

**THE LEVEL OF PARENTS' EXPECTATION
ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN PROFESSIONAL
CAREER IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**



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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-I-Azam
University, Islamabad, for the partial fulfillment of the degree of
Master of Science in Sociology.”**

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Acknowledgement

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, all praises to Allah for giving me the strength and showering the utmost blessings in completing this Assignment.

Foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Dr. Muhammad Zaman. His continuous support in my study and research, his patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge give me strength. His guidance helped me in all the time of research and writing of this assignment. I could not have a better advisor and mentor for my study.

My sincere thanks also go to Dr. Sadia Saeed, Prof. Sarfraz Khan, and Prof. Farhan Ahmed Fiaz, for giving me the opportunities in their groups and leading me working on diverse exciting projects and work study. I thank my fellow Fawad Ahmed Junijo and Bilal Hussian Shah in appreciating me at work. Along, Ch. M. Imran (Roshan Kaiynaat School), Nooria, Mahek, Mahwish, Adnan of their moral support. I have done my work at sleepless nights. I was working before deadlines, and for all the fun I have had in the last one year. Also I thank my friends in Quaid-I-Azam University Zia-Ur-Rehman, Sahrish Kanweel, Rahim Jan, Mazhar Watto, and all my class fellows.

Muhammad Ali

Abstract

In this research, parents' expectations have been highlighted which motivate their children in career paths rather through career counseling. Almost, 64% children in Islamabad adopted their profession in accordance with parents' desires. Youth's capabilities and personal abilities were ignored during their career decision Across Islamabad, 170 respondents (youth) were selected to find their current profession and parents' expectation towards their profession. The data elaborated the deep-rooted gap in the society between parental preferences regarding their children's professional career and youth's current profession. The structural functionalism model Adaptation, Goal-attainment, Integration, and Latency (A.G.I.L) have been used to elaborate the research. Further, five rotations for career building model have been presented by the researcher. The data were analyzed through employing an advanced version of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (S.P.S.S.). The results depicted that level of parents' expectations had a significant impact on their children professional career paths in Islamabad.

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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Parents' Expectation and Career Counseling in Islamabad

In Islamabad, there is not a single official career counseling program or law or policy for the development of career counseling at institutional level.

Stead and Harrington (2000:323) stated that:

“The world is fast becoming a global village and the problems surrounding work in one country are often issued in other countries. Unemployment, career indecision, career decision making, work adjustment, and career education, among others, need attention in all countries.”

In Islamabad, most schools do not have any counseling facility for the students and even fewer high schools or colleges which provide this facility are focused on career development (Farheen and Rahila 2012:236). However; it is important to note that before emphasizing on the career, students' special needs have to be resolved like anxiety, depression, shyness, stammering, and aggression. These are the effective grooming factors of children's personalities for career paths.

Career selection is one of the most important choices that parents do not make in Islamabad. Parents' expectations about their children professional career are more strengthen at some particular stage, especially the academic time (Yijie and Benner 2013:3). However, in Islamabad parents do not give proper attention to their children educational scores.

In other countries parents motivate their children in education and extra-curricular activities, and help them to maintain the decorum of life style (Kathleen *et al.* 2001:1252). These elements help the children in personality development. However, these motivations are rare in Islamabad.

In the present case study, i.e. Islamabad, parents expect that their child should have a profession like doctor, engineer, charter accountant, army officer, public servant, and architecture even against their will. It is because; these professions have the dignity, prestige and social status in the society.

In order to socialize this affinity, parents used to monitor routine activities of their children. The essence of responsibility has clouded too much extent. Moreover, a parent shows a sole authority to set all the friendship of their children. It includes the school friends, tuition fellows, and peer group because the hazards of bad habits from one child to another.

Particularly, in most countries parent shows the conformity with their children's decisions. Parents examine all the angles, while taking their child's career decision (Andrew and Brunner 20003:18). However, in Islamabad parents motivate children through their own career choice. It hurts the child's expectation for them.

Moreover, career counseling of the children entails a prominent importance. The parents used to take frequent consultation from the teachers as well as

the professional experts (Lam and Kwong 2012:69). However, these consultations are rare in Islamabad. Ultimately, this intention hinders the children's career paths.

Moreover, the prospects of job market also revolutionized the academic curriculum, i.e. with the emergence of the development sector. The educational institutions have simultaneously introduced new dynamic disciplines. The dire need of new emergent sectors may fulfill with the counter of counseling rather expectation.

However, there exists a close relation between the parents' expectation and their children's career paths. Although, these' expectation hinders by some social barriers. It inhibits the child to attain the desire paths set by their parents. It includes the intellectual disability of children, social status of the parents, race and ethnic discrepancies, low educational background of parents, children's attitudes and behavior (Poortman and Seltzer 2007:258).

1.2 Youth Professional Career in Islamabad

Youth residing in Islamabad is more conscious and focus on their professional career. The age factor over the attainment of education is increasing day by day, i.e. at an age of 15 most children enroll themselves in metric (F.B.I.S.E 2014) or o-level. At an age of 19, most students are enrolling for graduation in multiple fields

After an age of 21, most of the students complete their bachelor's and start taking admission in postgraduate programs. The students prefer to start their professional degree from the prestigious university.

At an age of 23, mostly students complete their master and prefer to do a job. Soon after, they realize the market situation and labor market demand. In order to accomplish the labor market demand, children start post-doctorate programs along their jobs. These efforts bring their talent to come out the first time, which their parent's always looking for decades.

This entire account describes the impact of youth decision without career counseling. At every stage youth does not know what is suitable for them and how to make short term plans. While attaining the age of maturity, they realize the importance of education and worth of career counseling.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The children of Islamabad need assistance in order to explore the competitive career paths. It is helpful in making important career decisions. The world of work is going to be more complex day by day and need guidance and information than the past generations needed. The reason is high technology and global market demand in Islamabad (Career Development Course).

The National Education Census (NEC 2005-06 UNESCO) was the first education census conducted in the history of Pakistan. It covered 245,682 institutions, including public and private schools, colleges and universities, professional institutions, vocational and technical centers, mosque schools, madarasahs, and non-formal education centers. Pakistan also has a National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) which collects education data annually. This survey showed that in 2005-06 around 36 million students were attending education from an educational institution. The statistic shows that 6.9% (2.5 million) in secondary, 2.5% (0.9 million) in higher secondary and 4.9% (1.8 million) at the post-secondary level, which are increased to 41.02 million (Pakistan Education Statistic 2011-2012:7). In order to keep in mind the classification of this survey, it is found that students were only 22% of the whole population of Pakistan from 186.67 million (Population of Census Organization 2014), who considers

the future of the nation. Only 5% professional educational institute is working around the country (Pakistan Education Statistic 2011-2012:7-8). This analysis had shown that, the impact of low educational system for professional degree holders. Further, it indicated that the educational system needed an assistance to provide a substantial percentage of professional.

Youth of Islamabad is entering into the 21st century. It is imperative for the educators and public policy officials to learn more about the factors that influence young people's aspirations for professional careers. This will helps the children in the decision process, education, and counseling.

1.4 Research Question

The research questions highlight the level of parental expectation on their children's career paths. Further, it enumerates the factors which influence the youth while taking their career decision. These questions show the relation among educational achievement, self-determination, peers motivation, and social values on choosing a professional career path.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

- To find the association, if exists, between the parental expectation and children's career paths.
- To highlight the level of child's expectation from their profession.
- To find the factors involve in career adaptation paths.

Chapter No. 2

REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 Relation between Career and Occupational Aspirations

Patton et al. (2007) were gave their opinion on parents' expectation from their children's career paths. They had a viewer that; (2007:138)

“Students who demonstrated both occupational and status aspiration and expectation discrepancies reported more career indecision, were less confident about making a career-related decision, and few careers mature.”

Patton et al. used Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT 2002) which emphasized on the psychological and social demographic. They had a viewer that, there were many factors which hinders in youth career paths. These influential factors are psychological, historical, cultural, economic and social-political variables. It depicted that youth were depending on their parent's expected profession and other source for their career decision. This showed a psychological impact in career decision.

2.2 Learning Literacy Skills and Child Interest

Felicity and Seneschal (2012:218) were gave their opinion on the home literacy model. They stated that,

“Child's differences, during early childhood literacy and parent teaching behaviors; motivate expectations from their children.”

They found that parents adopt an active role during early child's literacy. It brought their children towards strong educational structure. Further, it also motivates the child's in educational achievements.

However, from Grade 1 to onward, parents were more motivated to see their child's achievement in literacy skills. It was imperative to note that parent's expectations as well as teaching showed a variation in early child literacy. Moreover, after controlling the socioeconomic situations, it helped the child's in their career paths.

2.3 Professional Educator Is Reflexive Examination of Parents' Thought

Lam and Kwong (2012:69) were gave their opinion on parent's thought. According to them,

“Parents were aligned with the strengthen perspective of social constructionist, epistemology, and empowerment discourse. Parents prefer the expert knowledge to empower their child's profession.”

According to them, professional experts were the motivators of parents' thought. In other words, the experts' knowledge motivates the children for a secured professional job.

These experts were the teachers and the counselors. However, these experts were well aware about the student's potential. They provided fruitful judgment according to the child's achievements. Moreover, there were a

few hurdles like child's expectation for their career. It might bring a reciprocal relationship between the parents' and child's expectation for the career decision. This could be covered through expert's knowledge and professional teachers.

2.4 The Reciprocal Relation among Expectations and Achievement

Zhang et al. (2011:481) were presented the longitudinal analysis of parents' expectation and a child's achievement. According to them, there was a reciprocal relationship between parents' expectation and the child's career paths. Moreover, there was a weak association between ethnic differences and gender with respect to parent's expectation.

They took Expectancy Value Theory (2002:139) which supports the notion that,

“Children's achievement motivates parents' expectations, which in turn affect students' expectations.”

Their finding was shown that, the child's achievement was the motivating factor of parental expectation. With the passage of time these expectations will increase so high. Moreover, these influential expectations become personal preferences of parents, which could not be achieved by their child. Ultimately, it affects in child's achievements and hinder in career paths.

2.5 Parent's Child Discrepancies in Educational Expectations

Wang and Benner (2013:3) were gave their opinion on parent and child's expected conjunction. Furthermore, their' finding were elaborated the actual and perceived discrepancies about the child's achievement.

“Youth generally had higher achievement when their parents actually held higher expectations than their own or when youth perceived that their parents' expectations were lower than their own. These patterns were consistent across gender and race/ethnic groups.”

Their study revealed that young children have higher educational achievements because their parents have higher expectation from them. These expectations motivate the child's in educational achievements and vice versa. Sometimes parent's expectation may exceed from their child's achievements. It created the barriers between child's achievements and educational framework, along, social activities (Agliaand Rank 2008).

However; according to them, gender and races also hinder in educational achievements. Parents strongly preferred to have a male education rather female education. Along this association, norms and culture also hinder to create a discrepancy among the children.

The crux of their finding shows that parent's educational background was necessary for their child's educational achievement. Because, parents groom up their children in accordance of their will and put forward their decision accordingly.

2.6 Youth Aggression from Parental Behavior and Expectation

Kantahyane et al. (2013:642) were presented their study on youth aggressive behavior. They said that, it was due to parents' ineffective communication and aggressive conflict nurture. This was a psychological effect. This type of grooming brought a risk of violent activities in schools and colleges.

“This aggressive behavior of parents influenced their children badly and diverted their career in danger. Its result was ultimately a sense of disappointment for them.”

This article highlighted the importance of children grooming at home. Parents were the keen factor, who mobilized their children for a bright future. Their expectation came true only when they groom up their children accordingly.

However, when children were learning aggressive behavior, abusive language, ineffective communication, mishandling of issues and copying

them in schools, street and in practical field brought their career paths at the blind end.

2.7 Parents of Children with Intellectual Disabilities

Barr and Millar (2003:192) were studied on these children, who had the intellectual disability. Their finding suggested that the opportunities of these children ended up at the time of birth.

They had a view that there were some defective genes existing in families. It caused serious genetic problems in the newborn infant like deafness, colored blindness, blindness, and baldness.

Furthermore, it brought a strong point that genetic advancement fixed all these diseases effectively. This helps the parents to groom up their children according to their expectation. In other words, parents' expectation leads through the genetic advancement of their child career paths.

2.8 Parents' Opinions and Expectations of Infant Sleep Consolidation

Jacqueline et al. (2013:537) were stated that,

“Parents had realistic expectations of their child’s capabilities for sleep consolidation.”

A new parent-based definition was emerging from the sleeping patterns of the child. This definition showed the social and developmental validity

about the child career paths. Their finding was suggested that, the proper sleeping pattern brought a healthy life for doing work.

Moreover, their' finding elaborated that, when the children took a rest from 10 pm to 6:30 am, average said, 9.6 hours daily. Their brain will grow properly. This was needed for proper attention in studies and rest of co-curricular activities in schools and colleges. This attention motivates them in educational achievement. Ultimately, this brings a successful achievement for the career paths.

2.9 Parents' Hope of Children's Occupations

Sharon and Sarah (2012:115) were highlighted three basic concepts about the children's professional choices made by their parents. These imposed aspirations were,

1. The parents' profession and educational background motivate the child in professional career paths.
2. Expectations of good jobs for their children motivate their roles.
3. Parent's expectation and engagement with their children in class differentiation.

The children's career paths were shaped by many complex factors. It includes self motivation, perception of good job, and practical possibilities. Parents mostly encouraged their children through motivational and innovative ideas for career paths.

According to their research, parent's background was the key element to motivate the child in career paths. Those parents, which belong to middle class family, have 'a set up' mindset for their child's profession. They preferred their child would achieve higher status jobs. However, these things would bend under the umbrella of financial resources and cut across classes.

This was articulated that child's profession was based on parent's financial resources and social status. Those parents, which have the strong financial background, would have the strengthened expectation of their child's career paths.

2.10 Concerns about Parents' for Newborn Infants

Greer et al. (2000:128) were highlighted the parent's education at home. It includes the children caring, education of good touch and bad touch, and moral values. Moreover, this education includes,

“Child abuse prevention services, caring for their child from the potential maltreatment, providing financial resources, material and emotional support with their copartner.”

The motivational ways of caring through parents provide an assistance of life. Moreover, this ethical training at home motivates the children in successful career paths. Their finding suggested that, parent's assistance at an early age were very important to groom up their child. This ensured the

child to act in a proper way at school, college, and university. Their ethical gestures helped them in educational structures because they pay attention in lectures, training camps, libraries, and vocational jobs. This motivational step through parents helped the child to achieve the successful career paths.

2.11 Parents' Expectations about Childrearing after Divorce

Poortman and Seltzer (2007:258) were highlighted the problems emerged after divorce. They stated that,

“The father, who becomes the non-resident parent, associated with the loss of direct control over the portion of their earnings because they would expect to pay their children’s mother to support them financially.”

According to their views, the children and parents were facing different problems in life. It includes financial resources, tension, loss of standard in life and enjoyment. Moreover, these things collectively brought a great tension around the children’s career paths.

Furthermore, when children attain the age of maturity, they need financial assistance for their higher studies or business. Their parents were unable to provide it, because they have spent all their resources in divorce case, individual expenses, and medications.

Moreover, divorce factor leads the expectation of child into disappointment.

Now, their professional career would be on other’s leniency.

2.12 Seven-Year Follow-Up Study on Parents' Expectations

Hannu and Kasanen (2010:2718) were stated that,

“Parents were crystallized and anticipated about their children’s advanced education and professional career.”

Their study elaborated that, parents motivate their child’s attitude after passing the end of 7th year school. Moreover, at this age parents already decided their child’s profession, because, of their academic achievements, extra-curricular activities in the gymnasium and vocational jobs.

The study had shown that parent’s expectation was a mindset or aspiration from their child’s activities. These interests fostered the parents too thought about their child’s career. This aspiration, ultimately, decided the child’s profession, which had shown that parents’ expectation do hinders in child’s career paths.

2.13 Races and the Educational Expectations

Beutel and Anderson (2008:340) linked up the relationship between race and educational achievements. They had found that, parents and children both have high educational expectations regardless of races and socioeconomic factors.

However, parents preferred that, after the completion of child's study. They support the family with their financial assistance. These preferences built the expectation from child to achieve the successful career paths.

Furthermore, races among the nation will define the priorities and distinction. The education will build a platform for all. The educational expectation in different races made the multi-talented student. These gestures develop the professional achievement.

Moreover, these applications motivate the children to afford the financial assistance of the family. It gives strength to the young child, to ensure the responsibilities of expectation.

2.14 Presumptions about “What the Future Will Hold”

Fran (2005:122) was found that child's disability shattered the parent's expectation into dark eyes. Although; parents' expectations leads to disappointment, when their child carry disability at birth. This disability hinders on child career paths. There was more than enough educational institute working around the world to help the special child.

Moreover, considering the genius in our mind Albert Einstein, who could not make a distinction between the alphabetic symbols, would mark their name on the world. Those students, which have a genetic disability, do have

some special qualities. It would be utilized to visualize the world's secrets. This ability would ultimately become their career paths.

2.15 Professional Insecurities Handling By Triangulation Aspects

Willard and Brunner (2003:18) were highlighted the professional insecurities; it includes the expectation of one's job or career. They had a viewed that,

“Professional insecurities might be understood in terms of aspiring policy in a triangular way.”

However, parents' motivate their children on career paths. The both concerns would be achieved through an application of central theory. The professional insecurities were started when a particular person unable to achieve their desired goals or objectives. It needed an assistance of self-learning.

A person was well aware about its ability and skills. It has to make a triangulation vision for achieving their professional objective. They visualized their surrounding environment, made strategies to replace the faults with learning achievements. These steps made their career paths towards the endless success.

2.16 Career Barriers on Career Paths

Peter et al. (2007:131) were found that both the parents and children were correlated with the reading capability. However, it was weak on the children end. However; this study disclosed that, parents' and child's expectation were in a same point of expecting a professional job. The very first reason was aspirated from the social status of life. This point indicated that parents motivate their children to achieve the social status through their career paths.

The children received some career barriers, while achieving that social status. Because, it' was associated with psychosocial factors. It includes cultural norms, values, hard task, and depression. Their study reflected that, those children who faced fewer barriers in life get maximum achievements. This was a reason that, those children who had well reading ability have advanced general capability.

This was acknowledged that parent's expectations might be more influenced due to general ability and academic potential of the child. They identified that psychosocial barriers were made hurdles on children's career paths.

2.17 Dimension of Parenting and Youth Occupational Aspiration

Jodl et al. (2001:1252) were highlighted the potential roles of parents. They were stated that,

“Parents groom up their children in accordance with the values liked achievements, which ultimately a professional career.”

However; they found that, parents expected the maximum scores from their child academics. Along this, they allowed them to take part in sports activities. These activities engaged them with the athletic profession.

At teenage, parents’ permission to their children in extra-curricular games motivated them in sports activities. The schools and colleges were the best platform, where the children recruit for the domestic games. These motivational factors become their achievements in the professional athlete. Mostly students were recruited from the district, provincial and national level sports. This hidden talent made their athletic career from the sports activity through their parent’s motivation.

2.18 Expressed Career-Related Goals or Choices

Creed A. Peter et al. (2009:201) were stated that,

“The occupational expectations and aspirations provided the important motivational impetus for career-related behaviors and development. Like abilities, interests, values and opportunities occupy a central role in many career development theories.”

However, it was presumed that, influencing behavior as well as planning was essential of child's career. The professional expectations and aspirations have shown the wide range of personal and situational variables. It includes gender, race, socioeconomic status, educational aspirations and attainments, self-esteem and self-efficacy, family and school environments, social support, and parenting style were important.

All of these aspects helped the child's to take decision confidently. This confidence adequate the reliable decision for career paths. This showed that, professional career were motivated through parent's expectation and aspiration.

2.19 Career Values Scale

Donald et al. (2005:1-5) were stated in their book career values scale that,

“Career values were the critical factored in determining satisfaction and dissatisfaction.”

However, they developed some motivational concept about the values, needs, and preferences. Further; they calculated some career values, which were as follows,

- Working with others (service orientation, teamwork, and influence)
- Self-expression (creativity, independence, excitement, career development)
- Extrinsic rewards (financial rewards, prestige, security)

Moreover; these factors started from one single concept, which was an action of interest. According to this book, the child's capabilities were improved through the combination of the team worked, self determination and its achievements. This could be achieved through an action of the children's interest. In the results, it gave the value of satisfaction or dissatisfaction in career paths.

The parents motivated their children's role in determining the career paths. They facilitate their child's interest to accomplish the values of satisfaction. These achievements would be taken through the parent's motivation and facilitation in career paths.

2.20 Professional Development and Career Building in Youth Care

Garbage (2008:331) was highlighted the foundational element of career building. He has a view that, there were multiple folds for children to accomplish their career opportunities. Like,

- Pre-service training (formal educational qualification).
- Orientation training (a standardized process planned by the employer to ensure that the practitioner was sufficiently familiar with day-to-day responsibilities).
- In service training (training refers to the training that practitioners receive once they have been hired into a position with an agency or organization providing services to children, youth and their families).
- Mandatory training (refers to specific certifications or skills that every practitioner in a given service context).
- Professional development (refers to learning opportunities accessed and activities carried out by practitioners that may not be specifically related to the current employment context).
- Career development (refers to the way in which a practitioner envisions his professional future)

All of these training helped the children on their career paths. However, parents motivate their children to attend these educational trainings. It

helped the child's to recognize the standards of work ethics. It helped them in a job. These trainings could be achievable steps of child career paths.

2.21 Planning for a Professional Career

Black and Russell (2007:144-147) were gave their opinion on strategies for a professional career. He has a view that, planning was an essential element in determining the socioeconomic aspect of life. Furthermore; they had a viewer that, socioeconomic planning helped the children to accomplish their career paths.

Moreover, the parent was considered as a planner and their expectation as a receipt of planning. Along, the educational institute provided the educational assistance for career paths. Furthermore, it also stated that, capability of the children's to read, write, speak, and learn also required. These collective efforts were worked under the umbrella of successful planning. It helps the child to overcome the socioeconomic factors for a successful career path.

However, the parents motivate the children for a successful career path. They arranged financial assistance and expert teachers which helped and guided them to achieve the execrated career paths.

2.22 Gender-Typed Occupational Choices

Sikora and Saha (2009:387-391) were highlighted the importance of career attraction in gender choice. They found that,

- The girls were more motivated than boys in their academic ability, home and school environments.
- The girls' preference of occupation as nursing and teaching versus boys' determination to enter trades.
- The labor market opportunities also opened for the women.

Their study indicated that, parents motivate their children on career paths. From their findings, it was found that girls were more motivated than boys to do the work. The girls preferred to do nursing and teaching as a profession, while boys preferred to do a business. Further, their' finding depicted that; the labor market trend has shifted towards an unbiased patterns. This shows that, it accommodated both the girls and boys equally.

However, in 21st century parents did not hesitate to make distinction among their child's education and permission of job. The parents' motivation of their child's interest shows a positive step. They allowed their girls along boys to work equally. This shift in thought brought the economy and children's career paths towards success.

2.23 Parent Academic Involvement Matters

Hill et al. (2004:1495) were highlighted the parent's interruption in educational structures. They have the viewer that,

“Parents who belonged to high educational background will motivate their children towards higher levels of educational framework with strong aspirations from their academic achievement. The parent's efforts brought their children towards a secured future and its attainment through which their children will learn the reality of standardized life.”

Their study showed that, the education was the only factor that anticipated in the child's career paths. Further, they strengthen their views; parent's educational background helped the children to attain that career path.

The study depicted that, high level of parents' expectation leads to higher levels of children's achievements. These achievements were helpful in motivating the children for a successful life.

2.24 Collaborative Learning of Physical Education

Keay (2006:287-295) has a viewed that, physical fitness was an essential element for proper health. Further; he strength their view while saying that, collaborative learning and physical education release the mental stress and frustration. He has highlighted four aspects of collaborative learning of physical education,

1. Recognizing all opportunities for collaborative learning both in school and out of school.
2. Promoting and developing an appropriate culture.
3. Ensuring that professional development is carefully planned.
4. Valuing the contribution of others.

Physical fitness's maintain the metabolic system of the human body. The parents were expected that, their children should be healthy. It helped them in proper grooming and educational achievements. For the reason, they motivated them in physical fitness's, and learn about it. This fitness sharpens their mind with new innovative ideas.

Along the education, physical fitness's helped the child in their professional career. It maintained the body health for proper functioning. Further, this fitness releases the mental stress of hard work. This provided an assistance of releasing tension.

2.25 Parents' Expectation of the Child's Acculturation

Pokhrel et al. (2008:209-211) were highlighted the impact of parental monitoring, parent-child communication, acculturation of substance, and their behavior. According to them, parents were expected that their children should be successful in every field of life. They monitored their daily activities, peer groups, native peoples, educational report, way of taking responsibility, and behavioral movement.

However, it was important to note that parent's monitoring helped the child to preserve them from drugs and smoking. It helped the child to maintain the proper health. Further, they were pointing their children towards the right direction of career paths.

Furthermore, the effective parents' communication motivates the child's behavior. It helped them in making a career decision, and the way of taking responsibility. This behavioral study motivates the children through parents' monitoring and effective communication.

Assumptions

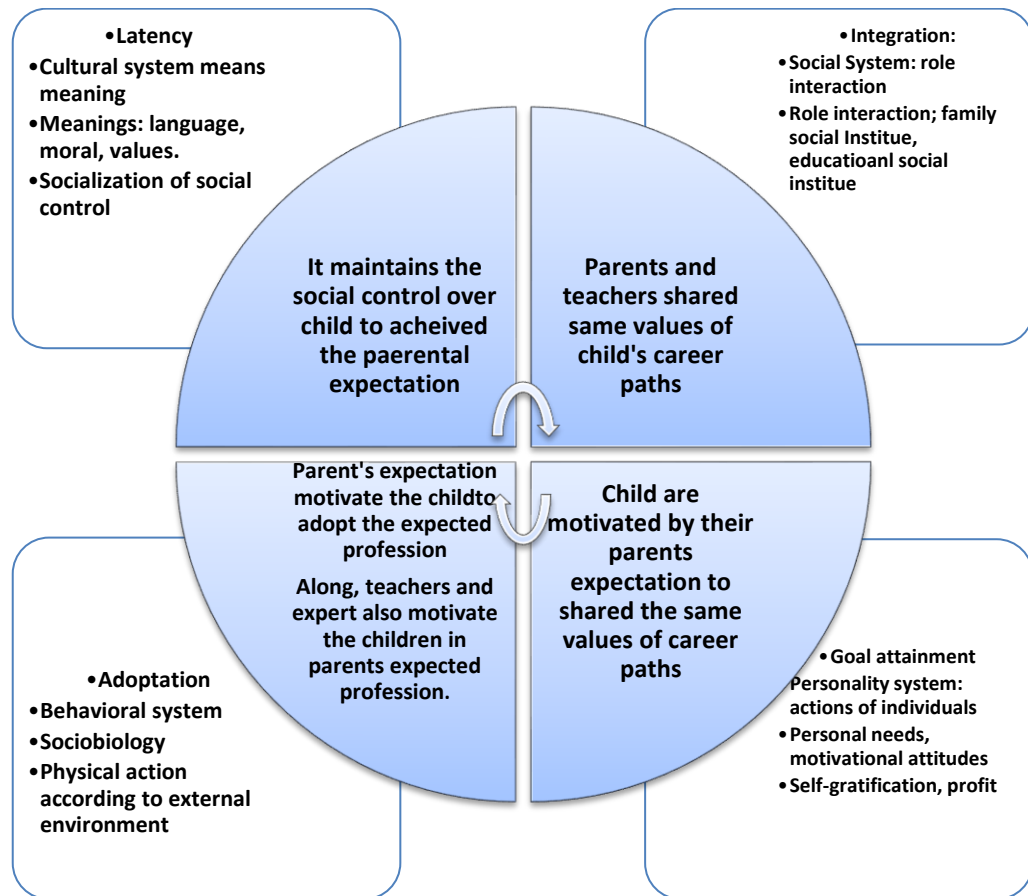
1. It was assumed that the parent's desires motivate the young child to choose a career path.
2. The researcher assumes that parents' expectations were motivated through a child's educational achievement.
3. It was assumed that career counseling was not considered during the child's career of decision.
4. It was assumed that parents' grooming were essential for children's career paths.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Theoretical Frame Work

The structural functionalism, A.G.I.L of Talcott Parsons has been used to elaborate the research study. Because, the nature of the research' base on, the structural system and function, i.e. parents' expectation and child's achievements. According to them,



Barry Smart (2001) London SAGE Publications Ltd

According to Talcott Parson, there were four functional imperatives which are necessary for all systems, i.e., adaptation, goal attainment, latency, and integration. Furthermore, the systems of the functions are behavioral organism, personality, cultural, and social system. Together, these four functional imperatives are known as the AGIL scheme. In order to survive, a system must perform these four functions.

According to Talcott Parson (A.G.I.L), behavioral organism is the action system that maintains the adaptation function. It adjusts the behavior in transforming the external world. The personality system performs the goal attainment function by defining system goals and mobilizing resources to attain them. The social institution copes with the integration system which performs their latency function and provides actors, in accordance with the norms and values that motivate them for the action.

The parent's expectation of their children constructs the child's personality. They motivate their expectation on child's career paths through the teachers and expert's knowledge. It makes their child's behavior towards the parent's expected profession. Further, they are motivating the child towards hard work. It repeats this, again and again, to maintain the child's mindset. Moreover, family as social institute, education as social institute (teachers, experts) socializes the child's personality. Both social institutes (family and

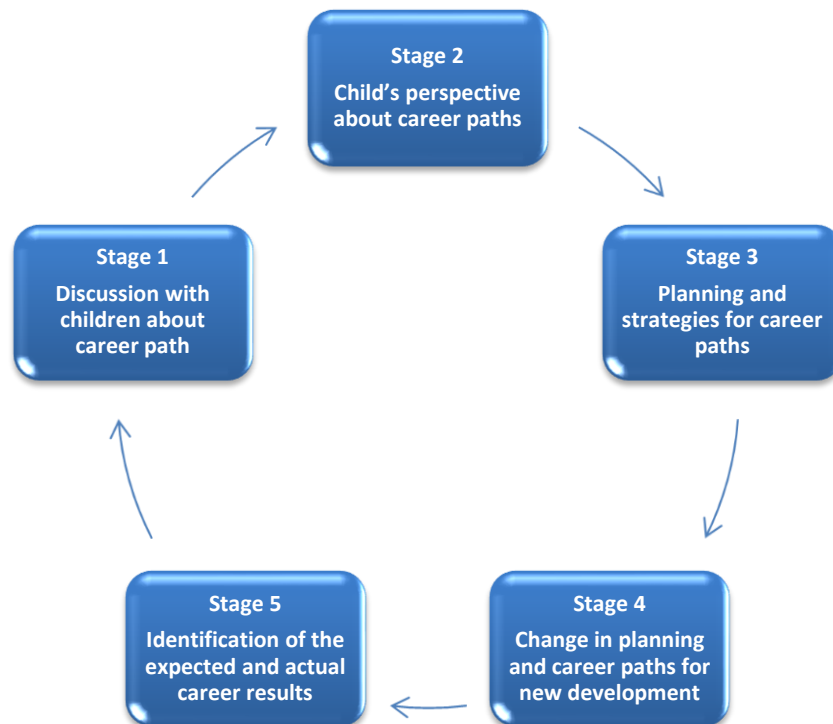
education) working together on a same pattern, for the children professional career, as shown above.

3.2 Conceptual Framework

The parents' expectation becomes so much increase that, children ultimately accept their parents' preferences. In order to build the child's career paths, the researcher present his own model of career counseling.

This model consists of five rotations of career building; this model tells the five stages, how the children will guide about their career and counseling their area of interest.

3.2.1 Model: Five Rotation for Career Building



3.2.2 Discussion With Children About Career Path

At stage first teach your child to dream of their future, emphasize them to think what they want for their life, what type of social standard they are looking for. When they start thinking about their lives and sharing it, parent assesses on their mind and personality traits. At that stage parent come to know that how look the world by their vision. This thing helps the parent to know about the socialization needs of their children or at what extend.

3.2.3 Child's Perspective About Career Paths

When both the parents and children came to know about the area of interest, the parents explore the world's vision about that particular area of interest. The parent takes their child in confidence and explores the market value and quality of education required. They tell all the factors that should be considered before taking this interest as a career and provide the knowledge of global market and demands, along discuss the career path of achievements.

3.2.4 Planning And Strategies For Career Paths

At this stage child know about the priorities either he/she can do or not. Parents make plans and strategies with their children to explore their interest with full confidence. This step will help your child to evaluate his career choice base on his own personal criteria and decision. This career is showing the personal needs, personality, and expectations of the child.

3.2.5 Change In Planning And Career Paths For New Development

At this stage, child's looking the career paths for their career development.

At this stage parents develop a strong work ethics with their child's interest.

It helps their child to acquire the values of career paths.

3.2.6 Identification Of The Expected And Actual Career Results

At this stage parents help is of great importance. At every stage parent helps their child's interest. They make proper plans for their child successful career. They build a strong plan of their child's interest.

If their child gets failure on that path, do not stop them to live or do not set them free to think by own, make an alternative plan by the second choice of their child's dream. Interpret them their first choice is not right for them and make their child in learning process of experiences and success.

3.3.1 Proposition

- Parents expect that their children should adopt a profession of their choice.

3.3.2 Null Hypotheses

- There is no relationship between the parents' expectation and child's career paths.

3.3.3 Alternate Hypotheses

- There is a relationship between the parents' expectation and child's career paths.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

The conceptualization means the ability to invent or formulate an idea or a concept. This portion shows the conceptual definition of multiple authors of parental expectation, education, aspiration, education, profession, and youth career.

4.1.2 Parental Expectation

According to Fan (2001:35)

“Parental expectations for children's academic achievement predict educational outcomes more than do other measures of parental involvement, such as attending school events.”

While Peter et al. (2007) has a slightly different view than the Fan. He has stated that,

“Parents are the keen supporter in making their child’s profession through their expectation.”

This means that parents are the essential part of life. Their expectation motivates the children for a successful career path. While according to Mary et al. (2013:537) parental expectation means,

“Parents had realistic expectations of their child’s capabilities and successful career.”

These definitions depict that parental aspiration are motivated by the child's ability. These aspirations lead to expectation, when the child's capabilities show a significant progress in the educational domain.

4.1.4 Education

According to Andrew and Brunner (2003:18),

“The process of bringing up children in particulars manners, habits, or ways of life”

This indicates that educational institutes groom up the children's minds. Further, Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (2010:113) has the same view like Andrew and Brunner, it is stated that,

“The systematic instruction for schooling or training of children and young people or by extension or instruction or obtained in adult life. The whole course of such instruction would received by a person”

These definitions depict that, educational achievements brought a successful career path. This indicates that, child's profession would be a successful through a systematic mode of instruction.

4.1.5 Aspiration

According to Kathleen et al. (2001:1252)

“Parents socialized their children in accordance with the values linked achievements, which ultimately a successful professional career.”

This definition demonstrates that, parents groom up their children in that manner to see their achievements. However, Encyclopedia Americana (2000) show a similarity with Kathleen definition, according to it,

“Aspiration is a strong desire and ambition for long and aiming goal or desire objectives”

These definitions describe a clear image that, parents’ aspiration from the child’s capabilities is because of their educational achievements.

4.1.6 Profession

According to Donald et al. (2005:1-5)

“Career Values Scales” that career value were the critical factored of profession in determining satisfaction and dissatisfaction.”

This indicates that, the profession is a career values which may be satisfied or dissatisfied the person. While, according to Hutchinson Encyclopedia (2004), profession mean,

“Engaged in a specific occupation or activity for money as a means of earning a living rather than as part time or one requiring advanced knowledge and training”

Collectively; these definitions describe that, the profession is a career values of the youth that could be achieved through hard work and systematic mode of instruction from the educational institutes.

4.1.7 Youth

According to World Bank (2010) youth is,

“Youth is an age 15 to 25 in between”

While UNESCO shows a slight change from the World Bank definition. According to it,

“The UN, for statistical consistency across regions, defines ‘youth’, as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24.”

Taking to both definitions in consideration and elaborate this concept through the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (2010:978). It presents the youth definition without concerning the age number, according to it,

“It is the time of the period between the childhood and full adulthood age.”

From all the aspects; it is clear that, those individuals who are under the age of 13 to 28 would be considering as a youth.

4.1.8 Career

According to Bellini (NY Times 25 Jun 1987) career means,

“A design career is a process of learning better and better what he/she know instinctively (automatically)”

While, Bopp (2009) has a slight different view about the career, he stated that,

“A field for or pursuit of a consecutive progressive achievement, especially in public, professional, or business life”

These definitions reveal that career is the process of learning for better livelihood. It is a consistent effort of hard work. It could be in the form of job or business.

4.2 Operationalization

4.2.1 Parental Expectation

Parental expectations are the aspiration, hope, aspiration, desires and its accomplishment. In Islamabad, parents prefer that their child would achieve the status which is beyond their excess. Their children maintain the livelihood, take the responsibilities of family and smoothly run the whole family structure. However, parents expect those things from their children which they cannot achieve in their life due to financial resources, family problems, lack of knowledge, and true guidance. They motivate their children to take an advantage for a successful career path.

4.2.2 Defining Career and Career Paths

By American Counseling Associates (2011)

“Career paths are the total collection of sociological, psychological, educational, physical, and economic and chase factors that combine to influence the nature and significance of work in the total life span of any given individual.”

However Hansen (1976) has a different opinion about career paths, he stated that,

“Career paths is a “continuous lifelong process of developmental experiences that focuses on seeking, obtaining and processing

information about the self, occupation and educational alternatives, life styles and role options”

These definitions illustrate the youth career paths. According to them, the career paths are the continuous effort in life. It could achieve through education, self determination, and hard work. It is a consistent effort of a person which ultimately brings them on some specific position.

However, parents of Islamabad motivate their child to study those subjects which have higher pay and demand in the market, without concerning their talent. This descrambles the youth to aspire from their parent’s decision.

Among the few class toppers, a young child takes the initiative step in practical field before the completion of their degree due to financial problems. This step of their life engages them in struggle. However, when achieve the rewards of their consistent effort. They continue their studies with the job.

4.2.3 Career Aspiration

Career aspiration is a cluster of needs, motives, and behavioral intentions, which motivates the youth on their career paths. However, the young child of Islamabad generally influences from their teachers instead of their parents. They make their career decisions while taking their teachers’ views

instead of their parent's expectation from them. This is not a case of all times.

However, young child normally aspire from their peers, relative's, and father's profession. They prefer to have a profession like them. Because, they can be easily aspire from lively hood, prestige, and dignity. These aspirations for their local community, motivates them to achieve that career. These aspirations motivate them to achieve that career values by own.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1. Universe

The researcher took the Islamabad region as a universe. Around 2 million people were settled in Islamabad. The respondents mostly belong from different professional fields. Along, the diversity among respondent all around the locale of region, color, race and class, were settled here.

5.2. Unit of Analysis

The professional youth of Islamabad was selected for the purpose of the research study. Those youth, how were between an age of 15-28, and doing professional job was considered in this research. The researcher selected 23 professions to accomplish the research. It includes doctor, engineer, scientist, government servant, daily wager, lecturer, private servant, guard, media, information technology, helper, steel fixer, architect, private teacher, nurse, businessman, psychologist, student, accountant, radio jockey, and ice-cream-boy.

5.3. Sampling

It is difficult to find the specific person of keen interest. Because, there were more than 2 million people living in Islamabad. The researcher has used the purposive sampling technique to found the specific respondents.

5.4. Research Technique

The quantitative technique was considered in this research. Quantitative research methods were developed in the social sciences to enable the research study.

5.5. Sample Size

A significant sample of 170 respondents was considered in this research study. All the respondents were professional youth and delivered their services in multiple organizations.

5.6. Tools for the Data Collection

A questionnaire was used as a tool to collect the information. However, the questionnaire was consisted of three portions. The first section was related to the demographic information and the second was having parent's expectations about their children professional career and third about the youth current profession and the factors involved to indulge in this profession.

5.7. Techniques for the Data Collection

The survey research technique was used in this study. The same questionnaire was distributed among the purposive respondents and records their opinion in SPSS 16th version.

5.8. Pre-testing

The research questionnaire was tested before circulating to the respondent. In pre-testing 35 respondents were selected. The mistakes were taken into account and found the best way to get the information from the people.

5.9. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by applying an advanced version, the SPSS 16th software for results. The statistical analysis was done. It includes univariate analysis, bi-variate analysis, chi-square, correlation, and t-tests. The study would reveal some of the important issues relating to career counseling.

5.10. Opportunities and Limitation of the Study

The study elaborated the importance of career counseling needed in the Islamabad region. The sample size was the limitations of this study due to, lack of interest in counseling and reliable data. Further, lack of prior research studies, and self-reported data which could be biased due to new sociological study.

5.11. Ethical Concerns and Techniques

The ethics of research will take into consider during the research. The researcher has disclosed their identity at first. He made a good gestured at that place to collect the information very accurately. The questionnaire was delivered to each respondent through hand and guided them about the

research purpose. The aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error are taken into consideration. The values that are essential for collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness were taken into concern, and maintained the accountability in the public. The variety of other important elements such as moral and social values, social responsibility, human rights, animal welfare, compliance with the law, and health and safety measures were considered during research.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS

The survey research method was used in the present study. The research was done through a well-structured questionnaire which highlights the impact of parents' expectation on their children professional career.

Univariate analysis

Table: 1 Number of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	98	58
Female	72	42
Total	170	100

The table 1 showed the total number of respondents, out of 170 respondents; male was 58% and female 42%. From the above figure it was shown that almost equal respondents of both genders would be considered during the research and provides an opportunity to give their response and highlighted in the research. This result indicated that research was not based on one sided, either of male or female.

Table: 2 Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
15-18	2	2
19-22	24	14
23-25	47	27
26-28	97	57
Total	170	100

The table 2 showed the age of the targeted respondents. From the data the researcher found that, 15-18 year of an age respondents is 2%, 19-22 year, respondents are 14%, 23-25 year, respondents are 27% year, and largest, part of the respondent 26-28 year of an age respondents are 57% of the total targeted sample. This showed that different age groups of youth have been targeted to get the information. Those youth who's belonged from an age of 15 to 28 were considered in this research. In this research, those youth who is doing a professional job were considered. This data showed the deviation of thoughts after attaining the age of maturity and boost up of career.

Table: 3 Occupation of the Respondents

Respondent Job	Frequency	Percent
Government servant	73	43
Private job	67	39
Business	10	6
Semi Government	6	3
Daily Wages	5	3
Student	1	1
Ice Cream Boy	1	1
Engineer	6	3
Scientist	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 3 showed the occupations of the respondents. From the figure the researcher found that 43% of the respondents belongs to government servant, 39% doing private jobs, 6% have their own business, 3% have semi-government job, are an Engineer, and are working on daily wages, 1% are scientist, student and Ice-cream boy, who are tied up with any job earning source. The huge part of the respondents belongs to government job which showed that youth prefer their professional career in the form of secured job. The private sector was the second most preferred professional sector, 39% of the respondent preferred private job for their profession. The reason was attractive salary, multiple domains, hierarchy in power and promotion.

Table: 4 Qualification of the Respondents

Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Matric	6	4
F. A/ F. Sc	3	2
Diploma	2	1
Bachelor	60	35
Master	75	44
M. Phil	24	14
Total	170	100

The table 4 showed the qualifications of the respondents. From the figure percentage and frequency have been highlighted, the respondents whose doing Matric are 4%, F. A/ F. Sc 2 %, Diploma 1%, Bachelor 35%, Master 44%, and M. Phil 14% were taken in research. The qualification figure shows that 94% respondents belong to professional degree and doing a professional job in the market. This frequency respondent showed that professional sectors recruit the youth on professional degree in Islamabad. The highest frequency showed the Master students “75%”. This was clearly indicated that professional jobs in Islamabad now on professional degree based rather on Bachelor degree or diploma. Further the trend of diploma in the Islamabad region is going to be minimizing too much, that every young person preferred professional degree for their professional career.

Table: 5 Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	64	37
Single	105	62
Divorced	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 5 showed the marital status of the respondents. The figure shown that only 37% respondents of the youth were married and have multiple responsibilities for the reason to do jobs, 62% were single which showed that they were in the profession to bearing their own expenditure and covering the cost of necessity, and only 1% divorced was considered in this research.

Table: 6 Family Type

Family	Frequency	Percent
Single Family	84	49
Joint Family	85	50
Hostel	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 6 showed the family types of the respondent that has been visualized. From the above data, the researcher found that 49% of the respondents of Islamabad had a single family structure or nuclear family, and 50% have joint family structure or extended family, and only 1% prefers to live in a hostel. The above figure showed that almost an equal participation of the respondents has been targeted. This indicates that how single family and joint family, parent's expectation may vary for their children professional career. This result indicated that how family responsibilities articulate the behavior of children professional career.

Table: 7 Respondents (Monthly Income)

Individual Income (Rupees)	Frequency	Percent
10,000-25,000	92	54
25,001-40,000	34	20
40,001-55,000	5	3
55,001-70,000	23	14
70,001-85,000	12	7
85,001-100,000	2	1
Above 100,000	2	1
Total	170	100

The table 7 showed the monthly income of the respondents. From the data, the researcher found that 54% of the youth have 10,000-25,000 rupees monthly income, 20% youth have 25,001-40,000 rupees, 3% youth have 40,001-55,000 rupees, 14% of the youth have 55,001-70,000 rupees, 7% of the youth have 70,001-85,000 rupees, 1% of the youth have 85,001-100,000 rupees and have above 100,000 rupees monthly income. From the data the researcher has found that the highest frequency of monthly income of youth had found in between 10,000-25,000 rupees. The researcher found that some respondents may also belong to high salaried person in Islamabad who's earned more than 100,000 rupees monthly income. This chart showed that the monthly income of the youth depends upon the quality of hard work.

Table: 8 Parent Expectation from their Children

Parent's Expected Profession	Frequency	Percent	Parent's Expected Profession	Frequency	Percent
Doctor	52	30	Pilot	1	1
Engineer	46	26	Own choice	10	6
Businessman	9	5	Any Job	1	1
Nothing	2	1	Army	3	2
Police	4	2	Private Job	1	1
Lecturer	3	2	Attorney Journal	1	1
Architect	1	1	Air Hostess	1	1
Gov. Servant	28	16	Politian	1	1
Charter	3	2	Scientist	3	1
Accountant			Total	170	100

The table 8 showed the parent's expected profession for their children. From the data researcher found that parents preferred their children to be a Doctor 30%, Engineer 26%, Businessman, 5%, Public Servant 16%, 1% preferred Architect, Pilot, Army, Private job, Attorney journal, Air hostess, Politian, Scientist and only 6 % from the respondent parent's relax their children to choose their professional career according to their will. The data showed the diversity of the expected profession for their children. From the data the researcher found that parent's expectation was too high to see their children at key position. This data showed that 17 different professions, which parents' expect for their children as a professional career.

Table: 9 Parents' Encouraged Children in their Expected Profession

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	53	31
Agree	79	47
Neutral	15	9
Disagree	17	10
Strongly Disagree	6	3
Total	170	100

From the table 9, researcher found that 31 % of the youth strongly agree and 47% agree with the response that their parent's encourage them in their expected profession which they think best for them. Further, 10% strongly disagree and 3% disagree with the question that their parent's do not encourage them in the expected profession which they choose for them. This showed that they aspired from the profession, but they were not well educated about the profession. From the data the researcher found that 9% respondent shows their neutral attitude about the question. This indicated the lack of communication among children and parents.

Table: 10 Parental Influence in Career Decision

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	35	21
Agree	104	60
Neutral	11	7
Disagree	17	10
Strongly Disagree	3	2
Total	170	100

From the above table 10, the researcher found that parental influence was the biggest factor in finally choosing a career decision for the youth. From the data, 21% strongly agree and 60% agree with the statement that their parents influenced them in finally choosing a career. While 10% of the youth disagree with the statement that there is no as such important thing while choosing their career decision and 2% strongly disagrees with the statement. Only 7 % of the youth show a neutral attitude, which means that it may not agree nor disagree with the statement, may be some other factors like, parent's aspiration, relatives motivation or teacher influence was the important factor rather than parent's influence.

Table: 11 Importance of Children Interest in Career Decision

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	51	30
Agree	88	52
Neutral	13	8
Disagree	16	9
Strongly Disagree	2	1
Total	170	100

The table 11 showed the importance of the child's interest in statistics while taking a career decision from their parents. From the data researcher found that 30% of the youth strongly agree and 52% agree with the statement that their parent's take their interest in mind while taking a career decision about them. When children attain the class of Matric, parents took their children in confidence while their taking career decision. From the data, 9% disagree with the statement and 1% strongly disagree that their parent's did not take their interest in mind while taking their career decision. Only 8% youth has a neutral attitude that their area of interest would not be considered. It might be their parent's allow them to select a career by their own choice.

Table: 12 Parents Construct Future Plans

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	37	22
Agree	87	50
Neutral	28	17
Disagree	15	9
Strongly Disagree	3	2
Total	170	100

From the table 12 showed the proper planning of the youth's parents for their future. From the data researcher found that 22% strongly agree and 50% agree with the statement that their parents made proper plans for their expected future profession. Along researcher found that 9% disagree and 2% strongly disagree with the statement that their parent's do not make any plan for their future. Further, the data showed that 17% youth stay neutral about the statement. It might be they have built their own career and construct plans for their future and took the career decision accordingly.

Table: 13 Parents Expect the Right Choice of Career

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	25	15
Agree	83	49
Neutral	33	19
Disagree	25	15
Strongly Disagree	4	2
Total	170	100

The tables 13 showed the analysis of those youth who believed that their parent's made the right choice of career decision for their future. From the data researcher found that 15% youth strongly agree and 49% youth agree with the statement that their parents made the right decision about their career. They had the viewed that their parent's known very well about their abilities, made decisions in accordance for them. From the data researcher found that 15% disagree and 2% strongly disagree about the statement. They had the viewed that their parent's do not take the right decision about their career. It might be, because at the time of taking a career decision that particular field may be at boom, but when their children attained the professional maturity its market value diminished or low pay. From the data researcher found that 19% youth do not respond about the statement. It might be they have to take their own career decision. This also indicated that these children do not have a parent's or a parent's do not intervene in their children's affairs.

Table: 14 Educational Achievements Encourage Parents' Hope

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	44	26
Agree	90	53
Neutral	19	11
Disagree	11	6
Strongly Disagree	6	4
Total	170	100

The table 14 showed the results of “parent’s hope” motivated by their child's educational achievement or it might be said that youth educational achievements encouraged their parent’s hope for choosing their professional career. From the data researcher found that 26% youth strongly agree and 53% agree with the above statement that their parent’s took the career decision in accordance of their educational achievements. But 6% youth disagrees and 4% strongly disagree with the statement that their educational achievements were not considered while taking their career decision. From the data the researcher found that 11% youth showed a neutral response to the statement, which indicated that some other factors liked parents aspiration from the particular field motivated their parent’s hope to see their child in that profession.

Table: 15 Parents Socialization for Expected Profession

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	32	19
Agree	70	41
Neutral	24	14
Disagree	38	22
Strongly Disagree	6	4
Total	170	100

The table 15 showed the results of parents' socialization in accordance to their expected profession. From the data researcher found that 19% youth strongly agree and 41% agree with the statement which shown that their parents socialized them from the birth in accordance to the profession. They treated them in that manner that they will easily adjust in that profession. From the data researcher also found that 22% youth disagree and 4% strongly disagree about the statement that their parents do not socialize them according to the standards of the profession. The data showed that 14% youth has neutral views, might be they adjust in that profession by learning from the surrounding atmosphere.

Table: 16 Satisfaction from the Expected Profession

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	42	25
Agree	76	45
Neutral	24	14
Disagree	22	13
Strongly Disagree	6	3
Total	170	100

The table 16 showed the analysis of the youth satisfaction level from their parent's expected profession. From the data researcher found that 25% youth strongly satisfy and 45% agree about the parent's expected profession. They felt that their parent's expected profession is a good profession as per their own choice. Along 13% youth disagree and 3% strongly disagree about the statement. It shows that their parent do not expect a better profession as a professional career. They might want some other profession for their life and might be different area of interest. The data showed that 14% youth has a neutral viewed, might be they satisfied to some extend and have own choice to select a career.

Table: 17 Current Profession of the Youth

Current Profession	Frequency	Percent	Current Profession	Frequency	Percent
Doctor	5	3	Assistant Store	1	1
Engineer	43	24	Steel Fixer	1	1
Businessman	9	5	Student	3	2
Public Servant	45	26	Ice cream boy	1	1
Lecturer	12	7	Private Job	7	4
Nurse	2	1	Journalist	2	1
Private Teacher	19	10	Accountant	5	3
I.T.	3	2	Radio Jockey	1	1
Architect	1	1	Guard	1	1
Researcher	1	1	Scientist	2	1
Psychologist	1	1	Media	1	1
Helper (Factory)	4	2	Total	170	100

The table 17 showed the current profession of the respondents. The researcher found that 3% Doctor, 24% Engineer, 5% Businessman, 26% Government, 7% Lecturer, 10% Private school teacher, 2% I.T, students, and Helper (Carpenter Factory), 4% NGO employees, 3% Accountants, 1% Nurse and Journalist Architect, Psychologist, Store keeper, Ice-cream-boy, Radio Jockey, Guard, Scientist, and from Media are belonging. Almost 27 different types of professional respondents have been targeted for the purpose of research which shown diversity among the ages with the profession. From the data the researcher found that mostly students preferred government jobs and engineering field for their professional career. This analysis also indicated that these two fields are too much in the brooder to compensate the unemployment under the shadow of it.

Table: 18 Factors Involve in Choosing Professional Career

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Educational achievements	48	28
Peers motivation	9	5
Accidently	22	13
By Self-motivation	76	45
Family Motivation	5	3
Experiences	2	1
Financial problems	4	2
Unemployment	1	1
Passion	2	1
Time Pass	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 18 showed the motivational factors which helpful for the youth to start their professional career. From the data researcher found that 28% youth start their professional career due to their educational achievements, 5% due to peers motivation, 13% youth accidently joint their current profession which means they were not mentally prepare for this profession, 45% of own self-motivation, which is the biggest factor in the research, 3% are family motivated youth, 2% start due to family problems, 1% youth believe it is their passion, make the experience, unemployment and time pass.

Table: 19 Factors Involved in Choosing Professional Career

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Parent's motivation	28	16
Hard work	49	29
Personal Dreams	40	23
Experiences	47	27
Personal Interest	2	1
Helplessness	1	1
Financial problems	1	1
Nothing required	1	1
Moral Support	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 19 showed the important factors which brought the youth to choose their career. From the data researcher found that 16% youth are motivated by their parents in adopting the profession, 29% believed that their hard work, 23% believed that personal dreams, 27% have a notion that experiences, 1% considered that personal interest, financial problems, moral support, and nothing required in adopting the profession. The data showed the diversity among the youth assumption about the professional career.

Table: 20 Factors Carried Career Decision

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Parents aspiration	62	37
Peers group motivation	29	17
Relatives influence	12	7
Teacher's influence	21	13
To earn by using Knowledge	16	10
By Self motivation	4	2
Individual decisions	9	5
Initial step for future goal	7	4
Financial problems	3	2
Expeirience generates	2	1
Personal Interest	4	2
To do something for others	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 20 showed the factor which involved in youth career decisions. From the data researcher found that youth took their career decision in accordance to their parent's aspiration 37%, 17% by a peer's group motivation, 13% by teacher influence, 10% to earn money by using the knowledge, 7% by relative influence, 5% of self-decision, 4% initial step for future goal, 2% of self-motivated for job and personal interest, and only 1% think they have to do something for others that's why they took this career decision for their future. This analysis found the ingredient of successful career decision. From the data researcher found that parent's aspiration was the keen element in the decision. Their knowledge played an important role in making their child's career decision.

Table: 21 Daily Routines of Youth during Work

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
In touch with media	21	12
Reading Books	53	31
Helping colleagues	30	18
Generate innovative ideas	48	27
Computer related work	5	3
Enjoying work	2	1
Collective of all	2	1
Concentrate on work	6	4
The public dealing	1	1
Field work	1	1
Solving problems	1	1
Total	170	100

The table 21 showed the results of youth responses about what they most want to do during their professional work. The researcher found from the data that 31% preferred to read books, 27% have to generate some innovative ideas for extraordinary work, 18% were to help their colleagues, 12% liked they are in touch with media all the time during work, might be they have the profession in that nature, 3% do some computer related work, 1% preferred public dealing, field work, solving problems, enjoy their work and collective of all the things. This diversity of response showed that youth do not like to waste their time; it considered it as a precious and utilized it.

Table: 22 Institutions Developed the Mental Attitudes

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	36	21
Agree	77	45
Neutral	16	9
Disagree	30	18
Strongly Disagree	11	7
Total	170	100

The table 22 showed the analysis of youth mental attitude towards their profession. During research youth have been asked through questionnaires “Do their systematic instructions from educational institutions develop their mental attitudes towards this profession?” The researcher came to know that 21% strongly agree and 45% agree with the statement which showed that educational institute is the basic medium of professional designers. Further researcher found that 18% disagree and 7% strongly disagree with the statement that they are not in this profession because of their educational institute, and 9% do not respond which might be, they thought that their attitudes of this profession do not need educational institute assistance.

Table: 23 Advanced Knowledge Engaged the Professional

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	42	25
Agree	68	40
Neutral	27	16
Disagree	29	17
Strongly Disagree	4	2
Total	170	100

The table 23 showed the results of youth advanced knowledge. During research youth have been asked “Do you think that your advanced knowledge engaged you in this profession?” The researcher came to know that 25% strongly agree and 40% agree with the statement, which show that their educational achievement and well command on their advanced knowledge would bring them in the profession. From the data, 17% disagree and 2% strongly disagree with the statement, might be they think advance type of knowledge is not necessary for a professional career. From the data, 15.9% youth have neutral views which shown that career engagement needs other factors instead of advanced knowledge.

Table: 24 Youth Preferred to Adopt Hobby as a Profession

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	51	30
Agree	63	37
Neutral	16	9
Disagree	36	21
Strongly Disagree	4	3
Total	170	100

The table 24 showed the unique response from that question. Youth have been asked would they prefer to start their hobby as a profession, 30% strongly agree and 37% agree with the statement, which showed that youth mentality was shifting from the traditional mindset of being a career collector from taken for granted. They preferred to do some extraordinary work. Further researcher found that 21% disagree and 3% strongly disagree with the statement that they do not like their passion as a profession, which showed the traditional mindset. Further researcher has found that 9% youth being neutral about the statement. It would be they were in a controversy of taking choice by heart or mind.

Table: 25 Responsibilities Articulate Behavior to Choose Profession

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	26	15
Agree	93	55
Neutral	34	20
Disagree	13	8
Strongly Disagree	4	2
Total	170	100

The table 25 showed the analysis of youth responsibilities which developed their attitude for the profession on lickert scale. Youth have been asked do their responsibility articulate their behavior to choose a profession. From the data researcher found that 15% youth strongly agree and 55% agree with the statement, their current profession was mainly due to the responsibilities on their shoulder. Further researcher found that 8% disagree and 2% strongly disagree with the statement that their current profession was not because of responsibility on their shoulder, might be they are not the bread earner of their house. Further, researchers found that 20% respondent showed neutral attitudes, might be they thought that responsibility is not the only factor which articulate the behavior for choosing profession, there might be some other factor like socialization, area of interest, and a dream.

Table: 26 What Want from Career

Youth Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	29	17
Agree	69	41
Neutral	27	16
Disagree	39	22
Strongly Disagree	6	4
Total	170	100

The table 26 showed some reality base thought about the respondent. At the time of youth (boy/girl) thought some extraordinary thing in their life and start a professional career without its counseling, the result would be against the thought and ultimately lose their hope for the successful career. Researcher have question with different age group of youth about what they really want from their life, did they get that point or not? The researcher came to know that 17% strongly agree and 41% agree with the statement that after hard difficulties they realize “What was the perfect profession for them?” Further, 22% disagree and 4% strongly disagree with the statement that they still do not know what the perfect profession for them was. The data showed 16% neutral response, due to “time frame controversy” in middle of owning and parent’s expected profession.

Bivariate Analysis

Table: 27 Parent Expectation and Current Profession with Gender Cross Tabulation

Chi-Square

Gender	Value	Approx. Sig.
Male Pearson's R (Interval by Interval)	0.466	0.001c
Female Pearson's R (Interval by Interval)	0.209	0.078c

The table 27 showed the chi-square test between one independent variable parent's expected profession and dependent youth current profession by gender layer cross-tabulation. The researcher found from the data that male respondent have affected by the parent's expected profession because its significance is 0.001 which is below 0.05 but female significance variable have more than 0.05 values. The female is not affected by their parent's expectation. This means that parent's expectation of male is higher than female to start profession. The youth (male) preferred more their parent's expected profession, then their own expected profession and have moderate correlation because they have more responsibilities and bread earner of the house. The data show female youth have less affected by parent's expectation and have a weak correlation because after marriage the female have to take responsibility of the house rather to do a job in the market.

Table: 28 Parent Expectation and Children Expectation

Chi-Square

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.128E2a	68	0.001

The table 28 shows the cross tabulation among independent variable parents' expectation from youth as a career profession and dependent variable youth response after choosing their parent's expected profession. From the data researcher found that after great efforts and minimize the personal will youth adopt the parents expected profession, but soon after time passed, they realized after indulging in profession that this was not a perfect profession for them. They have to take another option to exercise for the new profession. From the data researcher found that the significance of the chi-square tests under the accepted region 0.001. This analysis showed that parents expected profession will make a lot of trouble for youth soon after they attain the expected professional career.

Table: 29 Satisfied with the Expected profession and would you suggest this profession

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.224a	16.0	0.030

Symmetric Measures Correlation

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Pearson's R (Interval by Interval)	0.217	0.004

The table 29 showed the chi-square test of dependent variable, did youth satisfy with parents expected profession with dependent variable youth may suggest their current profession to others. From the data researcher found that youth were satisfied with their parent's expected profession and do suggest other's about this profession because their significance is below 0.05 which is 0.03 but have a weak correlation with the variable which indicated that they suggest this profession but not a way others take it as a professional career.

Table: 30 Parent Expectation and Socialization of Profession across Gender

Chi-Square

Gender	Value	Approx. Sig.
Male (Pearson's R)	0.126	0.217c
Female (Pearson's R)	0.419	0.001c

The table 30 showed the chi-square test and correlation between independent variable parents expected profession and dependent variable, did parents groom up their children in accordance to the profession they expected from them under the cross tabulation of gender wise responsive. From the data researcher found that male significance is greater than female ($0.217 > 0.05$) and there was a weak correlation of male variables. It's mean parents do not groom up male at home according to their expected profession that was the reason, why youth (male) have a contradiction for their professional career with parents expected profession. But female youth significance was below ($0.001 < 0.05$) and moderate correlation. This data showed that the female was groomed up at home in accordance to the parent's expected profession because they were mostly remained at home all the time.

Table: 31 Expected Profession and Systematic Instructions from Educational across Qualification of the Respondent

Qualification of the respondent	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Matric (Pearson Chi-Square)	7.500e	4	0.112
F. A/ F. Sc (Pearson Chi-Square)	3.000f	2	0.223
Bachelor Degree (Pearson Chi-Square)	27.520a	12	0.006
Master Degree (Pearson Chi-Square)	22.771b	16	0.120
M. Phil Degree (Pearson Chi-Square)	16.173c	12	0.183

The table 31 showed the analysis of independent variable parent’s expected profession do have the value in the society and dependent variable youth systematic instruction from the educational institutions develop their attitude towards professional career with cross tabulation of qualification of the respondent. From the data researcher found that when children start the initial step of the profession which was Matric and F. A/ F. Sc level student does not know about anything about the market and values of the profession rather the amount of pay for the job which they have to select. They select their subject in accordance to their teacher’s influence or friends, which results lose their competition due to no counseling for profession and low ability to work. When further analyze the data when children attain the Bachelor program they now accept their parents expected profession because in previous professional step (Matric/ F. A/ F. Sc) they select their own choice of profession which results failure, from the data when children

start their Bachelor program showed (Significance $0.06 < 0.05$) which indicated that children will start their career in accordance with their parents expected profession. Soon after the Bachelor Degree when they start their Master program they realized their parents' traditional professions do not have value in the society because of maturity of mind (Sigmund Freud Id to Super ego) and said personality development and attainment of the maturity of thought and critical analysis to increase along with its significance start when M. Phil program was started. The data showed that when children attained the time frame of the M. Phil, they had the advanced knowledge about the life and facts and figures of reality which brought them less divergent from the parent's expected profession rather with the market demand and the ability to overcome the problems.

Table: 32 Parents Planning and Age of the Respondent

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.668a	12	0.012

Cross-Tabulation

		Age of the respondent				Total
		15-18	19-22	23-25	26-28	
Did your parents have plans for your future?	Strongly Agree	1	8	7	21	37
	Agree	0	14	22	51	87
	Neutral	0	1	7	20	28
	Disagree	1	1	8	5	15
	Strongly Disagree	0	0	3	0	3
Total		2	24	47	97	170

The table 32 showed the chi-square test and cross-tabulation among the independent variable and demographic variable. From the data researcher found that the significance of chi-square is less than 0.05 i.e. (0.012<0.05) which indicate that parents make proper plans for their child's future. From the data researcher found that youth from an age of 19-25 agree which show that parents do construct a proper plan for a child's career.

**Table: 33 Marital Status of the Respondent and Responsibilities
Articulate Behavior to Choose Profession**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.234a	8	0.732

The table 33 showed the chi-square test among the dependent variable and demographic variable. From the analysis the researcher found that chi-square test results are higher than the significance ($0.732 > 0.05$) which means responsibilities were not articulate the behavior for the job. This analysis showed that when youth started their professional career the main priority was not a responsibility they have, rather other factors because they might be getting married from the parents will and their parents look after all the necessary items for them.

Table: 34 Qualification of the Respondent and Advanced Knowledge

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	70.705a	20	0.001

The table 34 showed the analysis of independent variable and demographic variable. From the data researcher found that calculated value is less than the significance value ($0.001 < 0.05$). This was indicated that youth advance knowledge would come from the educational institute and they attain the job on the basis of their advanced knowledge rather any references. Further, the researcher came to know that in Islamabad job criteria was shifted from the traditional mindset of work, the talent got the job easily, by their hard worked and preference of doing in accordance with the latest technology, which the youngster got while the older have to work for it.

Table: 35 Parents Socialization and Process of Socialization

Chi-Square

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.151a	16	0.003

Symmetric Measures Correlation

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Pearson's R (Interval by Interval)	0.255	0.001c

The table 35 showed the chi-square test of dependent variable and independent variable. The analysis showed that parent's socialized their children at home in accordance to the expected profession. The analysis showed the weak correlation among the variables, but under significance level of ($0.003 < 0.05$). From the data the researcher came to know that parents socialization is the keen elements of the career development. The parent's expectation will come true when children get socialized in according to their expected profession. Further socialization is the keen part of grooming up the child's mind, that they easily get civilized and socialized by the societal norms and values with rules and regulation. This thing helped them in setting up their goals in a way their parents predict for them.

Table: 36 Independent Sample Test (T-Test)

Parent expectati on from youth professi on	T-test for Equality of Means						
	t	df	Sig. (2- tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
	1.339	168	0.182	0.80952	0.60473	-0.38432	2.00337
	1.431	164.515	0.154	0.80952	0.56582	-0.30768	1.92673

The figure 6.36 showed the independent t-test with gender variant. From the data researcher found that the calculated value lies under the confidence interval. This means research hypothesis was accepted and reject the null hypothesis. It means that parent's expectation leads the children professional career rather the career counseling of children to achieve the successful professional life.

Table: 37 Paired Samples Test

What was your parent expectation from you as a career profession - What is your current profession?	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
	2.382353E0	5.259056	0.403351	1.586097	3.178609	5.906	169	0.001

The table 38 showed the paired t-test among independent variable and dependent variable. The analysis showed that the parent's expectation for their child's profession do affect on youth to adopt the parents expected profession as a career, as per the analysis, which showed that $0.001 < 0.05$ which means accepting the research hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. This result was clearly indicated that in Islamabad children professional career was designed in accordance to parents expected profession rather than the child's expectation for it or by career counselors.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

The parents' expectation was a formulary aspiration from the native community. It expressed in terms of their children professional career. Different studies of the past showed that, parent's expectation made their child's career. It has a significant effect on their career directly or indirectly. The findings showed some of the important results about the children, who were fruitful with their studies, would get maximum achievements and success (Sikora and Saha 2009:387-391).

The study had shown the consistence barriers in youth professional career such as ethnic and gender discrimination, family attitudes, lack of skills, lack of educational opportunities for children hinders their talents for a successful professional career (Creed et al. 2007:13).

In this research, a researcher has found the relationship between one independent variable (parent's expectation) and one dependent variable (children professional career). The structural functionalism scheme (A.G.I.L) of Talcot Parson was used to determine, either independent variable was associated with the dependent variable. The researcher found a significant relation between the variables. Further, the researcher presented a career counseling model for child's career paths and consultancy for children at institutional level.

From the data researcher found that youth took their career decision in accordance to their parent's aspiration 37%, 17% by a peer's group motivation, 13% by teacher influence, 7% by relative influence, 5% of self-decision, 4% initial step for future goal, 2% of self-motivated for job and personal interest, and only 1% think they have to do something for others that's why they took this career decision for their profession.

Most think that girls have a narrower range of occupations than boys due to unsuitable jobs for girls. The finding showed that girls of Islamabad sharing equal responsibility as per the boys. From the data researcher found that male significance is greater than female ($0.217 > 0.05$). There was a weak correlation of male variables. Its mean parents do not groom up male at home according to their expected profession. This was a reason, why youth (male) has a contradiction for their professional career with parents expected profession. But, female youth significance was below ($0.001 < 0.05$) and moderate correlation.

There was an important finding. It showed that the youth made their career decision in matric, which further strengthen in higher secondary level. Soon after, when children were unable to achieve the expected results in secondary level. They have to adopt the parent's decision in bachelor (Table

30). After great struggle and hard environment, young child started their master degree and continually do the hard work for a professional career. After it, parent's expectations will never hinder in their way of decision.

Further, the data showed that only 5% youth has a free will to choose their professional career. Most young people with reading difficulties have been shown the lower levels of career maturity.

The data showed that 67% youth prefers their hobby as a profession. It means that the traditional mind sets are moving towards innovative channel of success. This needed the assistance of career counseling and proper guidance for a successful professional career.

This study elaborated the importance of career counseling needed in the Islamabad region. This study was a benchmark for not only the policymakers, but for the academicians in understanding the essence of career counseling needed in the current societal setup. Further, this study helped the students to extend their research work on educational domain.

Conclusion

In the light of the above mentioned results and discussion, it can be concluded that, child's career paths was hindered by parent's expectation. This brought the low level of educational achievement, child mentality and quality of work. In a third world country like Pakistan, counseling programs needed to bring an effective perception of the youth. It helped them in behavioral change for a productive society. Therefore, proper infrastructure needed to practically apply, the better educational, social and personal outcomes. Furthermore, economic pressures also hinder in child's career paths. To accommodate this pressure parents should give financial assistance and quality of time to their child. Otherwise, the responsibility of grooming the child has been fallen on the shoulders of the school authorities and government's scholarship.

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Annexure-I

Questionnaire

**A Sociological Analysis of Parental Expectation and Youth's
Professional Career in Islamabad, Pakistan**

Muhammad Ali

My name is Muhammad Ali, and I am a student of M. Sc Sociology at the Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad. I am working on a research “A Sociological Analysis of Parental Expectation and Youth's Professional Career in Islamabad, Pakistan”. I am conducting this research to fulfill the requirement of a thesis for the award of Master degree. This questionnaire is only for research purpose and this provide an opportunity to give your opinion. You are requested to provide the information. This information will be kept confidential. Can I take information from you?

Demographic Information

1. Name _____

2. Gender Male /Female

3. Age

15-18	19-22	23-25	Above 25
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4. Occupation

Government Servant	Private Job	Business	Farmer	Any other
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5. Qualification

Bachelor	Master	M. Phil	PhD	Any other
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6. Marital Status

Married	Single	Widower	Widow	Divorced	Another
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7. Family type

Single Family	Joint Family	Any other
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8. Number of family members

1) Male _____ 2) Female _____

9. Income (monthly)

1. Family Income Rupees	2. Individual Income Rupees
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What is your opinion about the following statements?

Parents Expectation	
Serial No.	Statement
1	What was your parent expectation from you as a career profession? 1. Doctor 2. Engineer 3. Businessman 4. Public Servant 5. Any other _____

2	Do your parents belong to the same profession?					
	1. Yes	2. No	3. To some extent			
	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3	Do they expect that you should have to choose the same profession?					
4	Are your parents encouraging you for choosing this profession?					
5	Do you think that “parental influence” is more likely to have an impact on final choosing career goals?					
6	Do your parents give an importance of your interest for choosing this profession?					
7	Do your parent’s ask about your will when taking this career					

	decision?					
8	Do your parents made plans for your future?					
9	Do you think that this profession is a right choice for you? (If Agree then answer Q. 10)					
10	Do you think that your parent's decided better profession for your future?					
11	Do you think that this profession has a value in society?					
12	Do you think that your educational achievements encourage your parent's hope for this profession?					
13	Did your parents socialize you according to the profession they choose for you?					

14	Do you think that your “parent’s expected profession” have multiple opportunities in Pakistan?					
15	Do you think that your parent’s engaging you in this profession because you will get maximum economic benefits?					
16	Are you satisfied with the profession you have chosen by your parents will?					
Actual Professional Career						
17	What is your current profession? 1. Doctor 2. Engineer 3. Businessman 4. Government Servant 5. Any other _____					
18	Why did you choose this profession? 1. Educational achievements 2. Peers motivation 3. Accidently 4. Self-motivation 5. Any other _____					
19	What element was important to adopt this profession? 1. Parent’s motivation 2. Hard work 3. Personal 4. Dreams 5. Experiences 6. Any other					

20	Due to which factor you made this career decision? 1. Parents Aspiration 2. Peer group 3. Relatives 4. Teacher's Influence 5. Any other_____																								
21	What would you most like to do every day with work? 1. In touch with media 2. Reading Books 3. Helping colleagues 4. Generate innovative ideas 5. Any other_____																								
22	How did you enter into this profession? / Who helped you to choose this profession? 1. By Own 2. Media 3. Peer Group 4. Relatives 5. Any other_____																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Statement</th> <th>Strongly Agree</th> <th>Agree</th> <th>Do not know</th> <th>Disagree</th> <th>Strongly Disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>23</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	23						24						25					
Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Do not know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree																				
23																									
24																									
25																									
23	Do you think that the systematic instructions from your educational institutions develop your mental attitudes towards this profession?																								
24	The process of bringing you up from childhood to till now in that particular manner made your habits for this profession?																								
25	Are you engaged																								

	in this occupation to earn money for better livelihoods?					
26	For adopting this profession did you get any aspiration from your educational institution?					
27	Do you think that your advanced knowledge engaged you in this profession?					
28	Would you like to adopt your hobby as a profession?					
29	Do you think that you were being trained according to the standard of this profession?					
30	Do you believe that responsibilities articulate your behavior for choosing this profession?					

31	Do you think that friend's suggestions also help to choose the right career?					
32	It took you so long to figure it out that now you really know "What you want for your career"?					
33	Would you like to suggest this profession to others?					

Annexure II

Table: 1 Parent's expectation and respondent's current profession

Age	Frequency	Chi-Square value	p-value
19-22	29	1.38	0.00
23-25	61	2.26	0.00
Above 25	110	4.01	0.00

Table: 2 Parents prefer that profession which they belong, for children

Youth response	Frequency	Chi-Square value	p-value
Yes	51	60.34	0.004
No	145		
To some extend	4		

Table: 3 Socialization of children, according to the profession

Youth response	Bachelor	Master	M. Phil/ MS	Frequency	Chi-Square value	p-value
Agree	40	56	23	119	51.05	0.000
Neutral	10	9	2	21		
Disagree	20	30	10	60		

Table: 4 Youth satisfied with parents expected profession

Youth response	Bachelor	Master	M. Phil/MS	Frequency	Chi-Square value	p-value
Agree	56	55	26	137	31.07	0.05
Neutral	3	24	3	30		
Disagree	13	16	6	35		

Table: 5 It took so long “What really want from career”

Youth response	Bachelor	Master	M. Phil/MS	Frequency	Chi-Square value	p-value
Agree	38	61	15	114	38.01	0.009
Neutral	13	11	10	34		
Disagree	18	24	10	52		