable vein, Saleem *e tal.*, (2015) directed an online descriptive study in Pakistan on 444 Lahore University students. The study investigated the impacts of guardians' profession, mass media and individual decision on career choice. The study found that guardians' professions or occupations assumed significant jobs in career improvement and the determination of vocations for their children. In this manner, the study approves that parents' profession have solid and direct impact on their kids. So did Mwaa (2016). Mwaa (2016) led an overview on factors impacting career decisions among secondary school students in Nairobi County, Kenya. From the number of

inhabitants in 27, 614 structure four students, the study purposively tested 400 students. Simple random sampling was used to select 10 schools. Discoveries demonstrate that parental occupation is one of the components that impact career selections of students. The study suggested that guardians and career guidance counselors should take into insight the impact of parental factors as they control students' career decisions based on their education accomplishment and level of training. Munyingi (2012) led a study using cross sectional research structure on the components that impact career decisions among youthful females in tertiary institutions in Kenya. The study uncovered that occupational status of guardians significantly affected the profession desires and career decisions of female young people. The above discoveries are upheld by those of Udoh and Sanni (2012), who noticed that guardians' occupations applied a noteworthy effect on the career decision of high school students in Uyo district of Nigeria. This finding is like that of Aswani (2012) who discovered that guardians' occupation and particularly that of the mother impacted standard eight students' educational and occupational desires in Kenya. Then again, Mugenda et al. (2010) discovered that young men were bound to follow on the strides of their dads and older brothers. All the above attestations suggest that guardians' occupation is probably going to decide the line of professions that students select.

2. 1.6 Parents' Income Level and Students' Career Choice

Career choices are challenging yet important since the decision an individual makes affect all the aspects of later life. The career decisions made by students at this stage are of great significance in directing them in the career path that can either open or close opportunities for them (William, 2016). Parent's financial concerns and desires likewise have an impact in their immediate or indirect effect on their children's career decision by including their own inclinations and attitudes into specific occupational fields (Eccles, 2005). Literature has classified the types of parents' income as money income, real income and psychic income

(Duncan, Morris, & Rodrigues, 2011; Brooks-Gunn, Linver, & Fauth, 2005; Jimerson, Egeland, & Teo, 1999). According to William (2016) it is the purchasing power expressed in rupees during a given period of time. It is one of the important material resources of the family. Money income is influenced by variables, for example, the capacities and ability of the breadwinner, individual attitude towards the work, and great connection with the management and collaborators (Duncan, Morris, & Rodrigues, 2011). The manner in which families use all types of income is significant. As indicated by Dengra (1990), young people from low income homes neglect to create enthusiasm for and obtain professional training in light of the instructive insufficiencies of the guardians. A report by Nvanchukwu (2003) shows that young men from high-income families are progressively roused and have higher career goals; they expect early that they will go for advanced education and have word related decision that is confined to an official sort of calling. Then again, young men from low-income families will in general incline toward talented occupations that offer brisk monetary returns which have shorter times of training. Stinebrickner and Stinebrickner's (2003) found that students from high-income families had an 18% higher likelihood of effectively finishing in excess of six semesters than students from low income families which is probably going to impact their decision of future livelihoods. This was upheld by Nam and Huang (2009) discovers that family income and liquid assets significantly affected school participation and graduation rates. Likewise, people from higher income family backgrounds additionally profited by proceeded with introduction to the social associations that guardians have with others outside the family group, for example, neighbors, school faculty, or work partners. For instance, young people with all around associated guardians and educators will in general have options in choosing vocation yet in the event that a person's family members are jobless and their instructors need work contacts, their decisions are confined to different sorts of contacts, (for example, peers) that

don't prompt long haul benefits. These improve the career decision making limit of people from guardians with higher salary levels in this manner decreasing their decision making troubles. Then again, students with guardians of low degrees of income are likewise indicated to be more probable than others to encounter estrangement from advanced education communities, to need trust in their capacities and to experience issues in observing the pertinence of their study to future career opportunities (William, 2016). Research keeps on demonstrating that students from low Socio-Economic Status (as measure in parental income) are occupied with less purposeful career development activities, get less direction in school and from home in regards to career (Duncan, Morris, & Rodrigues, 2011). Therefore, the joined impacts of having less financial resources combined with lesser predictable career direction from the less taught just as lower occupational degree of guardians and lesser social associations of the developing grown-ups with lower income levels may impact career choice of school-going children.

2.2 Review of Related Empirical Studies

This section reviews some empirical works that have been done on areas related to the study. The empirical reviews are source from both nation and international sources.

Isaac and Mopelola (2014) investigated on the Effects of Parental Influence on Adolescents' Career Choice in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. The main purpose of their study was to investigate the effects of parental influence on adolescents' career choice on secondary schools students in Badagry Local Government Area. Their sample size consisted of three hundred (300) respondents who were randomly drawn from 10 purposely selected secondary schools; 3 from Model Colleges, 4 from Non Model Colleges, and 3 from Private Colleges. The instrument they used was a questionnaire which they administered to the respondents personally. Their study hypotheses stated were

five (5) null hypotheses and were tested using Chi-square analysis of contingency table. All the hypotheses were tested at the 0.05 level of significance of variable of sex, class of school, and type of school as to the effects of parental influence on adolescents' career choice on secondary schools students in the Local Government Area. Their findings from the study indicated that; 48.36% of the respondents agreed to parents influencing their career choice. On the average, 21.5% of the respondents agreed that their parents' line of business influenced their career choice, while 78.5% disagreed. On the whole, 30% of the respondents agreed that they chose the family career because they need to sustain the family business. In addition, three (3) out of the five (5) null hypotheses tested were Great Extent because there were no significant differences in the variables compared. These were hypotheses 1, 3, and 5. Hypotheses 2 and 4 were rejected as there were significant differences in the variables compared. From their results, the findings indicated that, adolescents in secondary schools in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State have some form of independence in making career choices.

Tillman (2015) investigated on "Parental Influence on College Students' Career Aspirations" the main purpose of his study was to find out the level of influence parents had on the career decision making process for their children who are pre-service teachers. The study participants were pre-service teachers in their final year in the teacher education programme. The data collections for the study were from both a survey and interviews schedule. The data were then divided into two groups consisting of responses from the pre-service teachers who were children of educators and those who were children of non-service teachers. As the two groups were compared in the study, it was revealed that, the children of educators indicated a slightly greater parent influence on their career choices than the children of non-educators. On the qualitative findings, the study showed that some

of the educator parents discouraged their children from pursuing education and thus most of the pre-service teachers actually began college in other career fields.

Ugwuja (2010) studied the Influence of Family Background on the Academic Achievement of Senior Secondary School Students in Nsukka Educational Zone of Enugu State. His study was aimed at investigating the family background factors that can influence students' academic achievement in Senior Secondary School. His study was guided with, five research questions and five null hypotheses. The study research design adopted was Ex-Post Facto Design. The population of the study consists of all senior secondary students from the fifty three (53) secondary schools in the three Local Government Areas in Nsukka Education Zone. The fifty three secondary schools in the zone have a population of seven thousand, nine hundred and forty five (7,945) senior secondary students. Out of the fifty three schools, twelve schools were sampled using proportionate random sampling technique. In the twelve schools, all SSII students numbering eight hundred and sixteen (816) were used as the study sample size. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire titled "Family Background Influence Questionnaire (FBIQ) which was designed by the researcher and validated by some research experts, while the study reliability yield a reliability coefficient of 0.69 using the Cronbach Alpha reliability method after the research instrument have been pilot tested on thirty (30) students in Obollo Afor Educational Zone. The data collected from the study were analysed descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation as well as inferential statistics of t-test was used to test the study hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. His findings revealed that, students from educated parents achieve more than those from uneducated parents in academics; students from high income status parents enjoy considerable advantage in academic achievement than students of low income status parents because their parents were able to afford necessary materials and equipment needed for effective learning in the school; parental

level of motivation also influenced students' academic achievement because motivation and reward served as a form of reinforcement for children's learning at school. Based on his findings, his study recommended among others that; parents should diversify their sources of income to be able to provide fund for their children's schooling. Parents should equally realize the importance of using rewards and other measures to motivate their children.

Osaior and Okonkwo (2013) studied the "Influence of Family Background on Academic Achievement of Secondary School Biology Students in Anambra State". Their intension was to find out how family background of senior secondary school students in Anambra State influences their academic achievement in Biology. For that purpose, three research questions and four hypotheses were formulated for the study. They adopted the survey research design for their study. A sample size of five hundred and forty six (546) Senior Secondary Two (SS 2) biology students was drawn from fourteen (14) schools within Awka, Nnewi and Onitsha Education Zones of Anambra State. The data for their study were collected from SS1 and SS2 results and a questionnaire constructed by the researcher.

Their results revealed that: family structure, parents' occupation and educational level of parents, did not have significant influence on students' achievement in biology. As a result of their findings, they concluded that, family background did not have much influence on students' achievement in science (biology) as against what most previous studies have shown. Also researches should therefore focus on other possible factors that contribute to students' poor performance in Biology and science generally in order to find lasting solution to the problem. However, they made some recommendations for the study.

Pepple (2014) study investigated Parents' influence, Career views and Choice of institution correlates on students' choice of science education in Rivers State tertiary institutions in Nigeria. The study adopted the survey research design and disproportionate stratified sampling technique to select six (6) departments in the faculty of sciences in three (3)

academic session of 2010/2011 in three (3) tertiary institutions in Rivers State, namely Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rivers State University of Science and Technology, and University of Port Harcourt. In order to ensure equitable representation of the study, a representative group of 28 boys and girls from both 200 and 300 levels each from these institutions were selected. The instrument for data collection was titled "Science Education Career Choice Questionnaire (SECCQ)" and was subjected to face and content validity by experts in science education as well as tested for reliability that gave the reliability coefficients of 0.79 for Parental Influence, 0.86 for Career Views and 0.97 for Choice of University Influence using the Cronbach Alpha reliability technique. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency and percentages while the inferential statistics of student t-test and multiple regression were used to test the hypotheses of the study. The results from his findings revealed that parents played an important role in the course of study, career choice and institution attended by their children.

Ebute and Ekpo (2014) study determined students' academic achievement in English language based on parental involvement in their children's education in the southern educational zone of Cross River State. Based on their study, one research question as well as one null hypothesis was formulated and tested. Their sample size consisted of 376 senior secondary two (SS 2) students of 2011/2012 academic session. Their instruments for data collection were the home background variable questionnaire (HBVQ) and an English Achievement Test (EAT). The data gathered for their study was analysed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Analysis. Their finding revealed that parental involvement in their children's education significantly influenced the students' academic achievement in English language. On the basis of the finding, they concluded that when parents assist their children with their school work at home, children's academic achievement is likely to be

high. Therefore, they recommended that; parents should work regularly with children's learning activities at home to facilitate achievement of the students.

Ebong (2015) investigated parental background on student's academic performance in secondary schools in Abak local government, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The aimed of the study was to ascertain if the students' performances are influence by their parents, their own gender, the examiners or the examination body. As a result of the study, three research questions and three hypotheses were stated as the study guide. For the study design, the study adopted the survey design. Which one thousand four hundred and forty (1440) senior secondary three (SS 3) Physics students were drawn from his study population of 12 schools using the simple random sampling technique; six (6) each were selected from both Day and Boarding Schools within the study Local Government Area. The data obtained from his study were analysed using Pearson correlation coefficient (r), t-test of independent and dependent sample, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test and Chi-square (χ^2) test. The study revealed that the performance of students in Physics examination does not depend on examination body or examiners, gender or parents. The result also, revealed that family structure, parent occupation and educational level of parent did not have significance influence on student's performances in physics examination. Based on his study findings that indicated that; the teachers have much influence on student performance in science (Physics) as against what most previous studies portrayed. He recommended that, research should therefore focus on the other possible factors that contribute to student poor performance in Physics and Science generally in order to find lasting solution to the problem. Whiteley and Porter (n.d.) investigated into how career and subject selection has provided insights into the range of influences on such choices. Their research was initiated by the Tertiary Entrance Procedures Authority (TEPA) addresses similar issues from a student's perspective, over a four year period of time. They aimed at identifying the impact

of school policies and practices on students as well as other influences which affect individual subject choices and career decisions. Their paper identified the preliminary analyses of the extensive qualitative data obtained from the first three phases of the project relating to subject selection for senior school. Based on the study, they anticipated that further insight into these processes and procedures will be gained by the use of a qualitative research methodology. In addition, this paper was designed to evaluate from the students' perspective the usefulness of information given at times of decision making and factors that hinder or facilitate their post school choices.

Osuafor and Okonkwo (2013) studied the Influence of Family Background on Academic Achievement of Secondary School Biology Students in Anambra State. They sought to find out how family background of students in Anambra State, influences the academic achievement of senior secondary school students in of Biology. They adopted the survey research design. A sample of five hundred and forty six (546) Senior Secondary Two (SS 2) biology students was drawn by simple random sampling technique from 14 schools within Awka, Nnewi and Onitsha Education Zones, in the study area. The study formulated three research questions and four hypotheses to guide the study. Their data collection was done using selves constructed questionnaire and students' SS 1 and SS 2 school results. Their results revealed that; family structure, parents' occupation and educational level of parents, did not have significant influence on students' academic achievement in biology. As a result of their findings, their paper concluded that, family background did not have much influence on students' achievement in science subject (biology) as against what most previous studies portrayed. Researches should therefore focus on other possible factors that contributed to students' poor performance in the Biology and science subjects in generally, in order to find lasting solution to the problem. However, they made some recommendations for the study.

Mutekwe, Modiba and Mophosa (2011); Slovacek, Jacob and Flenoury (2015) have noted that one of the most influencing factors of career choice is social context of family and community. In particular, family financial and education background greatly influence students on what career they chose in a specific period of their life (Wachira, 2018; Kazi, Sharif & Ahmad, 2017). In light of the above supposition Tejedor, Mangas and Sierra (2016) noted that students had difficulties in career decision making with those at risk of poverty and social exclusion being highly affected. Studies conducted in Kenya by Oyamo and Amoth (2008), Wachira (2018) and Kingi (2013) revealed that a significant number of students tend to seek help from parents on career matters. However, parents with limited exposure to knowledge and little experience in higher education may be of little help to their children on career matters (Watson, Vernon, Seddon, Andrews & Wang, 2016). Mbagwu and Ajaegbu (2016) contents that children of parents with high educational background were less likely to have difficulties in making career choices compared with those whose parents had low education background. In order to guide the students appropriately, parents are expected to have relevant knowledge and skills. However, a study by Kingi, (2013) on the role of PTA in management of public secondary schools in Gatundu North, Kenya revealed that lack of training, lack of clear guidelines, lack of appropriate induction programs and lack of confidence were some of the challenges parents encountered while carrying out their mandate.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Social Cognitive Career Theory

The Social Cognitive Career Theory (Rojewski, 2018) speaks to a place that endeavours to follow a portion of the complex connections among people and their career related setting,

among cognitive and interpersonal factors, and between self-coordinated and remotely forced effects on profession conduct. This point of view proceeds to construct applied linkages with other scholars' turn of events. Social Cognitive Career Theory was intended to address the relationship among values, needs, aptitudes, and interests just as help build valuable conceptual bridges and recognize significant factors that may create an increasingly thorough illustrative system. Also, Social Cognitive Career Theory features certain test and inclining or psychological procedures connecting these factors together. Social Cognitive Career Theory attests that individuals form enduring interest for an activity when they consider themselves to be skilful at the errand and when they envision that their inclusion will bring about something advantageous.

Career Construction Theory

Career development theory gives a perspective about how people pick and use work. The theory presents a model for understanding professional conduct all through the lifecycle (Andrew & Holmes, 2019). Instructors use different strategies and materials that assist customers with settling on career decisions and keep up effective and fulfilling work lives. Career Construction theory tries to be extensive by tending to three viewpoints on professional conduct: initially, differential, furthermore, formative, and thirdly dynamic. From the point of view of individual contrasts psychology, it analyses the content of professional character types and what different individuals like to do. The developmental psychology point of view analyses the procedure of psychosocial adjustment and assesses how people adapt to vocational development tasks, occupational transitions, and work traumas (Hay *et al.*, 2019). Narrative psychology gives a point of view as one inspects the elements by which life topics force significance on professional conduct and why people fit work into their lives in distinct manners.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the relevant approaches adopted in gathering data for the study. These include the research design, study location, study population, sample size, sampling techniques, method of data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Location of The Study Area

The Federal University Gusau (FUGUS) is a public, conventional, coeducational, research University located in Gusau, Zamfara State, Nigeria. The University is one of the twelve new Federal Universities established in 2013, and shall offer programmes in Arts, Science, Social and Management disciplines. The establishment of the University commenced on 18th February 2013, while it started its first academic year in the 2014/2015 Session. The University starts its academic activities with a School of Pre-Science Studies and under graduate degrees in the following three Faculties: Faculty of Humanities and Education, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences and Faculty of Science. Presently, FUGUS has 17 Departments that houses 27 undergraduate academic programmes.

3.2 Research Design

This study used the cross-sectional survey research design in which a group of people or items is studied by collecting data from only a segment of people or items considered to be representative of the entire population so that generalizations can be made based on the collected data.

3.3 Population and Sample Size of the Study

The population of the study consist of the 400 level students of FUGUS. That is 700 students (information technology students 2021). Therefor using Taroyamene formulas to determine the sample size. Thus below is the calculation for the sample size determination.

$$n = N / 1 + N(e)^2$$

n= sample size

N= The population size

e= significant level (0.05)

l= Constant

$$n = 700 / 1 + 700(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 700 / 701(0.05)^2 = 1.7525$$

$$n = 700 / 1.7525$$

$$n = 399.4 \text{ Approximately } 400$$

Therefore the sample size of the study is 400

3.4 Sampling Procedures

Sampling technique is a method of selecting designated quantities as a representation of a total population. This is usually done because it is practically impossible to study the whole identified population owing to time and financial constraints.

Also due to the relatively large number of the department, an exhaustive list of all the students cannot be obtained hence; multi stage cluster sampling is adopted.

Multi-stage cluster sampling technique is defined as a simple random sampling in which each sample unit is a collection of cluster elements. The method entails dividing the areas of study into clusters. This method of sampling is usually adopted where it is very difficult to compile an exhaustive list of the whole population. The entire population of 400 level students (700) in Federal University Gusau was categorized into clusters. The technique was applied in order to make the research more scientific and far from being mere assumption. Through the use of simple random sampling the four departments will be selected and these are Political Science, Biochemistry, Biology and History.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

The study used structured questionnaires for data collection, it could however be either self-administered for literates or interviewer administered for non-literates. It is self-administered when the respondents take the questionnaires and answer the questions themselves. The interview or administered questionnaire entails the interviewer asking the respondent and filling in the answers. The questionnaire was designed in such a way to facilitate the analysis of data collected. For the purpose of this study (400) questionnaire copies are distributed.

3.5.1 Research Instrument

This proposal conducted survey of students in Federal University Gusau by use both method of data collection (questionnaire and interview). The questionnaire was divided into two section (a) &(b).

Section A for collection of the respondent's personal information; while section B for substantial issues of the research.

3.5.2 Questionnaires

The researcher printed out 400 questionnaires which were all distributed to all respondents that were selected, 370 or 92.5% were retrieved, the data analysis and presentation will be based on 370.

3.5.3 Method of data analysis

Data collected from the administered questionnaire copies were be analysed with the aid of percentage and frequency tables to determine the frequency of responses provided by the respondents.

This study used two types of data (primary and secondary) Examples of secondary data include newspapers, magazines, journals, reports, the internet and analysis of official documents.

Primary data will be collected through the questionnaire method. The questionnaire is divided into two sections. The first section contains the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents while the second segment deal with the substantive issues of the study.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

In the process of conducting research, the researcher asks for the consent of the respondents and respects their right. The researcher will conduct and ensure that there is no negative effect to the respondents. Also, the cultural differences and gender aspects of the respondents are considered and respected.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter contains the analysis of data collected by the researcher through the use of questionnaire, which constituted the data collection instrument for this study. The responses are put into tabular form using frequency tables and percentages. Section A contains the demographic characteristics of the respondents while Section B contains the substantial issues of the study.

A total of 400 questionnaire copies were administered out of which 370 representing 92.5% were retrieved; the analysis is therefore based on the 370 questionnaire copies retrieved.

Table 4.1 Sex of the respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Male	280	75.7%
Female	90	24.3%
Total	370	100%

Source Field Survey (2021)

Regarding the sex status of the respondents, findings indicate that 75.7% of them are male while 24.3% others are female. This shows that an overwhelming number of respondents are males. The low number of female respondents maybe attributed to the religious and cultural factors while restrain female from overt participation in in search activities into study area.

Table 4.2 Religious of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Muslim	260	70.3%
Christianity	110	29.7%
African traditional religious	0	0%
Others	0	0%
Total	370	100%

Source Field Survey, (2021)

The religious affiliation component of the table shows that 70.3% of the respondents are Muslims while 29.9% of the respondents are Christianity. This shows that majority of the respondents are Muslim

Table 4.3 Ethnic group of the respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Hausa	170	45.9%
Yoruba	100	27%
Igbo	20	5.4%
Fulani	80	21.6%
Total	370	100%

As for ethnic groups, 43.7% of the respondents are of the Hausa ethnic group, 21.6% Fulani; 27% Yoruba while 5.4% are Igbo thus indicated that majority of residents in Gusau Local Government Area.

Table 4.4 Marital status of the respondents

Married	98	26.5%
Single	280	67.6%
Widowed	2	0.5%
Divorce	20	5.4%
Total	370	100%

Source Field Survey (2021)

The table 4 also indicates that 67.6% of the respondents are single; 26.5% are married; while 0.5 widowed, 5.4% of the respondents are divorced. This show that majority of the respondents who filled and returned their questionnaire copies are single.

Table 4.5 Age of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
15-19	90	24.3%
20-24	190	51.4%
25-29	60	16.2%
30-34	30	8.1%
Total	370	100%

Source Field Survey (2021)

Regarding to age shows that 51.4% of the respondents are within the age interval of 20-24, 24.4%, fall within 15-19 and another 16.2% within 25-29 while 6.7% are in the interval of 30-34, 1.35% of the respondents fall within the age category of 35 and above. This shows that the preponderance of the respondents is within the active ages which are likely to choice career

Table 4.6: The faculty of the respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Humanities and Education	150	40.5%
Social Sciences	80	21.6%
Science.	140	37.8%
Total	370	100%

Source :Field Survey, (2021)

Table 4.2 shows that 40.5% of the respondents are in the faculties of humanities and education, 21.6%, while management and social science, and 37.8% are in sciences. This indicates that the majority of the respondents from the faculty of Humanities and education Federal University Gusau.

Table 4.7: Highest educational level attained by the respondents' father

Father's educational level	Frequency	Percentage
SSCE	100	27%
OND/NCE	200	54%
B.Sc	50	13.5%
Post Graduate	20	5.4%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

The table above shows that 27% of the respondents' father level of education is SSCE, 54% are OND/NCE holders, 13.5% are B.Sc holders and 5.5% are attained post graduate level of education. This study is similar to that of Udoh and Sanni (2012), Aswani (2012).

Table 4.8: Highest educational level achieved of the respondents' mother

Mother's educational level	Frequency	Percentage
SSCE	120	32.4%
OND/NCE	160	43.2%
B.Sc	60	16.2%
Post Graduate	30	8.1%
Total	370	100%

Source Field Survey (2021)

The table above shows that 32.4% of the respondents' mother level of education is SSCE, while 43.2% are OND/NCE holders, 16.2% are B.Sc holders and 8.1% have attained post graduate level of education. This shows that the majority of the respondents mothers attaining OND/NCE. This study is similar to that of Udoh and Sanni (2012), and Aswani (2012).

Table 4.9: Highest educational level achievement by respondents' fathers

Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Civil servant	250	67.6%
Business man	117	31.6%
Unemployed	3	0.8%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

The table indicates that 67.6% of the respondents' father is civil servants, 31.6% are business men, and 0.8% are unemployed. This indicates that majority of the respondents' fathers are working or engage in an economic activity. This is similar to the findings of Williams (2016) & Udoh and Sanni (2012).

Table 4.10: What is the socio economic status achievement of the respondents' Parents?

Parent's economic status	Frequency	Percentage
Low income	160	43.2%
Middle income	170	45.9%
High income	40	10.8%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

The table indicates that 43.2% of the respondents' parents' economic status is low income, while 45.9% are middle income and 10.8% are high income class. This indicates that majority of the respondents' parents are in the high income class. This is similar to the work of Egho (2017).

Table 4.11: Parents choose your career / course for you

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	270	73%

No	100	27%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

From the above table 73% of the respondents agreed that their parents choose their career while 27% did not agree. This means majority of the respondents' parents choose their career for them. This is similar to the work of Egbo (2017).

Table 4.12: Your Parents has the greatest influence in respondents' career choice

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	250	73%
Agree	90	24.3%
Undecided	0	0%
Disagree	9	2.4%
Strongly disagree	1	0.3%
Total	370	100%

Source Field Survey (2021)

Table 4.8 shows that 73% of the respondents strongly agree that Parents has the greatest influence in career choice, while 24.3% agree, 2.4% disagree and 0.3% strongly disagree. This shows that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that parents can influence the career selection of their children. This position was also held by Oladele (1982), Gesinde (1979) and Ogunlade and Akeredolu (2012)

Table 4.13: Did your Parents encourage you to choose career according to your intellectual ability

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	300	81%
Agree	68	18.4%
Undecided	0	0%
Disagree	1	0.3%
Strongly disagree	1	0.3%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

Table 4.11 shows that 81% of the respondents strongly agreed that their parents encourage him/her to choose career according to his/her intellectual ability, 18.4% agreed, while 0.3% disagreed and 0.3% strongly disagreed. This shows that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that parents encourage children to choose career base on their intellectual capability. This is similar to the work of Egbo (2017)

Table 4.14: Did parents encourage you to make career choice irrespective of their (parents) educational and professional background?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	190	51.4%
Agree	140	2.1%

Undecided	7	4.9%
Disagree	25	17.4%
Strongly disagree	8	66%
Total	370	100

Source Field Survey (2021)

Table 4.10 shows that 9.7% of the respondents strongly agreed that parents encourage him/her to make career choice irrespective of their educational and professional background, 2.1% agreed, 4.9% are undecided, 17.4% disagreed while 66% strongly disagreed. This shows that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that parent choose career for their children base on their educational and professional background. This is similar to the work of Egbo (2017).

Table 4.15: Your parents encourage you to choice career because of their position in society?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	300	81.1%
No	70	18.9%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

Table 4.11 shows that 81.1% of the respondents said positions of their parents choose their academic career because of the position of their parents, and 18.9% others said no. This shows that majority of the choose there career because of the status of their parents. Egbo (2017).

Table 4.16: Occupation of your parents affects your Academic career

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	13.5%
No	320	86.5%
Total	370	100%

Source: Field Survey, (2021)

Table 4.12 shows that 86.5% of the respondents said their occupation have not affected their academic career, while 13.5% said yes. Egbo (2017).

4.3 Discussion of finding

This study revealed that 280 (75.7%) of the respondents were male while 90 (24.3%) of the respondents were female. Therefore, the dominance of male in the sample was due to more male in Federal University Gusau than female. Also, it was revealed that 190(51.7%) of the respondents were between 20-24 year of age which means they were mostly youths.

Similarly, most of the respondents were Muslim with 260(70.3%) indicate that most of the respondents were Muslim.

The result from table 4.2 showed that 150(40.5%) of the respondents comes from faculty of Humanities and education follow by faculty of science with 140 (37.8%) of the respondents. This indicates that the majority of the respondents come from faculty of Humanities and Education.

From the objective one (1) on the parental level of education influence the choice of career among student students. The study also found out that 200 (54%) of parents of the respondents attain certain level of education and most of them have OND/NCE certificate while others 100(27%) parents have SSC. It also means that the educational level of the

parents of respondents makes parents to choose academic career of the children. It was revealed that most of the respondents 270 (73%) agree that their parents choose their academic career choose while only few of the respondents said no, they choose their academic career by their choose. The further revealed that 300 (81.1%) of the respondents choose their academic career because of the position of their parents, most of them believe that their parents have access to certain jobs or opportunities to certain organisation, that is why they choose academic career to their children.

From objective two (2) the extent to which parents occupation influence the choice career among students of Federal University Gusau, the research show that the occupation of their did not influence or effect there academic career choice of the respondents, with 320(86.5) said no, their parents occupation did not affects their academic career choose while 50(13.5%) other said yes the occupation of their parents affects their academic career of choice, most of the parents select specific profession for their children.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter consist of summary, conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Summary

The influence by parents/guardians on subject selection as well as career choice for their children have been observed to have some negative impact on the performances of some of these children. The negative impact on the performances of some of these children has led many research indications on the dropping of students' academic achievement in Nigerian educational system.

Chapter two talk about literature review and the theoretical framework on the subject matter which really broadens the researcher understanding on effect of parental influence in the career choice among Federal University Gusau Students. It is believed that theoretical principle and perspectives are inevitable for better appreciation and understanding of research work, because it is the works of others done on the subject matter which give clear direction to the research exercise. I use social cognitive career theory and career construction theory.

In term of methodology which is chapter three, cluster sample and accidental sampling produce was employed whereby the research use a questionnaire to retrieved information from the field for analysis and interpretation of data using frequency tables with simple percentage. And sampling size is 400 respondents and targeted audience are students in Federal University Gusau Zamfara State.

The summary of chapter is interpretation of administrators questionnaire. The information derived from the data collection produce research show clearly effect of parental influence on choose of career among Federal University Gusau. These students how often which has highest frequency and percentage is as follows.

5.3 Conclusion

Most of the influence of the choice career among student of Federal university Gusau, parent are laying most significant role. The data suggest that, the economic status, values, expectation and occupation of the family where the students come from, play an important role or reason their family becoming demand to choose the career for their children. Our family may be limited by the exploratory nature of this analyses, and future research is require to identify and characterize the effect of parental influence in the choice of career among student.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations became imminent.

- a) School counselling should be able to educate the students so as to be aware of various environmental factors that might be influencing their career choice.
- b) School counselling should be able to advise teachers and parents on how to prepare students at an earlier stage by choosing the right career (positively).
- c) School counselling should be able to advise the students not to be forced to select career by their parents and teachers, but be guided on the career path they wish to pursue.
- d) Teachers and career guidance and counsellors should refresh a high level parental education influences students' career choice and should therefore pass the importance of higher education to the students in relation to their careers.

- e) Parents should not force students to pursue careers similar to their own against their will.
- f) Parents should realise that their values and expectations influence the career choice to a great extent. In this respect it is recommended that parents should deliberately communicate their expectations to their children without being overly persuasive.
- g) A strong parent-child relationship is essential in shaping the students career choice. In this regard, it is recommended that parents should take time to discuss different career choices with their children. Whenever necessary, the parents should express satisfaction with the child's decision.

Questionnaire

SECTION A: Socio Demographic Characteristic of the respondents

Sex: (a) Male [] (b) Female []

Age: (a) 15-19 [] (b) 20-24 [] (c) 25-29 [] (d) 30above []

SECTION B:

Please tick the answer you feel is appropriate from the options given in the questions below

1. Highest education level achieved by Father: (a) SSCE [] (b) OND/NCE [] (c) B.Sc. [] (d) Post Graduate [] (e) None []
2. Highest education level achieved by Mother: (a) SSCE [] (b) OND/NCE [] (c) B.Sc. [] (d) Post Graduate [] (e) None []
3. Father's occupation: (a) Civil servant [] (b) Business man [] (c) Unemployed []
4. Mother's occupation: (a) Civil servant [] (b) Business woman [] (c) Unemployed []
5. How would you rate your family's economic status? Low class income [] Middle class income [] High class income []

To what extent did each of the following factors influence your selection of career ?

6. Did your parents choose your career/ course of study for you? (a) Yes [] (b) No []
7. Parents had the greatest influence in my career selection: (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []

8. My parents encourage me to choose career according to my intellectual ability: (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree [].
9. My parents encourage me to make career choice irrespective of their educational and professional background: (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
10. My parents encourage me to select career based on their socio-economic status
11. My Parents select my career because of their position in the society: (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
12. My parents occupational preference affect my career choice: (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []
13. My Parents encourage me to choose career minding their values and expectations: (a) Strongly agree [] (b) Agree [] (c) Undecided [] (d) Disagree [] (e) Strongly disagree []

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