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VZGOJNI STIL KOT DEJAVNIK POKLICNEGA ODLOČANJA
DIPLOMSKO DELO

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Povzetek

Ena od pomembnejših odločitev v življenju mladostnika je tudi odločitev v zvezi z izbiro poklicne poti. V literaturi so avtorji preučevali niz različnih dejavnikov, ki vplivajo na sprejemanje odločitev, pri čemer je bil poudarek na preučevanju dejavnikov posameznika, manj pa dejavnikov okolja. V svojem diplomskem delu se je avtorica ukvarjala s preučevanjem enega od dejavnikov družinskega okolja, tj. vzgojnega stila ter njegovo povezanostjo z mladostnikovim načinom odločanja. Med možnimi dejavniki vpliva na sprejemanje odločitev je avtorica poleg vzgojnega stila preučevala tudi povezanost med vrednostnim sistemom in samopodobo mladostnikov.

Na osnovi teoretičnih izhodišč je avtorica predvidevala razlike v vzgoji ter samopodobi med gimnazijci in dijaki maturitetnega tečaja; povezanost avtoritarne vzgoje z nizko samopodobo, neprilagojenim načinom odločanja ter zunanjimi kriteriji pri izbiri svoje poklicne poti. Predvidevali smo tudi razlike v načinu odločanja glede na spol ter povezavo vzgojnega stila z izobrazbo staršev, velikostjo družine ter oporo drugih pri odločanju v primeru neprilagojenega načina sprejemanja odločitev.

Za merjenje družinskih vzgojnih stilov je avtorica uporabila preveden vprašalnik Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ, Buri), Vprašalnik odločanja za mladostnike (Tuinstra), lestvico vrednot (LOV, Pogačnik), ter vprašalnik samopodobe (SPA, Musita, Garcie in Gutierrez). Poleg tega je bil uporabljen tudi lastni Vprašalnik za dijake z demografskimi vprašanji ter vsebinskim vidikom sprejemanja poklicnih odločitev.

Rezultati diplomske naloge so potrdili negativno povezanost avtoritarne vzgoje s samopodobo mladostnikov ter z neprilagojenim načinom odločanja. Mladostniki, ki se v večji meri odločali panično, impulzivno oz. so se odločitvam izogibali, so pri izbiri nadaljnjega študija v večji meri upoštevali mnenje drugih. Kot pomemben prediktor za samozavesten način odločanja se je pokazala permisivna vzgoja ter izražene potenčne vrednote.

Spoznanja te diplomske naloge kažejo na pomembno povezanost vzgojnega stila s samopodobo mladostnika ter z njegovim načinom sprejemanja pomembnih odločitev. S praktičnega vidika pa spoznanja te diplomske naloge predstavljajo podlago za izobraževanje staršev o pomenu vzgoje, ki ne vpliva na otroka samo tekom njegovega otroštva, ampak se kaže se v mladostništvu in kasneje v odraslosti.

Abstract

One of the main important decision that adolescent should make during the adolescence is the final decision about his career. In the literature we are able to find a great amount of different courses that influence on the decision someone can make. The emphasis of researches was mainly pointed in observing the individual factors, instead of seeing the courses in the society as well. In our diploma the author is trying to see the connection between one of the main family course – that is parenting style and its' influence on adolescents' decision making style. In the amount of all different factors that influence the decision making style, the author was attentive to personal values and self esteem of the adolescents.

To result from the theoretical basis, author foresees the differences in parenting styles and the self esteem of secondary school adolescent and the adolescents attending one year course at secondary school, who are both trying to finish the secondary education with leaving exam. Further more the author foresees the connection of authoritarian parenting style and low self esteem, maladaptive decision making style and external criteria for choosing individual career. The differences were also foreseen between decision making style among girls and boys. The connection between parenting style and parental education, number of family members and external support in the case of maladaptive decision making style were also predicted.

The instruments we needed were Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ, Buri), Adolescent Decision Making Questionnaire (Tuinstra), Individual Value Scale (LOV, Pogačnik), and Self-Esteem Questionnaire (SPA, Musita, Garcia in Gutierrez). Beside that author construct the Adolescent Questionnaire where it was required to fill in the basic information about themselves and their parents (age, gender, education, number of family members) and some other contents of making the career decision.

The results of the research support the connection of authoritarian parenting style and low self-esteem and the negative influence on decision making style of adolescent. Adolescents whose main decision making style was panic, impulsive or avoidance tend to rely on other opinion when making their career decision. The main course for self confidence as decision making style was permissive parenting and the importance of potent values.

The comprehension of diploma work shows the important connection of parenting style, self-esteem and decision making style of the adolescents. From practical point of view the results of this diploma encourage parents to believe in power of their parenting, which traces can be seen not only in childhood but also later in the lives of their children.